



THE  
MONTHLY SUMMARY  
OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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## I — Summary of the Month

DECEMBER 1928

The fifty-third session of the Council was held at Lugano from December 10th to December 15th (with M. Briand (France) in the Chair).

During this period the Council had to deal with a conflict which had broken out some days before its session between two States—Bolivia and Paraguay—both of them Members of the League. The Council's attention was drawn to this matter by a note from the Secretary General containing press despatches on the subject though both parties had, in fact, already taken the initiative in addressing communications to the Council.

On December 11th the Council sent telegrams to both parties expressing its conviction that they would maintain the obligation incumbent on all Members of the League of settling by pacific methods any conflict that might arise between them. In reply to this telegram, the Paraguayan Government informed the Council that it would not refuse a conciliation procedure, and the Bolivian Government confirmed its resolution not to depart from the principles and obligations of the Covenant.

In view of the events that were taking place on the disputed frontier, the Council sent a further telegram to both parties again calling their attention to the obligations of League membership and suggesting that, if any military defensive measures were considered necessary, great care should be taken to avoid any possibility that they might appear to have an aggressive character. Immediately after the close of the session the President of the Council, who had been requested to follow events and it might be, to call an extraordinary session, had interviews in Paris with the Bolivian and Paraguayan Ministers. He also received the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine and the United States, and informed them that in the view of the Council it was essential that there should be full co-ordination of the efforts that were being made in different quarters to prevent the outbreak of war.

On the same day telegrams were received from the Paraguayan Government informing the Council that it had accepted the good offices of the Pan American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration meeting in Washington, and from the Bolivian Government stating that instructions had been given to the military commander to refrain from any act of force. The following day the telegram was followed by another the next day to the effect that the Bolivian Government had, in accordance with the suggestions of the Council, also accepted the good offices of the Pan American Conference. Thus, on December 10th just eight days after the Council's first intervention its President was able to express his gratification at the cessation of the conflict and his desire that the procedure adopted by both parties might lead to a solution of the dispute and the prompt resumption of good neighbourly relations and peaceful cooperation between them.

As regards the Polish Lithuanian negotiations the Council noted that, although the results of the Lwowsky Conference had not been such as the parties themselves had expected, peace nevertheless existed between the two countries and the Polish and Lithuanian Governments were agreed as to the desirability of continuing negotiations to the conclusion of an arrangement regulating trade between their territories. Noting that the documents submitted mentioned obstacles to free communication the Council to continue the work of pacification and agreement began in December 1927, referred this question to the League Committee for Commerce and Transit.

The fifty-third session of the Council—which was the last to be held in 1928—was mainly devoted to the execution of the Assembly resolutions of September 27th 1927 and to the consideration of the League Committee for Commerce and Transit.

were set up, or experts or commissioners appointed. In this connection, a special mention must be made of the constitution of the Permanent Central Board, as provided for by the 1925 Opium Convention of an Advisory Commission attached to the High Commissioner for Refugees, of a Special Sub Committee of the Health Committee to assist the Greek Government in reorganising its health services, of Committees of Jurists to examine the Court Statute with a view to possible amendment and to establish a systematic survey of the questions of international law which the League proposed to codify, and finally, of the decision to create a fiscal committee for the study of taxation questions as recommended by the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion.

The Council referred to the Financial Committee the question of the loan which the Saar Governing Commission proposed to issue for public works. It renewed the appointment of the Chairman of the military Investigation Committees and of the members of the Saar Governing Commission. It renewed the appointment of Sir John Hope Simpson as Vice Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission. It appointed M. de Chalendar and Sir Otto Niemeyer as trustees for the Bulgarian Stabilisation loan and nominated Count de Pinha Garcia to succeed General Freire d Andrade as a member of the Mandates Commission.

## II — Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay

Newspaper despatches concerning the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, having been submitted by the Secretary General, the Council on December 11th sent both Governments a telegram expressing its full conviction that the two States which, by signing the Covenant, had solemnly pledged themselves to seek by pacific means the solution of disputes arising between them, would have recourse to such methods as would be in conformity with their international obligations and would appear in the present circumstances to be most likely to ensure the maintenance of peace and the settlement of the dispute.

After this telegram had been despatched the Council received from the Bolivian Government a detailed account of the antecedents of the conflict, and a statement from the Paraguayan Representative in Paris, both despatched before their Governments had received the Council's communication.

On December 12th the Bolivian Foreign Minister intimated that he had submitted the Council's recommendation to the President of Bolivia. The Paraguayan Foreign Minister replied by a telegram concluding with the statement "Paraguay does not refuse any conciliation procedure for the settlement of her disputes, still less the procedure laid down in conventions to which she has given her solemn acceptance."

On December 14th, the Council received a telegram signed by the President and Foreign Minister of Bolivia, referring to the communication of December 11th and stating that the Council of the League and its President "might rest assured that Bolivia would not depart from the principles and obligations contained in the Covenant of the League."

This telegram also stated that "in contradiction with the stipulations of Articles 10 and 13 of the Covenant of the League of Nations Paraguay "had committed an aggression" which the Bolivian Government solemnly denounced to the Council. While declaring that it was its duty "to demand the satisfaction which is due in such cases and to take military measures of a defensive character to safeguard its security, the Bolivian Government requested that the Council would take note of its declaration of its intention to act on the Council's recommendations and to observe the stipulations of the Covenant."

On December 15th, at the close of its ordinary session at Lugano, the Council sent telegrams to the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments expressing its satis-

fiction at having parted from their commitments the sanction of their attachment to the principles and obligations of the Covenant." It added that it hoped that the parties would carefully abstain from any act "which might aggravate the situation and render a peaceful settlement more difficult." It expressed its firm conviction that the obligations of the Covenant would be respected and recalled that when a dispute likely to lead to a rupture arose between two States Members of the League of Nations, they could not without failing in their obligations, and notably those contracted under Article 1, omit to resort by some method or other to one of the procedures of pacific settlement provided for in the Covenant.

The Council also drew attention to the fact that the Covenant mentioned, among others, "disputes as to the existence of any fact which it established, would constitute a breach of any international obligations, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach." At the same time it emphasised the fact that "in its experience it was most important to confine all military measures of a defensive character to those which could not be regarded as aggressive against the other country, and which could not involve the danger of the armed forces coming into contact, as this could lead to an aggravation of the situation rendering very difficult the efforts at present being made for the maintenance of peace."

The parties were notified that the Council had charged its President to follow the events with a view to any action that might be necessary consulting if need be his colleagues, through the intermediary of the Secretary General. The telegram previously received from the Paraguayan Government was communicated to the Bolivian Government and that received from the Bolivian Government was communicated to the Paraguayan Government.

On December 16th, the President of the Council received from the Bolivian Foreign Minister a telegram despatched on the 15th, informing him of fresh incidents between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops. "In conformity with its international obligations the Bolivian Government hastened to inform the Council of this new development."

The President immediately communicated this telegram to the Paraguayan Government. By telegrams despatched simultaneously to both Governments, he reminded them that the facts reported showed still more clearly "the dangers to peace created by the contact between the military forces belonging to the two countries on the frontier" and the urgency, to which the Council had drawn their attention, of taking measures to prevent further incidents capable of compromising the success of any peaceful procedure. He emphasised further the suggestion made by the Council on receipt of the "solemn assurances" given by both Governments that they would respect the obligations of the Covenant.

The President of the Council left Lugano on the morning of December 17th, arriving in the evening in Paris, where he was joined next morning by the Secretary General.

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Replying to the President of the Council, the Bolivian Foreign Minister wired as follows on December 17th:

I have the honour to refer to your telegram of the 16th of this month in which Your Excellency on behalf of the Council, renews his recommendations with a view to avoiding further incidents that might compromise the success of pacific procedure in the dispute between Bolivia and the Republic of Paraguay. My Government, accepting these suggestions, assures Your Excellency that it has ordered the commanders of military posts to refrain from any advance and any attack as far as they are concerned, and to confine themselves to defensive measures. I notify the Council that Paraguay has decreed the mobilisation of the classes from 16 to 28 years. Bolivia is confining herself to the measure of precaution essential to her security.

By a telegram sent on the same date the Paraguayan Government protested against being accused of any aggression, stating that 'Paraguay, keeping strictly to her international obligations, asked from the outset that an investigation should be made into the facts and had accordingly accepted without objection all the suggestions and modes of pacific procedure put before her'. It added that it had just "accepted the good offices of the Pan American Conference".

Meanwhile, the President, after consulting the Secretary General and notifying his colleagues that he might have to summon them for an extraordinary session towards the end of the week, took further steps with a view to settlement.

On December 18th he conferred with the Bolivian and Paraguayan Ministers with the Argentine Charge d'Affaires whose Government had also taken steps to persuade the parties to accept mediation, and with the Charge d'Affaires of the United States a representative of that Government being President of the Pan American Conference.

In his conversations with the Argentine and United States Charges d'affaires, the President of the Council explained that, unless the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments agreed during the next few days to accept a form of procedure enabling a pacific settlement to be contemplated, the Council could hardly be able to avoid holding an extraordinary session to examine what action should be taken, as war would either have broken out or be on the point of breaking out between two Members of the League. He added that he would consider as essential the complete eradication of all endeavours to secure a pacific settlement of the dispute.

On the 18th, press dispatches reported that Bolivia accepted the mediation of the Pan American Conference which had already been accepted by Paraguay as stated in her telegram to the President of the Council. This news was confirmed by the following telegram from the Bolivian Government dated December 18th.

*11. Briand, President of the Council of the League of Nations Paris.*

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, in accordance with the nobly inspired suggestion of the Council of the League of Nations, the Bolivian Government has now accepted the good offices of the Conciliation and Arbitration Conference at present in session in Washington. Bolivia once more affirms that she maintains her loyal observance of international treaties and that, in accepting the good offices of the Washington Conference, she asks that an investigation should first be made into the attack on Fort Vanguardia, independently of the substantial questions in the dispute which are submitted to the principle of arbitration on concrete and specific points. My Government will not cease to declare and reiterate at every opportunity that Bolivia did not provoke the conflict and has throughout abided by the strictest and most exacting of the rules of international law.

In these circumstances the President of the Council, reporting on his mission in the evening of December 18th, informed the Members of the Council that he would not be obliged to convene them for an extraordinary session. In his telegrams to Bolivia and Paraguay he added that the Council, all of whose efforts had been directed to ward preventing any aggravation of the dispute and promoting a pacific settlement by an appropriate method, could not but be gratified at the cessation of a conflict between two Members of the League, and trust that the procedure to which they had agreed might lead to a prompt settlement of their dispute and the restoration of good understanding and peaceful cooperation between them.

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The Belgian, Chinese, Colombian, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduras, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Netherlands, Peruvian, Siam, Venezuelan and Uruguayan

Governments acknowledged receipt of the communication of M Briand's telegram of December 15th, most of them expressing their satisfaction at the steps taken by the Council

### III — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

#### 1 — SUPERVISION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Special Commission appointed to draw up a preliminary draft convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity for the manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war, met in Geneva from December 5th to 7th, with Count Bernstorff (Germany) in the Chair

The preliminary draft convention drawn up by the earlier sessions of the Commission was examined by a Sub Committee [M Guerrero (Salvador, Chairman), M Mas sgh (France), Mr Wilson (United States), General de Marinis (Italy), M Rutgers (Netherlands), Mr Cadogan (British Empire), M Sato (Japan), M Cobian (Spain)] which suggested certain modifications in the text

The Sub Committee further took note of explanations given by the Belgian delegate with regard to a reservation made by his Government concerning the drafting of the list of arms, munitions and implements of war to be covered by the Convention At the invitation of the Sub Committee the Belgian delegate submitted detailed proposals

The plenary Commission was not able to consider the report of the Sub Committee, as several of its members had to leave for Lugano for the Council session In these circumstances the Commission asked its Chairman to inform the Council that it could not submit a report for the moment It approved a proposal of its Chairman that a Committee of Experts representing the various delegations should be convened to examine the proposals of the Belgian delegate and the date of this meeting was fixed for March 11th, 1920 The plenary Commission will not hold a further meeting until it has received the report of the Committee of Experts

The December session was attended by Baron Moncheur (Belgium), Dr W A Riddell (Canada), M Hsiao Chi Ying (China), M Zdenek Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), Mr Alexander Cadogan (British Empire), M Holst (Finland), M René Mas sgh (France), Baron E Von Weizsäcker (Germany), General de Marinis (Italy), M Sato (Japan), M Rutgers (Netherlands), M François Solal (Poland), M Constantin Antoniadu (Roumania), M J G Guerrero (Salvador), M Eduardo Cobian (Spain), • Mr Hugh R Wilson (United States)

#### 2 — APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION (1)

On December 13th, the Council renewed for one year the appointments of the Presidents of the Investigation Committees set up under the regulations issued by the Council concerning the exercise of its right of investigation

The Presidents in office are General Barater, for the Committee of Investigation in Germany, General Calagno, for the Committee of Investigation in Austria, Colonel Schuurman, for the Committee of Investigation in Bulgaria, General Fierwan for the Committee of Investigation in Hungary

It was further decided that these appointments should in future be regarded as tacitly renewed each year, unless a Member of the Council requested that the question of the renewal of one or more of them should be formally included in the Council agenda

(1) Rapporteur: the Roumanian representative

## IV — Legal and Constitutional Questions

### 1 — PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNCIL SESSIONS

On the proposal of the Finnish representative M. Procope the Council postponed till autumn 1929 its discussion of the question of reducing the number of its sessions.

### 2 — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (1)

In pursuance of a resolution of the ninth assembly (2) the Council on December 14th appointed a Committee of three jurists to establish a systematic survey of the subjects which the League proposed to cover in its work of codification and to assemble in the form of a code various international conventions of a general character.

The Committee is composed of M. Dieno (Italian), M. Guéraro (Salvadori) and M. Schucking (German), members of the Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law.

## V — The technical Organisations

### 1 — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

#### a) The Health Committee

The report of the Health Committee on its thirteenth session was considered by the Council on December 11th.

On the proposal of M. Quinones de León (Spain) the Council approved the proposal of the Health Committee to ask the Finnish, Polish and Swedish Health Administrations to submit suggestions concerning the details of an international enquiry into the question of the abuse of alcohol.

It reiterated the basic character of the procedure contemplated under Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Opium Convention concerning respectively the exemption of certain products from the Convention and the exclusion of certain narcotics from its scope.

The Council approved the plan of the Health Committee for cooperation with the health services of several Latin American countries.

#### b) Cooperation with the Greek Health Authorities

On December 13th the Council considered a request from the Greek Government for assistance in the reorganisation of the Greek Public Health Service.

In view of the Health Organisation to place at the disposal of the Greek Government the various technical possibilities of collaboration of the Health Committee in order to ensure complete cooperation in the preparation and subsequent development of the plan for the reorganisation of public health in Greece.

(1) Report of the Italian representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary* Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 249.

The President and Vice President of the Health Committee Dr Th. Madsen and M. D. Velghe, Professor L. Bernard and Sir George Buchanan, together with the Chairman of the Malaria Commission, will hold themselves at the disposal of the Greek authorities with a view to studying the situation and furnishing such suggestions and advice as may be required.

### c) *Second Conference on Sleeping Sickness*

The Council drew the special attention of Governments to the recommendation of the Second Conference on Sleeping Sickness concerning the conclusion of bilateral agreements with a view to the application of a programme of preventive measures, sanitary control and medical treatment. It asked the Health Committee to study as from 1929 the execution of the programme of further research drawn up by the Conference. It expressed the desire that the colonial administrations of the countries represented at the Conference might furnish the Health Organisation with documentation concerning the prevalence and importance of sleeping sickness in relation to other causes of disease as well as the results of the medical and administrative measures undertaken to combat the scourge in different parts of Africa.

## 2 — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

### *Conference on economic statistics (1)*

The Diplomatic Conference convened by the League to examine the question of economic statistics came to an end on December 14th with the conclusion of a convention which was signed on the same day on behalf of twenty three States, and a few days later by two others.

Forty two States sent delegations and the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Chamber of Commerce and the League Economic Committee, Transit Organisation and Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature were represented. The President of the Conference was M. William Rappard, Professor at Geneva University and member of the Mandates Commission, the Vice Presidents Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain), M. Célson (France), M. V. Gini (Italy), Professor Kritmann (U. S. S. R.), and M. Methorst (Netherlands). As Chairmen of the two Committees between which it divided its work the Conference appointed M. Wagemann (Germany) and Mr. Dana Durand (United States). The Bureau of the Conference was composed of the President, the Vice President and the Chairmen of the Committees. M. John (Belgium), Rapporteur of the Commerce Committee, and the members of the Economic Committee who took part in the work, namely, M. Barboza Carneiro (Brazil), M. Ito (Japan), M. John (Norway) Rapporteur of the Industry Committee and M. Neculcea (Roumania).

*Proceedings.* — The general debate brought out clearly the interest which was manifested in this endeavour to improve the comparability of economic statistics not only by the official delegations themselves but also by the representatives of the business world. Indeed a number of delegations would have declared that the minimum programme of statistics, which it was proposed that all countries should undertake to publish, should have been appreciably expanded. It was felt in the end preferable, however, to lay down a minimum which could be accepted by States whose economic organism was in an early state of development and to make provision in the recommendations of the Convention for those States which were more highly industrialised.

The Conference divided itself, after a preliminary discussion of the main outlines of the various problems into two Committees, one of which dealt with statis-

(1) See *Monthly Summary* Vol. VIII No. 10 p. 248

tics of production and the other with statistics of trade. The Bureau of the Conference considered the articles of a general character.

*The results* — The Conference concluded a Convention with Annexes, a Protocol, and a Final Act. On the closing day, December 14th, the Convention and Final Act were signed by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal. On December 14th the plenipotentiary of Roumania and on Dec. 21st the representative of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom also signed on behalf of their Governments, bringing the total number up to twenty-five.

The Final Act was signed by the delegates of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, who received their signatures of the Convention itself. The Final Act was moreover signed on behalf of the organisations represented in an advisory capacity — the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Institute of Agriculture, the Economic Committee, the Transit Organisation and the Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature.

The Convention, together with its annexed documents falls naturally into the following divisions:

(a) A series of clauses under which the Government undertake to publish certain classes of statistics at certain defined (or undefined) intervals.

(b) An annex containing stipulations which are obligatory concerning the methods to be applied in the compilation of statistics of international trade.

(c) Five further annexes laying down as a guide principles which it is recommended should be adopted in so far as possible in the compilation of statistics of minerals and of fisheries, in the computation of indices of economic activity, and in the fixing of uses of industrial or agricultural production.

(d) Provision for the appointment of a special Committee of Experts to continue the study of the improvement of economic statistics and the ways and means of achieving still greater comparability in the future.

(e) General articles dealing with the date of the entry into force of the Convention, the settlement of disputes, the duration of the Convention, etc.

(f) A series of definitions and recommendations comprised in the Protocol and Final Act, amongst which may be mentioned as of special interest recommendations proposing that measures should be taken to provide that those countries whose statistics are the most advanced should be developed on comparable lines.

The minimum programme covers statistics of external trade, production, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining output and metallurgical production, industrial establishments, industrial production, indices of industrial activity and index numbers of wholesale and retail prices. The obligation to publish these classes of statistics is not in all cases absolute, but is dependent either on the importance of the particular economic phenomena to the individual State (e.g. forest resources) or to the practical possibility of obtaining accurate and comprehensive data. The obligation to publish the following classes is, however, obligatory in all cases: annual returns of the area under crops and the quantities of crops harvested, monthly statistics of the production of a given list of minerals and metals wherever they are of national importance, monthly and annual returns of quantities and values of imports and exports, annual returns of the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at national ports monthly, indices of wholesale, and quarterly indices of retail prices. The publication of certain of the other classes of statistics mentioned above are in addition obligatory, irrespective of the economic organisation of the country, but the date at which the first return should be made is not specifically defined.



The annex dealing with the methods to be employed in the compilation of trade statistics is extremely detailed and comprehensive. Indeed, the only points for which a definite solution has not yet been found are those of the classification of trade statistics by country of origin or destination and the classification by commodities.

At present States follow three different methods in classifying their imports (a) by countries of origin or production, (b) by countries of consignment or provenance, (c) by countries of purchase, and three different methods of classifying their exports (a) by countries of consumption, (b) by countries of consignment or destination, (c) by countries of sale. The problem of unification presents particularly serious difficulties, linked as it is with tariff practice and policy. By the Convention, the Contracting Parties undertake to draw up special tables for the purpose of testing various systems for the best practical results. It is hoped that these experiments will result in a satisfactory solution of this extremely complicated question.

The problem of classification of commodities was deliberately adjourned—since trade statistical classification in most countries depends upon tariff classification—until the League Committee on Tariff Nomenclature had reached a more advanced state in its work.

*General Provisions* — To supervise the application of its provisions and to encourage the further development of economic statistics the Convention prescribes that a committee of technical experts shall be appointed.

In addition to the particular functions entrusted to it by the Convention the Committee may make any suggestions which appear useful for improving or amplifying principles and arrangements concerning the classes of statistics dealt with in the Convention and also in regard to other classes of statistics of a similar character in respect of which it appears desirable and practicable to secure international uniformity. It will examine all suggestions to the same end which may be submitted to it by the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

A second Conference may be convened for the revision of the Convention should at any time a desire to that effect be expressed by not less than half the Contracting Parties. It is, moreover, agreed that the statistical services of the signatories shall exchange statistical returns compiled and published by them.

#### *Economic Committee (5)*

The work of the Economic Committee was discussed by the Council on December 13th. After noting the measures contemplated by the Committee to give effect to the resolutions of the Economic Conference concerning the reduction of customs tariffs, the Council empowered the Secretary General

- 1 To invite the principal States concerned to send authorised representatives to a preliminary meeting with a view to collective action for the reduction of customs tariffs on cement,

- 2 To invite the States concerned to the contemplated diplomatic conference for the conclusion of a convention on the treatment of foreigners and to fix the date of the conference.

The Economic Committee having drawn the Council's attention to the slowness of ratification procedure, the latter, with a view to bringing into operation certain international agreements concluded under the League's auspices, requested the Secretary General

- 1 To remind the Contracting Parties to the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of September 24th, 1923, of the connection between that Protocol and the Conven-

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(4) Rapporteur: the German representative.

tion of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the latter being supplementary to the former, so that they might consider the desirability of securing by participation in the new agreement advantages which could not be obtained from the first alone. (This Convention, whose coming into force is conditional upon two ratifications, has so far not been ratified by a single State).

2 To remind the signatories of the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions of November 8th, 1927, the Supplementary Agreement of July 11th, 1928 and the two Agreements on the export of hides and bones, of the importance which the Council and the Economic Committee attach to the entry into force of these agreements as soon as possible.

On the proposal of M. Scialoja (Italy), the Council requested the Secretary General, when forwarding these recommendations to Governments, to ask those which abstained from ratifying the Conventions to give their reasons. M. Scialoja thought that delay in ratifying was often due to the slow working of administrations.

Dr. Strösemann (Germany) said that a bill had recently been brought into the Reichstag concerning the execution of the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the ratification of the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions and the Agreements on Hides and Bones.

The French representative said that a bill of the same character had also been submitted to the French Parliament.

*The Thirtieth Session of the Financial Committee* — The Financial Committee sat at Geneva from December 4th to 8th. There were present Count de Chandonar, Chairman (French), M. Junon (Belgian), M. Mehlhorn (German), M. ter Meulen (Dutch), Sir Otto Niemeyer (British), Sir Henry Strakosch (South African), M. Pospisil (Czechoslovak), Mr. Jeremiah Smith (American), M. Sivich (Italian), M. Tsushima (Japanese) and M. Wallenberg (Swedish).

The principal questions on the agenda were financial assistance to States victims of an aggression, fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, the progress of the refugee settlement work in Bulgaria and Greece and the report of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion.

In regard to the important question of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, the Committee came to the conclusion that a systematic international investigation should be made. It accordingly suggested that a special committee should be constituted "to examine into and report upon the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on the economic life of the nations." This body might consist of a total of eight or nine persons, including six members of the Financial Committee, and other persons of international authority.

On the question of financial assistance to States victims of aggression the Committee was able to prepare a full draft convention with an explanatory note, which it proposes to submit to the Council at its March session.

The refugee settlement work and the question of double taxation and tax evasion are dealt with in special chapters of this number.

The Council approved the report of the Financial Committee and its proposals regarding the formation of a special committee on fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

Both the Council and the Financial Committee paid a tribute to the memory of the late Chairman of the Committee, M. Leopold Dubois (Swiss) who had been a member of the Committee since 1914.

### *Settlement of Greek Refugees*

The twentieth quarterly report of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission was considered by the Financial Committee and the Council.

In its statement on the financial situation, the Commission draws attention to the fact that the progress in the settlement work has been somewhat slower owing to the circumstance that only £500,000 of the £3,000,000 Refugee Settlement Loan has so far been available.

Despite these difficulties the work of agricultural settlement has advanced. A large number of agricultural improvement stations are now in operation, their work concerning the production of cereals on a large scale, stock breeding, vine growing, the culture of the silk worm and arboriculture. The settlement of the refugees and the creation of nurseries by the Commission has given a marked impetus to the cultivation of fruit trees. The report further gives details of the destruction of insect plagues, the instruction of the peasants in the use of artificial fertilisers and experiments in the cultivation of winter wheat, undertaken with the most satisfactory results, an increase in production of 50 to 75 % being registered.

Other chapters deal with the cadastral survey, the cooperative movement among refugees, cultivation of the use of machinery, public health and drainage and irrigation works. In regard to the last point, the Commission draws attention to the fact that the Greek Government has just concluded negotiations with capitalists for an important loan of \$75,000,000 to finance public works which are very closely connected with the work of the Commission and include the construction of roads and the execution of drainage and irrigation works. A portion of the loan will be used for the drainage of the valley of the Axios, another portion for works in the Plains of Serres and Drama, where the Commission has created a large number of well populated settlements. An agreement has been reached between the Government and two foreign companies with a view to the regulation of the course of the Struma and the drainage of Lake Boulkovo and Achinos and the marshes of Philippou. These works will extend over a period of six years, will recover for cultivation 1,600,000 stremmas of fertile land and will absorb a sum of about \$20,000,000. The Commission draws attention to the importance of this work, which will render a vast tract of land available for settlement.

The scheme for the settlement of refugees in the islands of the Eastern Aegean and more particularly Mitylene and Chios has now been completed. It provides for the construction of 330 houses in five different parts of Mitylene, 130 for families and 200 for fishing colonies. It also includes the construction of 200 houses at Chios.

## 47.

The Council renewed for one year the appointment of Sir John Hope Simpson (British) as Vice Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission.

*Bibliographical Note* — Twentieth Quarterly Report of the Refugee Settlement Commission General November 1925, 128-130 pages Document 1573 M 181 1925 II (X 592)

## *Settlement of Bulgarian Refugees and Stabilisation Loan*

The successful issue of the Bulgarian 7 1/2 % stabilisation loan, and progress in the settlement of Bulgarian refugees were noted by the Financial Committee and the Council. The final arrangements for the issue of the loan were made in October and November when the Bulgarian Minister of Finance concluded a loan contract which was ratified by the Bulgarian Parliament on November 15th, this being the last of the legislative acts necessary before the loan could be floated. The loan was finally issued on November 21st and 23rd and December 3rd in London, Paris and New York respectively.

According to the ninth quarterly report of the League Commissioner in Sona, M. Perce Charen, considerable progress was made during this quarter in the allocation of land and in the completion of dwellings. The general impression reported from the settlement colonies was unanimously satisfactory. The harvest, the first many of the refugees had known for years, was, in general, good.

The number of self-contained dwelling houses now completed is 15,026, compared with 620 on August 1st, and it is expected that four or five hundred more will be occupied by refugees during the winter. Buildings are now completed or under construction in 175 villages.

The total amount of land surveyed was 801,773 decares on November 1st. At the same date 588,583 decares had been allotted. The report further contains details concerning the distribution of seed, cattle and material, mechanical ploughing, clearing and draining, means of communication and public health.

The anti malaria work in the refugee districts is proceeding normally. In September, 1928, Professor Swellengreub I, of the League Malaria Commission visited the districts of Burgas and Petritsch, to study the results achieved and the possibility of extending this branch of the work. Following this enquiry it has been decided, subject to the Rockefeller Foundation's agreement, to extend the sphere of action of the health centre of the Rockefeller Foundation at Petritsch, by providing a sanitary detachment to operate in a district 20 kilometres north of the Petritsch centre.

The Council congratulated the Bulgarian Government on the successful issue of the stabilisation loan. It appointed Count de Cisarlar (French) and Sir Otto Nismeyer (British) as trustees to represent the interests of the bond holders of the loan.

(Bible geographical Net -- Settlement of Bulgarian Refugee. Ninth Report of the Commissioner of the League of Nations on Bulgaria. Geneva November 1938. L. P. No. C 570. M 18. 10 8 II.)

### Double taxation and Int. Evasion (1)

The work of the Committee on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion as considered by the Council on December 14th

On this occasion the Council expressed the hope that conventions and provisions of internal law for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion would be widely adopted, and urgently recommended States to begin negotiations for the conclusion of conventions on the subject. On the recommendation of the Conference of Government Experts, it decided to create within the framework of the League organisation a committee for the study of taxation questions, to be known as the Fiscal Committee. This body will consist of some ten members selected on account of their technical qualifications and in such a manner that, as far as possible, the various fiscal systems shall be represented. Corresponding members may be appointed in any State, Member or not of the League, which has no national on the Committee this decision being based on similar measures adopted in the case of the Economic Committee. In principle the corresponding members will not take part in the proceedings unless specially summoned but they will receive all documents and thus be kept informed of the work of the Committee.

The Fiscal Committee will meet once a year, its object being to stimulate the campaign against double taxation and to encourage negotiations for the purpose

### 3 — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

*Creator of a League and a Geographic Nation (\*)*

The question of the creation of the League radio telegraphic station was considered by the Council on December 14th, when it decided to request the Secretariat

(1) Rapporteur	the Cuban representative
(2) Opponents	the Polish representative

to make a preliminary study of the legal points involved. The results of this investigation will be communicated to the Swiss Government so that it may forward its observations before the next session of the Council.

The Assembly requested the Council last September to make arrangements for the necessary technical, financial and legal studies in connection with this question, and at its September session the Council referred to the Transit Committee the technical and financial aspects of the matter.

#### 4 — INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAU (1)

##### a) *Intellectual Property*

The question of intellectual property was considered by the Council on December 11th.

The Assembly had asked the Council to cause investigations and consultations to be made regarding the eventual unification, on an international basis, of all laws and measures for the protection of intellectual property.

The Council asked the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation to institute the necessary enquiries.

##### b) *International Educational Cinematographic Institute*

The draft general, administrative and financial regulations drawn up by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute were approved by the Council on December 15th.

The Council noted that the Italian Government had consented to grant the Institute during 1930 a further subsidy of two hundred thousand lire in addition to the ordinary subsidy of 100 hundred thousand lire and that at the same time, it had placed a sum of ninety thousand lire at the disposal of the Governing Body and of the Director of the Institute as an entertainment allowance.

The Council instructed the Secretary General to thank the Italian Government.

In its report the Governing Body of the Institute informed the Council that it had instructed the Institute to keep itself informed and to collect all the material possible on the progress made by television and broadcasting in the service of cinematography.

It was also recommended that the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation should study the question of the relations between educational cinematography, television and broadcasting, and should make suggestions as to the future work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

##### c) *Communications from non official organisations*

The question of communications from non official international organisations was discussed by the Council on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Secretary General.

In virtue of resolutions adopted by the Council in 1923, the Secretary General prepares a list of communications from international organisations before each session of the Council so that any Member wishing to examine these communications may do so.

On December 10th, the Council decided that the term "international" should be used only for the structure and organisation of the associations in question but should not refer to the scope or character of their work.

(1) Report by the French representative.

*d) Request of the International Criminal Police Commission*

A request of the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna to be represented at the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, convened for April 9th, 1929, and on various League Commissions dealing with matters connected with crime (traffic in women traffic in opium, obscene publications, juvenile crime, etc.) was considered by the Council on December 12th. The request had been transmitted by the representative of the Austrian Government at Geneva.

On the proposal of the Venezuelan representative M. Zúñiga, the Council requested the Secretary General to invite the International Criminal Police Commission to be represented in an advisory capacity at the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. It also asked the Secretary General to communicate the request of the International Criminal Police Commission to such League Commissions as he might think desirable, so that they might, when necessary, call in representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission as criminal experts.

## VI — Administrative Questions

### 1 — THE SAAR

#### *a) The Saar Governing Commission loan*

The question of the issue of a loan by the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory was considered by the Council on December 13th, when it requested the Financial Committee to examine the plans with the Governing Commission and to submit a report at the next Council session.

The Governing Commission had informed the Council that it had decided, in principle, to issue a loan the proceeds of which would be used for the execution of urgently necessary public works (improvements in the railway and telephone services the building of dwellings for government agents, the reconstruction of the road system, etc.). The Governing Commission had felt called upon to communicate on the subject with the Council, owing to the exceptional position of the Saar Territory.

On this occasion, Dr. Stresemann (Germany) noted that the question of the Saar loan had been placed on the Council agenda at very short notice. While recognizing that there were very important material reasons for this procedure, he expressed the desire that, as far as possible, longer notice might be given when such items were placed on the agenda. With regard to the procedure recommended by the Council, he expressed the opinion that the Financial Committee, when examining the question, should take steps to ensure that the conditions for the proposed loan were determined in such a way as not to create any difficulties or complications in the settlement of the Saar problem as a whole.

#### *b) Appointment of the Saar Governing Commission*

On December 13th, the Council proceeded to the appointment of the members of the Saar Governing Commission. It appointed for one year from April 1st, 1929, M. Ehrnrooth (Finnish), M. Kossmann (Saar), M. Morize (French), M. Verensky (Czechoslovak), Sir Ernest Wilton (British). Sir Ernest Wilton was appointed Chairman of the Commission for the same period.

The Council decided to fix the salaries of the members of the Commission at 180,000 French francs a year and the entertainment allowance of the Chairman at 120,000 French francs a year, with retroactive effect to from July 1st, 1926, the date of the stabilisation of the French franc.

## 2 — MANDATES (1)

*Appointment of a new Member* — To succeed M. Freire d'Andrade (Portuguese) who had resigned from the Mandates Commission on account of his health, the Council appointed Count de Penha Garcia, doctor of laws at Coimbra University, former Minister of Finance, President of the Lisbon Geographical Society, Director of the Higher School for Colonial Studies, Member of the Supreme Council of the Colonies, Vice President of the Brussels International Colonial Institute, Portuguese delegate to the Peace Conference and to the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Council paid a tribute to the distinguished services rendered by M. Freire d'Andrade, and expressed its wishes for his prompt and complete recovery.

## VII — Political Questions

### 1 — THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS

Nothing that direct negotiations were about to begin on the subject of the Hungarian optants, the Council, on its President's proposal, postponed the question in the stage then reached till its next session.

It expressed to both parties its best wishes for the success of the direct negotiations.

### 2 — THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN RELATIONS

The state of the negotiations between Poland and Lithuania was considered by the Council on December 10th. The representatives of the parties made statements showing that the Königsberg negotiations, whilst furthering the conclusion of a provisional arrangement giving facilities to the population on either side of the Polish-Lithuanian administrative line, had not produced all the results that might have been expected. Nevertheless, since the Council's intervention in December, 1927, a state of peace had existed between the two nations and the Polish and Lithuanian Governments concurred as to the advisability of continuing direct negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement regulating trade between their territories.

On the report of M. Quinones de Leon (Spain), the Council adopted, on December 14th, two resolutions: the first recalling the solemn declarations made before it in December, 1927, that Lithuania did not consider herself in a state of war with Poland and Poland fully recognised and accepted the political independence and the territorial integrity of Lithuania.

The Council then urged the parties to be guided in their future negotiations by the letter and spirit of its resolution of December 10th, 1927, and by the report submitted in September by M. Beelaerts van Blokland. Further, noting that the documents submitted mentioned obstacles to free communications, the Council referred this question to the League Committee for Communications and Transit, with a view to continuing the work of pacification and agreement begun in December, 1927.

(1) Rapporteur: the Finnish representative.

This resolution is based on Article 23 of the Covenant, which stipulates that "subject to and in accordance with the provision of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League will make provisions to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League", and on a resolution passed by the Assembly on December 9th, 1920, charging the Transit Committee 'to consider and propose measures calculated to ensure freedom of communications and transit at all times'

The Lithuanian representative M. Voldemaras, said that, as he was convinced that Lithuania had fulfilled all her international obligations, he did not see any objection to this resolution, but would, on the contrary, welcome its adoption by the Council. While noting that the action of the League had not brought about a final solution of the Polish-Lithuanian relations, he assured the Council that its exhortation to continue negotiations in the spirit in which they had been begun would be followed to the letter.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the resolution of December 10th, 1927, the use of the term "Polish-Lithuanian administrative line" in the arrangement concluded between Poland and Lithuania on local traffic could in no case be interpreted as implying the abandonment by Poland of her territorial rights.

## VIII — Protection of minorities (1)

The following minority questions—most of them concerning educational matters in Polish Upper Silesia—were considered by the Council at its fifty-third session on the report of the Japanese representative:

1. Appeals from the *Deutscher Volksbund* concerning the situation of the minority schools at Janów and Nowa Wies and the private minority school at Sauerbrunn, Nowa Wies and Lipiny.

2. Petitions regarding (a) property rights over the St. Julius Hospital at Rybnik; (b) entries for primary minority schools in the Voivodship of Silesia; (c) closing of certain minority schools; (d) the German minority school at Brzezina; (e) the failure to open an elementary German minority school at Koźmin; (f) the minority school at Giszowice.

As regards the petition concerning property rights over the St. Julius Hospital the rapporteur drew attention to the strictly legal character of this question in regard to which no decision has been rendered by the Polish Courts. Dr. Busseman, while appreciating this point of view, asked that the Polish Government should exercise its influence with the Courts so that they might take a definite decision as soon as possible.

With regard to entries for primary minority schools the Polish representative observed that the principal difficulties met with in the normal working of the minority schools arose from the fact that, on the one hand some declarations as to the children's mother tongue were not in conformity with the actual facts and that on the other hand the Polish authorities could neither verify nor contest these declarations. He recalled that last June he had expressed regret that the Council had not contemplated practical means of settling this question. M. Zaleski added that recent reports from Polish school inspectors showed that in a considerable number of minority schools instruction could not be given under normal conditions owing to the fact that a large percentage of the children did not know German at

(1) Rapporteur: the Japanese representative M. Adachi.



all or knew it very imperfectly. To conclude, he stated that if this situation were to be prolonged he would have to ask the Council to take the necessary measures.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann pointed out that the question of languages in Upper Silesia was an extremely complicated, difficult and delicate one as it was a territory in which mixed languages were spoken. He thought that the substance of the question might be fully discussed when Poland thought fit to bring the matter before the Council.

At the request of the rapporteur, the Council decided to adjourn to its next session the examination of two of the points raised in this petition concerning (1) the obligation imposed upon the person responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools, and (2) the formation of special enrolment Committees for minority schools. The Council agreed to ask its President to appoint jurists to assist the rapporteur in studying these points.

As regards the Brzezinka school, the rapporteur asked that the Polish Government might give favourable consideration to the request of the *Deutscher Volksbund* as soon as the technical conditions made this possible. M. Zaleski said that the Polish Government would not fail to give effect to the Council's recommendation as soon as circumstances permitted.

Dr. Stresemann noted M. Zaleski's statement and expressed the hope that this question would be settled in conformity with the interests of the minority.



At the meeting of December 13<sup>th</sup>, which the Council devoted to the examination and adoption of the reports submitted by M. Adachi, statements were made by the Canadian, Polish and German representatives and by the President.

M. Dandurand referred to the debate which took place last September at the Assembly and notified the Council that he would raise the question of the procedure to be followed in regard to minority petitions at its next session.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, drew attention to the fact that a considerable number of petitions and appeals, often quite groundless or insignificant, were submitted to the Council without following the local procedure set up under the Geneva Convention on Upper Silesia. In these circumstances, he added, it was difficult to avoid the impression that, in submitting claim after claim to the supreme court of the League, the petitioners' object was not so much to satisfy the desires of the minority as to persuade world opinion that the rights of the German minority were disregarded and that the Geneva Convention had been infringed.

He drew attention to the fact that, for a German population of about two hundred thousand souls in Polish Upper Silesia there existed ninety elementary minority schools, attended by 20,500 school children. In these circumstances it was impossible to state that the position of minority education in Polish Upper Silesia was deplorable. He added that since part of Upper Silesia had been attached to Poland, this district had entered upon a period of remarkable economic development. The conflict between nationalities in Polish Upper Silesia, he asserted, would not exist if the *Volksbund* were to abstain from constantly stirring up the population against the present status of the country and from creating political agitation with a view to undermining the authority of the Polish Government. He drew attention to the extreme liberalism shown by the Polish Government in tolerating the existence of an organisation some of whose members had notoriously committed the crime of high treason. He observed that the minority treaties and the minority provisions of the Upper Silesian Convention had been established in order to afford minorities equitable treatment on the part of the authorities and the free enjoyment of their rights, but should not be used as a legal basis for the

activity of a minority association whose objects were directed against the State. That the Council's agenda should be overburdened with questions of secondary importance as a State of affairs calculated to impair its authority.

Dr Stresemann said that he had heard with the greatest amazement the speech of the Polish representative, which appeared to him to have been prompted by a spirit of hatred towards the German minority. He considered that the question at issue—the education of the minority—formed part of the rights accorded and guaranteed by the League to minorities, and he could not conceive how the submission of minority petitions to the Council could be regarded as an abuse. He pressed his astonishment at M. Zaleski's allusion to the industrial development of Upper Silesia and wondered what was his reason for referring to a question which had no connection with that of minority schools, the more so as the economic prosperity of Upper Silesia was largely due to German cooperation. He asked if this speech was intended to reopen old wounds.

Dr Stresemann then examined the criticisms made by M. Zaleski with regard to the Volksbund, declaring that minorities had most certainly a right to form associations and to bring certain questions before the Council and that this right could not be regarded as undermining the authority of the State to which they belonged.

Dr Stresemann was glad to note that the Canadian representative intended to ask that the question of minority procedure should be placed on the agenda of the Council. He considered that if the League endorsed the Polish view, its authority would be diminished. Observing that it was on account of the protection of minorities that many people had placed their hopes in the League, Dr Stresemann said that, if the League did not defend minorities and their rights, certain Powers might ask whether the League still represented the ideal which had induced them to join it.

Dr Stresemann then stated that he would request that the whole question of minorities should be included in the agenda of the next session.

The President, M. Briand, remarked that this exchange of views had led the Council somewhat far from the problems actually before it, in particular those dealt with in the reports of the Japanese representative.

It would be unfortunate, he added, if a bad impression were to subsist at the moment of the Council's dispersal. It would be unfortunate if observations that have been offered were to result in any misrepresentation on the part of public opinion. I wish to say as clearly as possible that there can be absolutely no ground for assuming that in any possible way, the League of Nations or the Council can at any time in the future become indifferent to the sacred cause of minorities. That cause is one of the fields of the League's activity and is bound in honour to occupy our attention whenever our notice is drawn to it either by the Assembly or in the Council.

Whatever explanations may be exchanged between us, therefore, it is certain that at no time can there be any possibility of our becoming indifferent to the sacred rights of minorities. The truth of that has been shown to-day by the large number of cases that have been brought before the Council, by the scrupulous attention with which the rapporteur has examined the questions involved and by the care he has taken to investigate the most minute details with the constant desire to submit satisfactory solutions. The task has been an arduous one and our rapporteur has discharged it in a way which deserves our unanimous congratulations and thanks. The discussion and examination of delicate questions must not convey the impression that we have any intention of neglecting the interests of the minorities.

It may perhaps be desirable to find a more expeditious procedure but in any case—I wish to say this with particular emphasis and I am sure I am voicing the feeling of the entire Council—the right of the minorities will not be disregarded. Every time that the League and the Council are required to deal with a question bearing on their rights they may be sure that the matter will be considered with the deepest respect for the sacred interests of the minorities and that the organs of the League will endeavour to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of those concerned.

## IX — Social and Humanitarian Questions

## 1 — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Two questions concerning the opium traffic were considered by the Council—the appointment of the Permanent Central Board provided for in the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the British proposal to appoint a Commission to enquire into the control of opium smoking in the Far East.

a) *Appointment of Permanent Central Board*

On December 14th, the Council appointed the following eight persons to sit on the Permanent Central Opium Board: Dr O Anselmino (German), M C J J Bonin (French), Prof Giuseppe Gallavresi (Italian), Mr L A Jall (British), M H L May (American), M M Miyama (Japanese), Sir B K Mulla (Indian), M Henrik Ramsay (Finnish).

These eight candidates were selected from a list of seventeen nominated by the members of the Council and the signatories to the Geneva Convention. The choice was made by a Sub Committee composed of the Canadian, Finnish and Japanese representatives, which was guided in its selection by the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention (1).

It was decided that the Permanent Central Board should hold its first meeting on January 15th, 1926 and that it should make arrangements and suggestions for its work for consideration by the Council at its March session.

In this connection the Council considered the communication from the United States Government (2) declining its invitation to take part in the appointment of the Central Board and expressing certain criticisms of the Geneva Opium Convention.

In its reply the Council expressed its regret that the United States Government had not found it possible to accept its invitation, while cordially welcoming the statement that Government in addition to observing its obligations under the Hague Convention, would endeavour to furnish the information required by the Board.

In response to the criticisms of the Convention, the Council pointed out that its provisions regarding limitation of production represented the maximum obtainable in 1925 by a Conference of forty-one States, after discussions lasting three months. The opinion expressed by the United States Government that the Geneva Convention tended in some respects to nullify the provisions of the Hague Convention was not shared by the Council, which considered that the former should be regarded as supplementary to the latter, and that the best method of securing effective control of the drug traffic was to press for the widest possible ratification of the Geneva Convention in addition to the strictest enforcement of the Hague Convention.

The Geneva Convention, it was further emphasised, represented the accumulated experience of several years' effort—such as, for instance, the import certificate system and the extension of the system of control to crude cocaine, ecgonine, coca leaves and Indian hemp, etc.—and had been definitely ratified or acceded to by twenty-seven States as offering a valuable advance on the Hague Convention.

Returning to the point most strongly emphasised by the United States—that the drug traffic could only be controlled by international cooperation—the

(1) For Article 10 see Monthly Summary Vol VIII, No 9, p 76.

(2) See Monthly Summary Vol VIII No 10 p 350.

Council expressed its appreciation of the cooperation already given by the United States and its earnest hope that, even if there were not complete agreement on all points, this collaboration might be continued.

### b) *Opium Smoking in the Far East*

Following the discussion on this question at the ninth Assembly the British Government consulted the States concerned in the investigation—the French, Netherlands, Siamese, Portuguese and Japanese Governments—on the subject of financial provision for the enquiry, the hospitality they were prepared to extend to the Commission and the territories to be visited. The United States Government informed the Secretary General that it was prepared to welcome the Commission to the Philippine Islands and that the Governor General of those islands would render it all possible assistance.

The rapporteur M. Dandurand (Canada) suggested that if the Commission started on its journey in September, 1929 instead of early in the year as anticipated, this would enable detailed financial and other arrangements to be made and would leave the Commission six months of cooler weather for its investigations.

He also submitted that the Conference of ratification to the Geneva Convention of 1923, timed to take place not later than 1929 for which this enquiry had been planned as a preparation might possibly be postponed until 1930.

In view of these reasons, and also of the fact that the British Government had not yet received all the replies the Council adjourned its decision to its March session.

## 2 — PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### *Request of the Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*

The request of the *Union internationale des Ligues féminines Catholiques* to be represented on the Advisory Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People was granted by the Council on December 13th. The Council, nevertheless decided to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that the steadily increasing number of delegates and assessors might be detrimental to its work, and to ask it to devise some scheme by which assessors should only attend its meetings when subjects of special interest to their organisations were discussed.

## 3 — REFUGEES

In pursuance of an Assembly resolution of September 25th 1928<sup>(1)</sup> the Council invited the Governments of Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Switzerland to be represented on the Advisory Commission for Refugees which is to be attached to the High Commissioner.

The Secretary General was authorised to summon the Commission, in consultation with Dr. Nansen, for such time as might seem desirable.

## X — The Permanent Court of International Justice<sup>(2)</sup>

### 1 — THE GORZOW FACTORY

On November 12th, an agreement was concluded between the Polish Treasury and the German Companies mainly interested, which, if approved by the Govern-

(1) See *Monthly Summary* Vol. VIII, No. 9 p. 96.

(2) Nos. 1, 13 and 4 of this chapter have been prepared with the assistance of the Registry of the Permanent Court.

ments concerned in the Case before the Permanent Court, would render purposeless the continuance of the proceedings in progress before that tribunal. This agreement of November 12th was in effect approved by the Governments concerned by means of an exchange of notes dated November 27th.

The foregoing was brought to the knowledge of the Court by means of letters from the Agents of the Parties dated December 6th and 13th, which letters announced that the Parties had "concluded an agreement, in accordance with the terms of Article 61 of the Rules, "regarding the settlement of the dispute".

The President, whilst leaving it to the Court when it meets "officially to record the conclusion of the agreement, in accordance with the same Article, has made an Order, dated December 15th, terminating the expert enquiry ordered as already stated.

## 2 — BRAZILIAN<sup>(1)</sup> FEDERAL LOANS FLOATED IN FRANCE

In conformity with the terms of the Special Agreement under which this case was submitted to the Court for decision, it has been ready for hearing since December 1st, 1928.

## 3 — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The name of Venezuela should be added to the list of States having agreed to communicate such agreements to the Registry. This list now comprises thirty three States.

## 4 — CASE CONCERNING THE OBER COMMISSION

By an Order dated December 24th the President of the Court, under the powers conferred upon him by the Rules of Court, fixed as follows the time limits for the filing of the documents of the written procedure in this case:

for the filing of the Cases: Friday, March 1st, 1929,  
for the filing of the Counter Cases: Wednesday, May 1st, 1929  
for the filing of the replies: Saturday, June 1st, 1929.

This decision was taken subject to the right of the Parties, under Article 32 of the Rules, jointly to propose a different course.

The time limits so far fixed will enable the case to be ready for hearing in the course of the Ordinary Session of the Court, to be held in June next.

## 5 — REVISION OF THE COURT STATUTE (1)

On December 14th, the Council appointed as follows the Committee of Jurists charged with the preliminary study of the question raised by the ninth Assembly (2) regarding the eventual amendment of the Court Statute: M. Fromageot (French), M. Gaus (German), Sir Cecil Hurst (English), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Politis (Greek), M. Raestad (Norwegian), M. Rundten (Polish), M. Scialoja (Italian), M. Urrutia (Colombian), M. Van Eysinga (Dutch).

The Council requested its President and the Rapporteur to appoint an American jurist to sit on the Committee. The President, and Vice President of the Court, M. Anzilotti and M. Huber, were also invited to take part in the work.

(1) Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII No. 9 p. 388.

## 6 — PROCEDURE REGARDING ADVISORY OPINIONS (1)

The question of the procedure for seeking the advisory opinion of the Permanent Court came before the Council on December 10th, when it invited each of its Members to study the subject individually with a view to discussion at a future session.

A resolution of the ninth Assembly invited the Council to study, circumstance permitting, whether the Council or the Assembly might seek the advisory opinion of the Court by a simple majority.

## XI — Other Questions

## PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

On the report of the Persian representative, the Council decided on December 11th to propose that the Assembly should follow in regard to the nomination of the Supervisory Commission, the procedure adopted for the constitution of the Committee of Five, appointed in 1927 to choose a plan for the League buildings.

This Committee was set up by the Assembly on the basis of the proposals submitted by its General Committee.

## XII — Forthcoming Events

January 15th	Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva
January 17th	Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva
January 18th	Supervisory Commission, Geneva
January 28th	Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference, Geneva
February 8th	Technical Committee on the Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Genoa
February 20th	Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation, London
February 25th	Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation, Geneva
March 4th	Fifty-fourth Session of the Council, Geneva
March 11th	Special Commission for the drafting of a Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and War Material, Geneva
April 9th	Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva
April 15th	Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva
June 17th	Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva

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(1) Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 1

Published on February 15th, 1929

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects involving an additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription to the *League* has been increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4 shillings received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930, if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

## I — Summary of the Month

JANUARY 1929

Economic, social and legal questions were the principal items on the League's programme for January.



The Economic Committee continued its investigation of various problems referred to it by the Economic Conference namely the most favoured nation clause the reduction of custom tariffs, coal sugar, treatment of foreigners, etc.

Its session was preceded by a meeting of real technicians. The experts on customs nomenclature continued their work on a standard tariff nomenclature.

The Permanent Central Board constituted under the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 held its first session, discussing methods of work and its relations with the various League organizations, and gaining an insight into the work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, which also met during the month.

The Committee of Jurists preparing the First Conference for the Codification of International Law met on January 28th to consider information from twenty seven Governments concerning the questions on the Conference agenda.

The Committee on Inland Navigation Statistics met in Paris during the last days of January and the Supervisory Commission met in Geneva on January 18th.

## II — Legal and Constitutional Questions

### I — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

#### *Registration of Treaties*

Among the treaties and agreements registered in December and January figure

A series of Treaties, Convention and Agreements between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croat and Slovenes, deposited by Italy, relating to the execution of the peace treaties, frontier questions (Fiume), commerce, navigation, communications etc., etc., and including the Agreements signed at Nettuno on July 10th, 1915,

Conventions, exchange of notes and Agreements between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Cuba concerning the settlement of damages, the liquidation of enemy property, postal arrangements and commerce, deposited by Great Britain.

A series of Conventions between Austria and Italy relating to insurance questions deposited by Italy and Austria, a Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Spain and Finland (Helsingfors, May 31st 1928) deposited by Finland.

A Commercial and Civils Arbitration Convention between Latvia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Riga, October 10th, 1927).

Exchange treaties between Chile and Colombia and Albania and Greece,

A Convention for the reciprocal assistance of paupers concluded by Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden (Stockholm, October 24th, 1928), deposited by Norway,

Treaties of commerce and navigation between Albania and Greece and Greece and Norway,

Exchanges of notes constituting provisional commercial arrangements between Hungary and Lithuania, New Zealand and Greece, and New Zealand and Japan,

A commercial arrangement between Spain and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg (Brussels, December 15th 1926), deposited by Belgium,

An exchange of notes concerning the abolition of the passport visa between Finland and Norway (Oslo, December 3rd and 4th, 1928), deposited by Norway,

An International Radio telegraphic Convention (Washington, November 25th, 1927) concluded between the South African Union, the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies, the French and Portuguese Colonies in Africa and Asia etc., deposited by the Netherlands.

## 2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Five preparing the First Conference on the Codification of International Law met at Geneva on January 26th, with M. Basdevant (French) in the chair, to examine information and opinions furnished by States on the three questions on the Conference agenda.

These questions are: (a) nationality, (b) territorial waters, (c) responsibility of States for damage caused within their territories to the person or property of foreigners.

At its meeting on February, 1928, the Committee drew up a report giving the points that might be considered in connection with each of these questions, which was communicated to States with a request for information. So far twenty-seven Governments have replied.

The Committee is composed of M. Basdevant (French), M. Carlos Castro Ruiz (Chilean), M. Franconi (Netherlands), Sir Cecil Hurst (British) and M. Massimo Pilotti (Italian).

## III — The Technical Organisations

### 1. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION (1)

#### *Twenty-Seventh Session of the Economic Committee*

The twenty-seventh session of the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from January 15th to January 19th. The session was preceded by meetings of Sub-Committees and of experts on the coal question.

M. Trudelenburg (Germany) and Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1929.

The principal subjects dealt with by the Committee were: commercial policy (the most favoured nation clause), the question of collective action for the reduction of tariffs, the coal and sugar problems, the treatment of foreigners, regional industrial agreements, etc.

*Commercial Policy. The most favoured nation Clause.* — In the report which the Committee made to the Council on July, 1927, it drew attention to the fact that a study would be made of certain aspects of the most favoured nation clause.

At its twenty-seventh session, the Committee reached certain conclusions with regard to the application of the most favoured nation clause in customs questions. It also discussed the question of the relation between collective agreements and the most favoured nation clause in bilateral agreements.

These studies originated in the resolutions of the Economic Conference of May, 1927, which recommended that the most favoured nation clause should be applied as widely as possible, that the scope and form of this clause should be of the widest and most liberal character, and that it should not be weakened or narrowed either by express provisions or by interpretation. The Conference further recommended that the Economic Committee should establish clearly defined and uniform principles as to the interpretation and scope of the most favoured nation clause in regard to customs duties and other charges.

In its report to the Council on the most favoured nation clause in customs questions, the Committee laid down the main principles which, in its opinion, were implicit in the conception of most favoured nation treatment. It considered that

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — The Economic Committee. Report to the Council on the work of the twenty-seventh session. Geneva, January 29, 1929. 2 pages. Document C 20 XI 24 29 p. II.

this treatment should be unconditional, and that the clause should be unrestricted in its application—i.e. it must apply to all the tariffs of the contracting countries. These two conditions are essential if the two contracting states are to be assured of the most favourable treatment which can be granted in customs questions.

The Committee defined what should be understood by customs questions in this connection. According to general practice, the term customs questions includes the scales of customs duties and the method of levying them, i.e. import and export duties, super charge coefficients where they exist, and subsidiary charges of every sort levied on imports and exports. The term also covers all rules, formalities and charges inseparable from customs operations of every description.

The Committee then considered the application of most favoured nation treatment as regards import and export prohibitions, noting that this question would lose all practical interest when the Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions came into force. It drew attention to the provision of this Convention that in the case of exceptional prohibitions and restrictions, States must not resort to discrimination incompatible with the equitable treatment of commerce, and also to the provisions of the Convention for the simplification of customs formalities (1923) concerning licences. As a general principle, it considered, the most favoured nation clause should not apply to prohibitions. Nevertheless, for certain prohibitions considered as temporary economic measures, it would be desirable to continue as far as possible to conform to the interpretations which are at present accepted and provide for the application of the clause.

The question of the application of the clause with regard to temporary imports and exports, and more particularly, the so called "finishing trade" (*active and passive*) was also considered.

The term "active" finishing trade is employed when a Government authorises the importation free of duty, or at a reduced rate, of foreign goods (usually raw materials or semi-finished articles), on condition that such goods are transformed into finished articles of a specified character, intended solely for export.

"Passive" finishing trade arises when a country authorises the temporary export of certain goods, and readmits them free of duty when they return to the country after being finished abroad.

For temporary imports and exports in the true sense of the term the Committee considered that the clause was applicable. As regards the active finishing trade, it was of the same opinion, on the understanding that when the laws of a country make this trade dependent upon an administrative decision, the right of the competent authorities to take a decision in each particular case should be in no way affected thereby. As for passive finishing trade, the Committee did not feel able, in view of the diversity of opinions and systems existing in this field, to advocate the application of the most favoured nation treatment. It indicated, however, certain cases in which this treatment could scarcely be refused.

The Committee then defined the essential characteristics of goods to which the most favoured nation clause should apply. They must have their origin in the country which enjoys the most favoured nation treatment, and they must be *like products* in the sense that they possess the characteristics which entitle certain goods to a given customs treatment. These two conditions (provenance and similarity) were exhaustively discussed, the conclusion being that certain stipulations were clearly incompatible with the most favoured nation clause, namely

(a) Provisions which restrict customs privileges to products of a particular country or district simply, because they originate in that country or district, thus ruling a priori that no other country can produce products similar to those which it is sought to favour,

(b) Provisions which make similarity dependant upon entirely external characteristics or conditions which by the very nature of things, only the products of given countries can possess or fulfil.

The Committee then described certain special situations to which, in its view, the clause could not be made applicable, such as customs unions between two countries, frontier traffic and exceptional regimes established by treaty between countries or districts united by special ethnical, historical, geographical or other ties. It also considered the application of the clause, to the colonies of contracting parties.

The Committee, finally, discussed the wording of the clause. After indicating various forms already in use, and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each, it submitted a standard clause which can be adapted to special circumstances but as it stands, sufficiently explicit to reduce differences of interpretation to a minimum.

The Committee proposed that the Council should communicate its reports to States Members or non Members of the League, recommending that, in their commercial policy and in drafting bilateral treaties, Governments should follow the principles therein laid down. They should also be asked to make known their opinions on the subject.

The Committee further requested the Council to inform the different States that it had not neglected the question of the effect on obligations arising from the clause of undertakings embodied in collective agreements. As regards this question—of particular importance at a time when the League is engaged in drawing up such agreements—the Committee hoped that it would shortly be able to submit the results of its studies.

*Collective Action for Tariff Reduction* — In connection with collective action with a view to reducing customs duties on certain products, the Committee pursued its studies concerning aluminium and cement. As regards aluminium, the Committee, in the light of information on the position in the principal countries concerned, decided not to continue the investigation for the moment but to wait until circumstances had changed.

As regards cement and the possible participation of the principal countries concerned in a preliminary expert enquiry into the principles and methods of concerted action in connection with tariffs on cement the Committee was in possession of information as to the probable attitude of certain countries. It had however, no information on the situation in several important trading countries, and it therefore postponed this question to its next session in the hope that the replies not yet to hand would be received in the meantime.

*Coal* — The delegation appointed by the Economic Committee to institute an enquiry with regard to international action in the coal industry<sup>(1)</sup>, consulted experts from eleven countries (producing and consuming countries, and those which both import and export coal).

The experts selected were eminent coal technicians who, without representing employers' organisations, occupied a position which enabled them to have a general view of all the aspects of the coal question—production, consumption, trade and transport.

The experts met from January 8th to 12th and examined reports from various members of the Economic Committee on the coal situation in their respective countries. They also gave their opinion regarding action by the League, or under its auspices with a view to the solution of the difficulties encountered by the coal industry, and the form in which such action might be possible.

In the view of the experts, the present situation in the coal industry constituted an international problem, and the responsibility for devising the necessary remedies fell primarily upon those who were in charge of the industry. Nevertheless, certain aspects of the question (tariffs, commercial methods, its social bearing, and consumers' interests) required further attention.

(1) See *Monthly Summary* Vol. XIV, No. 10, p. 28-347.

Several experts from producing countries considered that international action in this field might contribute to the solution of the crisis, others made reservations, other again, thought that the studies under the League's direction might be pursued and more or less directly encouraged.

At the conclusion of the consultation, the Chairman of the delegation M. Trendelenburg, stated that the Economic Committee would consider each question in the spirit in which it had been proposed and in relation with the wider problem and general principles of commercial policy.

The results of the consultation convinced the Economic Committee of the usefulness and importance of this venture. It decided to continue the enquiry by a consultation of labour experts on February 27th. The labour experts will be drawn from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain.

*Sugar* — A further point examined by the Committee was the position as regards the enquiry into the sugar question.

Three memoranda were submitted: (a) a note by Dr. Prinszer-Gerlitz, of Amsterdam, on the production of cane sugar, (b) a note by M. F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, on the production of beet sugar and (c) a note by Dr. Mikusch, of Vienna, concerning the influence of legislation on the production, consumption, import and export of sugar, and on the development of consumption and the means of increasing it. The conclusion which may be drawn from these three memoranda, taken together, is that the present situation of the sugar industry throughout the world is essentially due to lack of equilibrium between production and consumption.

The Committee was of the opinion that it would be contrary to the role of the League to take any action with the object of interfering with the natural development of production. It considered, however, that it would be useful to study the artificial measures of various kinds adopted with a view to developing production as well as the possibilities of increasing consumption. It accordingly appointed a delegation to make a preliminary enquiry into the sugar industry in order to determine whether international action could aid in solving the present difficulties.

This delegation will confer in April, with experts from producing and consuming countries. The experts consulted will be, as far as possible, practical men of standing, occupying positions in their native countries enabling them to have an insight into all aspects of the sugar question, especially those concerning the production of raw sugar, refining, sale and consumption.

The Economic Committee recommended its delegation to invite experts from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, British India, the Dutch Indies, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and the United States. It decided to consult later experts on beetroot production.

*Treatment of Foreigners* — The Economic Committee considered replies from Governments to the Secretary General's letter concerning the convocation of a conference for the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the treatment of foreigners and decided to summon the conference in November.

*International Industrial Agreements* — The Committee noted information on the industrial and commercial agreements in force in various countries, as well as on international agreements of a similar kind. It decided to submit to three legal experts — if possible of German, French and American nationality — a survey of the legislations and regulations concerning industrial and commercial agreements in the different countries and to ask them to verify and complete it. The experts will endeavour to draw up a report on the laws in force in the different countries, more particularly from the standpoint at present adopted, not only in legislative texts, but also by jurisprudence and administrative practice.

The economic aspects of the problem of international industrial and commercial agreements will be discussed by the Committee at its next session, when it will draw up a programme of the studies to be undertaken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Consultative Committee.

*Other Questions* — The other questions examined by the Committee included the economic aspect of measures taken to combat plant diseases, the exploitation of the natural riches of the sea, with special reference to the question of whaling, economic tendencies liable to influence world peace, Government protection, the economic effects of smuggling, particularly as regards alcohol.

The Committee further considered the results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics, and noted with satisfaction that the Convention drawn up by the Conference had already been signed by twenty-five States <sup>(1)</sup>.

The session was attended by M. Trendelenburg (German), Chairman, M. Brunet (Belgian), M. Barbosa Carneiro (Brazilian), M. Serruys (French), Sir Sydney Chapman (British), M. Dvorak (Czechoslovak), M. Di Nola (Italian), Mr. Landsay (Indian), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Dolezal (Poland), M. Stucki (Swiss), Mr. Eastman (American), M. Morgenstjerne (Norwegian) and M. Sommeruga (Austrian) replaced M. Jahn and M. Schuller respectively.

M. Curujin (Yugoslav) and M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), corresponding members, were also present.

‘’

The following experts were consulted on the coal problem:

M. Silberberg (German), President of the Board of Directors and recently Director General of the *Rheinische Aktiengesellschaft für Braunkohlenbergbau* of the *Harper Bergbau Aktiengesellschaft*, and of the *Aktiengesellschaft für Zinkwzschbetrieb*. Member of the Governing Body of the German Industrial Federation.

Sr. John Hindley, Bart. (British), Vice Chairman of the firm Stevenson, Clark and Company. Commercial Adviser to the Mining Department.

Dr. Anton Apold (Austrian), Director General of the *Oesterreichische Alpine Montange-Gesellschaft*.

M. Herman Capiaux (Belgian), Administrator of the *Charbonnages du Levant*, Mons. Director General of the Federation of Belgian Coal Mining Societies, Member of the Commission for the study of the Coal Problem.

M. Antonio Mora Pascual (Spanish), Member of the *Consejo de Economía Nacional*.

M. Cuvelotte (French), Administrator and Director General of the Lens Mines.

Dr. Frowein (Dutch), Chairman and Director of the Heerlen State Mines (Limbourg).

Comm. Nobili (Italian), Chief of the Coal Department, Ministry of Communications, Rome.

M. Alfred Folter (Polish), Engineer, Director General of the *Robot* Syndicate, Union of Coal Mines of Upper Silesia. Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of several mining companies, of the Polish Bank and of the Financial Council attached to the Finance Ministry.

Professor M. Roos af Hjelmsäter (Swede), Director General of the State Laboratory.

M. Josef Peters (Czechoslovak), Engineer, Doctor of Laws, Director of the Association of Mine Owners.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of M. Trendelenburg, M. Serruys, Sir Sydney Chapman, M. di Nola and M. Dolezal.

*Customs Nomenclature* — The Sub Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from January 28th to 31st, with M. Fighiera (France) in the chair.

In October, 1928, the experts studied certain questions of principle and drew up a nomenclature for the first fourteen chapters of a tariff frame-work concerning live animals and animal and vegetable products.

This work was to have been continued by a nomenclature for fatty substances, fats, oils and waxes of animal and vegetable origin; fats used for food, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, vinegar and tobacco. As, however, the Economic Committee, which is studying the question of the reduction of customs tariffs for certain products, requested the experts to prepare immediately a standard nomenclature for the following articles:

- a) Aluminium (crude, semi-manufactured products and aluminium wares)
- b) All varieties of cement
- c) Prepared skins and leather
- d) Wood and wood wares
- e) Paper pulp (wood pulp), manufactured mechanically or chemically, papers and cardboards,

the experts altered their arrangements, preparing at their January session a nomenclature for substances used in manufacturing paper, cement and aluminium. The other questions will be studied in April.

Through several chapters of nomenclature were drawn up during this session, no general questions were raised. Certain questions concerning the classification of composite goods (pasteboard or paper articles containing some textile material) which were dealt with as special cases.

The experts unanimously regretted that the industries whose products they had to classify had not as yet agreed upon standards for their principal products. For example the drafting of a standard nomenclature for aluminium revealed the absence of any agreed measures or even of any precise definition by which one could determine the moment at which a bar in process of wire drawing became a wire.

Because of this lack of regulation certain tariff scales make a thickness of one quarter of a millimetre the limit between thin sheet aluminium and aluminium foil used as a protection against moisture. In other scales the dividing line is one tenth of a millimetre. In others, again this product is classified as thin sheet or foil according to its weight per square decimetre.

Similarly, the experts pointed out that there was no international standard indicating the thickness or weight per square metre above which paper should be considered as cardboard giving as the standards adopted the tariff scales of the seven countries represented on the Sub Committee. In Germany and France, paper is called cardboard when it reaches a weight of 350 grammes per square metre. In Belgium and Czechoslovakia, the limit is 300 grammes for ordinary cardboard and 200 grammes for others. In Hungary and Italy the limit is 180 and 300 grammes respectively. There is no minimum for bristol board in these countries. In Switzerland the limit is 400 grammes for ordinary cardboard and 200 grammes for bristol board and duplex.

To enable comparable statistics to be compiled and to secure the benefit of the simplification and unity which the new nomenclature should provide, the Sub Committee adopted uniform limits for the foregoing cases. It was of the opinion, however, that for the moment these limits could be considered as standards only for purposes of custom duties, since the industries concerned may not accept them.

The experts present were: M. Magnette (Belgium), M. Fial (Czechoslovakia), M. Fighiera (France), M. Fleck (Germany), M. Lurancz (Hungary), M. Paci (Italy), and Comte (Switzerland).

## 2 — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

### *Unification of Transport Statistics*

The Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics met in Paris on January 28th to continue its study of inland navigation statistics and of maritime navigation statistics, the importance of which had been emphasised by the recent Conference on Economic Statistics.

There were present: M. J. H. F. Claessens, Director of Commercial Statistics at The Hague (Chairman); M. Demetriad, Engineer, Inspector General, Director of the Brisa Docks; Mr. A. W. Fluys, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade; M. S. Marchetti, of the General Direction of the Italian Merchant Marine; M. Hottel, M. Houpiert, Chief Engineer of Bridge and Roads, Director of the National Navigation Office, Paris; Dr. W. Traubert, *Oberrichter* in the German Statistical Bureau; M. P. Vilfan, Delegate of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom to the International Commission of the Danube; M. Watier, M. Ludwig Weithemer, Director General of the *Donausampelschiffahrtsgesellschaft, Vienna*.

American experts, namely: Brigadier General William W. Harts, Military Attache of the United States in Paris, and Captain P. C. Guadagnoli, European Director of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, took part for the first time in the work of the Committee.

## IV — Administrative Questions

### THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The report of the Governing Commission for the fourth quarter of 1926 has been received by the Secretary General.

As regards the economic and social situation, the report gives information as to the execution of the Franco-German arrangement of February 23rd, 1926, concerning trade between the Saar and Germany; it also contains production, cost of living and unemployment statistics.

In the mining and metal industry there was a slight improvement, resulting in a small increase in the number of workers employed. The finishing industries were obliged to discharge a certain number of workers.

The report gives statistics for accidents in the Saar coal mines during a period of three months and provisional statistics for 1926; it further contains statistics for the period 1920-1928 and 1900 to 1914. These figures, says the report, make it possible to appreciate the efforts made since 1920 to increase the security of the Saar miners.

Information is given with regard to requests submitted by the Saar districts and rural communes concerning a loan scheme prepared by a syndicate appointed for this purpose by the districts. The proceeds will be used for public works such as the upkeep of roads, drains, irrigation, the construction of school buildings, and the construction and enlargement of electric and gas plants.

A large sum will be used for building, in order to mitigate the housing crisis.

Exclusive of the sums required for building, the first estimate amounted to about 194 million francs. This figure was subsequently modified and is not yet definitive.

It is not yet known in what way the financial arrangements for building will be made as the main point is to obtain capital at a reasonable price. The necessary funds will probably amount to some 70 million francs. The scheme is being carefully studied.



The report mentions certain improvements in the following services: public works, railways, posts, telegraphs and telephones, education, public assistance and health.

The experiments on the air lines Sarrebruck—Paris and Sarrebruck—Frankfurt at the opening of the Sarrebruck airport to international traffic were extremely satisfactory, and it is hoped that there will be considerable traffic on these lines in 1929.

Nine draft decrees were submitted to the Stat. Advisory Council at its meeting of December 7th, 1928, three of which were approved by the Technical Committee.

## V — Protection of Minorities (1)

### *Erratum*

The conclusions presented by the Rapporteur and adopted by the Council at its fifty-third session in regard to minority questions in Polish Upper Silesia which, owing to an oversight, were not given in the last number of the *Monthly Summary*, are summarised below.

### 1. APPEALS

*Situation of the Tatar minority's school* — The Council confined itself to taking note of a communication from the appellant to the effect that the latter withdrew his notice of appeal, the object of which was the same as that of the petition sent in by M. Józef God (see below). The Council laid down the rule that, in future, communications of this kind should be sent to the Minorities Office of the country concerned in order that they might be forwarded to the Council, as in the case of the appeal themselves, through the intermediary of the Government concerned.

*Situation of the minority school at Nowa Wieś* — As regards the number of teachers, the Council noted the information contained in the Polish note of October 6th, 1928, from which it appeared, taking into account the statement of the director of the Minorities Office, that the teaching staff of the minority school at Nowa Wieś had been increased from four to five.

As regards the question of premises, the Council refrained from examining the *de facto* situation in detail. It confined itself to expressing its conviction that an equitable interpretation of the Geneva Convention demanded that such restrictions in the normal operation of the schools as might be necessitated in certain cases owing to local conditions should be borne in an equal measure by the majority and minority schools. It also expressed the conviction that in the present case the Polish Government would find it possible to preserve this principle.

Two other points mentioned in the petition had already been settled by the authorities when the question came before the Council.

*Admission of Children to the private minority schools at Świerklaniec, Nowa Wieś and Lipiny* — The Council noted that the practical aspect of the case regarding children excluded from these three schools had been settled by the Polish authorities to the satisfaction of the petitioners, and recorded the Polish Government's observations concerning exemption from compulsory attendance at the public schools in the case of children of school age whom the persons responsible to their education desired to send to private minority schools, subject to the single restriction that the authorities should have the right to require, in the case of entres

for these schools the declaration regarding the childrens' language provided for in the judgment of the Permanent Court of April 26th, 1928

## 2 PETITIONS

*Petition regarding property rights over the St. Julius Hospital at Rybnik* — The Council decided that the legal proceedings already instituted should follow the normal course, and stated that it relied upon the Polish Government to inform the members of the Council in due course that the matter had been settled by a judicial award

*Petition concerning entries to the primary minority schools in the Province of Silesia* — This petition contains several points

As regards the alleged violation of the principle of equal treatment as to time limits for entries in the minority and majority schools the Rapporteur stated that he did not regard this action of the Polish authorities as a violation of any article of the Germano-Polish Convention. The Council decided not to take any action on this particular point

The Council noted the observations of the Polish Government concerning the final character of the time limit fixed for entries for minority schools, while expressing the hope that that Government might find it possible to avoid the drawbacks referred to in the petition either by extending the time limit for entries or by some other means compatible with the school organisation instituted in Upper Silesia by the competent Polish authorities

As regards the obligation imposed on persons responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them in the minority schools the Council decided to postpone this matter to its next session, while inviting its President to appoint jurists to assist the Rapporteur in deciding whether this obligation was compatible with the Germano-Polish Convention

The question of setting up special enrolment committees for minority schools was postponed by the Council to its next session as this question depends in the first instance on the interpretation given by the jurists of the preceding point

In connection with the declarations concerning childrens' language which have to be made at the time of enrolment in the minority school by the persons legally responsible for the childrens' education, the Council noted with satisfaction the interpretation given by the Polish Government to the form of application. It expressed the hope that that Government might find it possible to make the terms employed in this form still more definite in order to preclude all possible doubt as to its being in conformity with the Council resolution of June 9th, 1926

As regards the question alleged to have been put to the persons responsible for the childrens' education concerning the name of their employer, in connection with entries in 1927 and 1928, the Council confined itself to noting the explanations of the Polish Government

*Petition concerning the closing of six minor schools by the Polish authorities* — The Rapporteur informed the Council that the Polish Minorities Office and the petitioners, while maintaining their respective legal standpoints, had found it possible to accept the suggestion of the President of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission. He added that the solution which had thus been reached and which involved the reopening of three of the six schools made it unnecessary for the Council to examine the question afresh. On his proposal, the Council, noting the settlement reached, congratulated the President of the Mixed Commission M. Calonder, on the happy results of his mediation, and thanked the Polish Government for the spirit of conciliation shown by the Polish authorities, which had rendered possible the settlement of this difficult question

The report mentions certain improvements in the following services: public works, railway, posts, telegraphs and telephones, education, public assistance and health.

The experiments on the air line, Sarrebruck—Paris and Sarrebruck—Frankfurt at the opening of the Sarrebruck air port to international traffic were extremely satisfactory, and it is hoped that there will be considerable traffic on these lines in 1929.

Nine draft decrees were submitted to the Saar Advisory Council at its meeting of December 7th, 1928, three of which were approved by the Technical Committee.

## V — Protection of Minorities (1)

### *Erratum*

The conclusions presented by the Rapporteur and adopted by the Council at its fifty third session in regard to minority questions in Polish Upper Silesia which, owing to an oversight, were not given in the last number of the *Monthly Summary*, are summarised below.

### 1. APPEALS

*Situation of the Jastow minority school* — The Council confined itself to taking note of a communication from the appellant to the effect that the latter withdrew his notice of appeal, the object of which was the same as that of the petition sent in by M. Jozef God (see below). The Council laid down the rule that, in future, communications of this kind should be sent to the Minorities Office of the country concerned in order that they might be forwarded to the Council, as in the case of the appeals themselves, through the intermediary of the Government concerned.

*Situation of the minority school at Nowa Wies* — As regards the number of teachers, the Council noted the information contained in the Polish note of October 6th, 1928, from which it appeared, taking into account the statement of the director of the Minorities Office, that the teaching staff of the minority school at Nowa Wies had been increased from four to five.

As regards the question of premises, the Council refrained from examining the *de facto* situation in detail. It confined itself to expressing its conviction that an equitable interpretation of the Geneva Convention demanded that such restrictions in the normal operation of the schools as might be necessitated in certain cases owing to local conditions should be borne in an equal measure by the majority and minority schools. It also expressed the conviction that in the present case the Polish Government would find it possible to preserve this principle.

Two other points mentioned in the petition had already been settled by the authorities when the question came before the Council.

*Admission of Children to the private minority schools at Swierklanec, Nowa Wies and Lipiny* — The Council noted that the practical aspect of the case regarding children excluded from these three schools had been settled by the Polish authorities to the satisfaction of the petitioners, and recorded the Polish Government's observations concerning exemption from compulsory attendance at the public schools in the case of children of school age whom the persons responsible for their education desired to send to private minority schools, subject to the single restriction that the authorities should have the right to require, in the case of entries

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII No. 12, page 413.

for these schools the declaration regarding the children's language provided for in the judgment of the Permanent Court of April 26th, 1928

## 2 PETITIONS

*Petition regarding property rights over the St. Ydras Hospital at Lvbnik* — The Council decided that the legal proceedings already instituted should follow the normal course, and stated that it relied upon the Polish Government to inform the members of the Council in due course that the matter had been settled by a judicial award

*Petition concerning entries for the primary minority schools in the town of Silesia* — This petition contains several points

As regards the alleged violation of the principle of equal treatment as to time limits for entries in the minority and majority schools, the Rapporteur stated that he did not regard this action of the Polish authorities as a violation of any article of the Germano-Polish Convention. The Council decided not to take any action on this particular point

The Council noted the observations of the Polish Government concerning the final character of the time limit fixed for entries for minority schools, while expressing the hope that that Government might find it possible to avoid the drawbacks referred to in the petition either by extending the time limit for entries or by some other means compatible with the school organisation instituted in Upper Silesia by the competent Polish authorities

As regards the obligation imposed on persons responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools, the Council decided to postpone this matter to its next session, while inviting its President to appoint jurists to assist the Rapporteur in deciding whether this obligation was compatible with the Germano-Polish Convention

The question of setting up special enrolment committees for minority schools was postponed by the Council to its next session, as this question depends in the first instance on the interpretation given by the jurist of the preceding point

In connection with the declarations concerning children's language which have to be made at the time of enrolment in the minority school by the persons legally responsible for the children's education, the Council noted with satisfaction the interpretation given by the Polish Government to the form of application. It expressed the hope that that Government might find it possible to make the terms employed in this form still more definite in order to preclude all possible doubt as to its being in conformity with the Council resolution of June 9th, 1926

As regards the question alleged to have been put to the persons responsible for the children's education concerning the name of their employer, in connection with entries in 1927 and 1928, the Council confined itself to noting the explanations of the Polish Government

*Petition concerning the closing of six minority schools by the Polish authorities* — The Rapporteur informed the Council that the Polish Minorities Office and the petitioners, while maintaining their respective legal standpoints, had found it possible to accept the suggestion of the President of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission. He added that the solution which had thus been reached and which involved the reopening of three of the six schools made it unnecessary for the Council to examine the question afresh. On his proposal, the Council noting the settlement reached, congratulated the President of the Mixed Commission M. Calonder, on the happy results of his mediation, and thanked the Polish Government for the spirit of conciliation shown by the Polish authorities, which had rendered possible the settlement of this difficult question

*Petition concerning the failure to open a German primary school at Koszalin (District of Lubliner)* — This question is still pending before the Polish authorities, who have given certain categories of persons concerned the opportunity either of making or renewing their declarations with a view to the establishment of the school. In these circumstances, the Council considered that it was not necessary to deal with the question for the moment. It expressed the hope that the Prussian Government would find it possible to inform the Rapporteur at a later date of its final decision.

*Petition of M. Józef God relating to the primary school at Wisztów* — As regards the admission of children to the school, the Council considered that it was unnecessary to take any action. It expressed the opinion that the petitioner might have recourse to the procedure provided for in article 149 of the Germano-Polish Convention, and expressed the hope that in the course of this procedure the Polish authorities might find it possible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question.

*Petition concerning the creation of the German minority school Brzezinka* — As regards the complaint concerning entries, the Council confined itself to noting that the competent Polish authorities had satisfied the petitioner's requests.

As regards the complaint concerning the transfer of the school, the Council noted the statement of the Polish Government which the Rapporteur interpreted as meaning that the competent authorities would not fail to consider favourably the Volksbund's request as soon as technical conditions permitted.

## VI — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

#### a) Tenth Session of the Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium met at Geneva on January 17th, and was still in session at the end of the month.

Its agenda included the examination of the annual reports of Governments on the drug question, the position as regards the illicit traffic (more particularly in the Near East and in South America), measures to prevent illicit traffic by post, a scheme for the limitation of drug manufacture forwarded by the American Government, etc.

The session was attended by M. Mueller (Belgium), M. Wang King Ky (China), M. Gaston Bourgeois (France), Dr. Kahler (Germany), Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain), Sir John Campbell (India), M. S. Cavazzoni (Italy), M. Sato (Japan), M. Van Wetsum (Netherlands), M. Augusto de Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Constantin Fotitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Prince Varnaidya (Siam), M. Carrière (Switzerland), M. Henri Brémont, M. Léa Lyall and Colonel Arthur Woods (assessors).

Dr. John Kenneth Caldwell (United States of America) attended in an unofficial capacity.

The Committee appointed M. Fotitch (Serb, Croat, Slovene Kingdom) as Chairman and M. Van Wetsum (Netherlands) as Vice Chairman.

An account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the *Monthly Summary*.

## b) First Session of the Permanent Central Opium Board

The first session of the Permanent Central Opium Board constituted under the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, to watch over the opium traffic was held at Geneva from January 15th to 19th.

The Board had been asked by the Council to submit proposals concerning its organisation and working thus giving effect to Article 20 of the Convention, which entrusts the Council with the necessary arrangements "in consultation with the Board". The same article lays down that the Secretary General shall appoint the Secretary and staff of the Board, on the nomination of the latter.

Article 21 stipulates that the contracting parties to the Convention shall send the Board annual estimates of the quantities of drugs required for internal consumption.

Mr. Lyall (British) and M. Gallavresi (Italian) were elected as Chairman and Vice Chairman.

The Board divided its work between two Sub Committees: one dealing with its organisation, procedure, and relations with the Council, the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, the other with the selection of its staff and the form of statistics to be required from Governments.

After an exchange of views, the Board postponed until later the nomination of its Secretariat, confining itself for the moment to a general discussion of the manner in which its Secretariat should be composed. As regards methods of compiling statistics the Board considered that, before taking any decision it would be necessary to consult the various international statistical institutes.

Finally, as regards its relations with the Advisory Committee, the Board emphasised the necessity for close co-operation, while expressing the opinion that it was impossible as yet to determine what form such co-operation should take. It accordingly postponed consideration of the various points raised in the connection, asking its members to follow the proceedings of the Advisory Committee so as to gain an insight into its work.

At its next session in April the Board will prepare a report for the Council and make suggestions as regards its organisation and working.

## VII — Other Questions

### MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from January 18th to 19th. It constituted as follows its bureau for 1926: Chairman, M. Ousky, Vice Chairman, Lord Meston of Agra, Rapporteur, M. Nederbragt.

The various administrative and financial questions on its agenda were examined and a report was prepared for the Council on the expense of sending a commission to the Far East to study the question of the control of opium smoking.

The session was attended by Lord Meston of Agra, (India), M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), M. Ousky (Czechoslovakia), M. Revellin (France) and M. Pater (Yugoslavia).

## VIII — New Publications

### 1. INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

The first number of 'Intellectual Cooperation', the new publication of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation appeared on January 15th 1926.

This review will replace the three periodicals hitherto published by the Institute, namely the Bulletin of the Section for University Relations, the Bulletin of the Section for Scientific Relations and the Bulletin of the Information Section.

The new publication will deal with all questions concerning intellectual cooperation and will appear monthly. The first number contains an article by the prominent German theologian, Professor von Harnack, articles on the educational cinematograph, popular arts, etc., and a study of the recent decisions with regard to authors' rights.

The review further contains a chronicle, notes and communications, bibliography and documents.

## IX — Forthcoming Events

February 14th	Advisory Committee of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Singapore
February 20th	Committee of Experts on Transit Cards for Emigrants, Geneva
February 25th	Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation, London
February 27th	Meeting of Delegation of Economic Committee with Labour Experts on the Coal Question, Geneva
February 27th	Financial Committee, Geneva
March 1st	Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation, Geneva
March 4th	Fifty-fourth Session of the Council, Geneva
March 11th	Committee of Jurists on the Question of the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva
March 11th	Committee of Experts of the Special Commission for the Preparation of a Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and War Material, Geneva
April 4th	Meeting of delegation of the Economic Committee with Sugar Experts, Geneva
April 6th	Economic Committee, Geneva
April 9th	Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva
April 12th	Child Welfare Committee, Geneva
April 15th	Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva
April 19th	Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva
April 25-26th	Meeting of representatives of International Students' Organisation, Paris
May 6th	Economic Consultative Committee (subject to Council's approval), Geneva
June 17th	Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice <sup>(1)</sup>

### 1 — CASE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND RELATING TO THE FREE ZONES OF SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

The Counter cases of both Parties to this Case were filed with the Registry of the Court on January 23rd June 12th next having been fixed as the date by which the Parties shall present their replies, it will be as from that date that the Case will be ready for hearing

### 2 — CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE

Since, owing to the death of the last Vice President, M. André Weiss, the Court does not include a judge of French nationality that is to say, of the nationality of one of the Parties concerned in this case the French Government, having been notified of the right conferred upon it in this respect by the Statute of the Court, has appointed as judge *ad hoc* to sit in the Franco-Brazilian Case, M. Henri Fromageot, who has already been appointed judge *ad hoc* for the case concerning the payment in gold of various Serbian Loans

### 3 — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE ODEP COMMISSION

The British, German and French and Swedish Governments have appointed their agents before the Court in this Case, namely

The German Government Dr. Seeliger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin

The British Government Mr. Oliver Harvey, Assistant Secretary in the Diplomatic Service,

The French Government M. Basdevant, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Swedish Government M. Patrick Adlercreutz, Minister of Sweden at the Hague

The Danish, Polish and Czechoslovak Governments have so far not appointed their agents

### 4 — QUESTION OF THE REVISION OF THE COURT STATUTE

By a letter, dated December 22nd, the Secretary General of the League transmitted to the Registrar, for information the text of the Report approved by the Council on December 13th, and of the Resolution, adopted by it on December 14th, which concerns the appointment of a Jurists' Committee to examine the Statute of the Court with a view to the introduction of such amendments as might be judged desirable and invites the President and the Vice President of the Court, M. Anzilotti and M. Huber, to participate in the work of the Committee.

Upon receipt by the Registrar of the official notification of the Resolution the President at once got into touch by telegram with his absent colleagues in order to ascertain whether, in their view the invitation thus extended to him and to the Vice President should be accepted.

The Secretary General has been notified that M. Anzilotti and M. Huber have accepted this invitation.

(1) A Hue and Cry has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court



## ANNEX

### Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations

#### I — THE ASSEMBLY

(Consists of one delegate from each State Member of the League)

#### II — THE COUNCIL

(Consists of the representatives of the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy and Japan who are permanent members, and those of nine other States elected by the Assembly and drawn in the permanent Paragraph, with the election of the nine non permanent Members of the Council, the terms of office and the conditions of re-eligibility.)

*Members for 1928-29*

British Empire	Sir ANSTON CHAMPTON	Italy	M. GIOIOLINI
Canada	M. DAWSON	Japan	M. ADACHI
Czech	M. VILLIGER	Peru	M. ALVARO TOROQUE
Cuba	M. AGUIRRE Y BEZURCO	Poland	M. ZIEMSKI
Finland	M. PROCKI	Rumania	M. TITULESCO
France	M. BRIAND	Spain	M. QUIROGA DE FLORES
Germany	M. STRESEMANN	Venezuela	M. GUZMÁN

*Secretariat of the Council and the Assembly*

*Secretary General* Sir JAMES ERIC DUNNISON

(The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and the Council — Article 6 of the Covenant)

#### III — THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The Judges are elected by the Assembly and the Council for a period of nine years. The President and the Vice President are elected by the Council for a term of three years.)

##### *Judges*

M. ANZILOTTI (President) (Italian)	Mr. CH. FRANCIS HUGHES (American)
M. HUBER (Vice President) (Swiss)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE (Cuban)
M. LODER (Dutch)	M. VIALA (Spanish)
Lord LILY (British)	M. OMURA (Japanese)
M. NARHOLM (Danish)	M. EPITAFIO DE SILVA PEREIRA (Brazilian)

##### *Deputy Judges*

M. YOVANOVICH (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	M. NEULIESCU (Rumanian)
M. PERUCHI (Hungarian)	M. WANG CHUNG HUI (Chinese)

##### *Registrar*

##### *Deputy Registrar*

M. HAMAPSSJOED (Swedish)	M. OLIVAN (Spanish)
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## IV — LEGAL QUESTIONS

### 1 — Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session. The members are appointed by the Council.)

- M. HAMMARSTJÖLD (*Chairman*), Governor of Upsala (Swedish)  
 Professor DIENA (*Ex-officio Chairman*), Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia, Member of the *Consiglio di Stato* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italian)  
 Professor BRIDGES, Professor of International Law at the University of Oxford (British)  
 M. FROCARDOT, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (French)  
 Dr GUSTAVE GUERBERG, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France (Salvadorian)  
 Dr BERNARD C. J. LODGE, former member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands, Judge and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Netherlands)  
 Dr BARBOSA DE MENEZES, Professor of Law at the University of Lisbon, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Education (Portuguese)  
 Dr ADALBERT MASTNA, Minister of Education in Rome, President of the Czechoslovak Branch of the International Law Association (Czechoslovak)  
 M. MARUDA, Doctor of Law, Japanese Ambassador in Rome (Japanese)  
 Sir MUNIRED PATEQUE, former Judge at the High Court of the United Provinces (Indian)  
 Dr S. PUKSTEIN, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish)  
 Professor WALTER SCHUBERT, Professor at the University of Kiel (German)  
 Dr JOSÉ LEÓN SUAREZ, Professor at the University of Buenos Aires, former Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences (Argentine)  
 Professor CHARLES DE VISSCHER, Professor of Law at the University of Ghent, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Belgian)  
 Dr WANG CHUNG HUI, Deputy Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Chinese)  
 Mr GEORGE W. WELLES, former Attorney General of the United States, member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bar Association, President of the American Law Institute (American)

### 2 — Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference

(Appointed by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

- Professor BASDEVANT (French), Professor at the Faculty of Law, Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 M. Carlos CASTRO RUIZ (Indian), Legal Adviser to the Indian Legation in Great Britain  
 Professor FRANK (Dutch), Head of the League of Nations Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Sir Cecil James BARRINGTON HURLEY (British), Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office  
 M. MASIMO PILOTTI (Italian), Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### 3 — Committee of Jurists

Appointed to examine the following questions:

- Establishment of a system to encourage codification of a systematic survey of the field of international law.
- Publication of certain general conventions in the form of a code.

(Appointed by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its ninth ordinary session.)

- Professor DIENA (Italian), Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia, Member of the *Consiglio di Stato* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

M. J. CUSTARO GUEPHERO (Salvadorian), former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador in France  
 Professor Walter SCHUCKING (German), Professor at the University of Kiel

## V — THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

### 1 — Permanent Advisory Commission on Military, Naval and Air Questions

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May, 9th, 1906, pursuant to Article 9 of the Covenant. The Members are appointed by, and are representatives of the Governments of the States represented on the Council. The Presidents of the Military Commission and of the Sub-Committee of Air and Sub-Commissions are elected by resolution of the nations represented on the Commission for period of 6 or 12 months.)

#### Members and Assistants

Brigadier General H. A. C. TEMPLE	(British Empire)	Com. CUCIARDESAI'OPOLA	(Italy)
Vice Admiral W. A. Howard KELLY	(British Empire)	Colonel PERLECCINI	(Italy)
Commander M. F. WILSON	(British Empire)	Commander P. F. BITOSI	(Italy)
Group Capt. W. F. MACNEER FOSTER	(British Empire)	Commander GIBERTI (Air)	(Italy)
Squadron Leader F. P. DOUGLAS	(British Empire)	Brig. General KABA	(Japan)
Lieut. Col. G. P. VANIER	(Canada)	Lieut. Colonel K. SAKAI	(Japan)
General Pedro CHAPIN	(Chile)	Commander SUZAWA	(Japan)
Admiral Joé T. MÉRIS	(Chile)	Rear Admiral Viscount T. IATO	(Japan)
Captain Alfredo CERDEAS MONTES	(Cuba)	Commander K. ABE	(Japan)
Lieut. Col. A. E. MARTOLA	(Finland)	Lieutenant A. MATSUHARA	(Japan)
General RENOUIN	(France)	Eng. General Don Fernando FERN FORT	(Spain)
Major LUCIFR	(France)	Colonel Don Manuel LOPEZ LAGA	(Spain)
Commander DEBEULE	(France)	Rear Adm. Don J. MONTAGUT Y MIPO	(Spain)
Lieut. Col. H. E. MOUCHARD	(France)	Captain Don I. M. GOMEZ FOSSE	(Spain)
Colonel F. von BOETTCHER	(Germany)	General Don Y. Soriano ESCUDER	(Spain)
Colonel SCHNE HEINTZ	(Germany)	Lieut. Colonel Don S. GARCIA DE PRUNEDA	(Spain)
Vice Admiral Baron von FREYBERG EISENBERG	(Germany)	Colonel F. KASPERYCH	(Poland)
Commander W. MARSHALL	(Germany)	Lieut. Colonel S. KUNSTLER	(Poland)
Colonel STRECHTUS	(Germany)	Commander E. SOLSKI	(Poland)
Captain METZKY	(Germany)	Col. JANUSZ DE BEAUBAIN	(Poland)
Lieut. General DE MAFIUS	(Italy)	General DUMITRESCO	(Roumania)
STEFANO DI RICIGLAI	(Italy)	Lieut. Colonel G. LITENU	(Roumania)
Lieut. Col. E. GIGLIOLI	(Italy)	Captain E. ROSA	(Roumania)
Com. Don I. RUSPOLI	(Italy)	Colonel J. STOICE CO	(Roumania)
		General J. V. GOMEZ	(Venezuela)

(The Government of Persia has not yet appointed a representative.)

### 2 — Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session to direct and co-ordinate preparatory work for the Disarmament Conference.)

M. LONDON (Chairman)	(Netherlands)	M. VALDES HENDEVILLE	(Chile)
M. F. PERLA	(Argentina)		(China)
Baron JONCHEUR	(Belgium)	M. UREUTIA	(Colombia)
M. D. BOUPOFF	(Bulgaria)	M. AGÜERO	
Lord CUSHENDUN	(British Empire)	BYTHAMCOURT	(Cuba)
Dr. RIDDELL	(Canada)	M. BELIS	(Czechoslovakia)

M R HOLSTI	(Finland)	M E COBIAN	(Spain)
Count BERSTORFF	(France)	M HENNING	(Sweden)
M POLITIS	(Germany)	Mr GIBSON	(United States of America)
General DE MARINIS	(Greece)	M LITVINOFF	(Union of Socialist Soviet Republics)
M N SATO	(Italy)	TEVFIK POUCHOUY BEY	(Turkey)
M RUTGERS	(Japan)		(Uruguay)
	(Netherlands)	M C ZUNETA	(Venezuela)
	(Persia)		
M SOKAL	(Poland)		
M C ANTONIADIS	(Roumania)		
M MARKOVITCH	(Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)		

### 3 — Committee on Arbitration and Security

(Appointed by the Preparatory Commission, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session)

M BENES (Chairman)	(Czechoslovakia)	M N SATO	(Japan)
M I M CANTILLO	(Argentina)	M V H RUTGERS	(Netherlands)
Baron ROLIN J. QUENYNS	(Belgium)		(Tunisia)
Lord CUSHENDUN	(British Empire)	M F SOKAL	(Poland)
M B MOROFF	(Bulgaria)	M C ANTONIADIS	(Roumania)
Dr W A RIDDELL	(Canada)	M L MARKOVITCH	(Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)
M J VALDES			
MRNDVILLE	(Chile)	M E COBIAN	(Spain)
	(China)	M UDEN	(Sweden)
M F URRUTIA	(Colombia)		(Uruguay)
M A AGUIRRE		M B STEIN (Observer)	(Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics)
BETHANCOURT	(Cuba)	MURAT BEY	(Turkey)
M R HOLSTI	(Finland)	M ESCALANTE	(Venezuela)
	(France)		
M V SIMON	(Germany)		
M N POLITIS	(Greece)		
General DE MARINIS	(Italy)		

### 4 — Presidents of the Commissions of Investigation

(Appointed by the Council under the resolution concerning the exercise of its right of investigation)

#### *Commission of Investigation in Germany*

General BARATIER

#### *Commission of Investigation in Austria*

General Calcagno

#### *Commission of Investigation in Bulgaria*

Colonel SCHUPPMAN

#### *Commission of Investigation in Hungary*

General Kirwan

## VI — THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

### 1 — The Economic and Financial Organisation

#### (a) ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Dr E TRENDELENBURG (Chairman), Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Economics (German)  
 Sir Sydney CHAPMAN KCB, CBE (Vice Chairman), Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government (British)

- M J BRUNET, Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Minister (Belgian)  
M J A BARBOSA CAEIRO Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, London (Brazilian)  
M A DI NOLA Director General of the *Istituto delle Credito Italiano* (Italian)  
M F DOLEZAL, Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry for Commerce and Industry (Polish)  
M JAN DYLPACH, former Minister of Commerce (Czechoslovak)  
Mr LUCIUS R EASTMAN President of the Merchants Association of New York (American)  
M N ITO, Counsellor of Embassy Assistant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office (Japanese)  
M G JAHN General Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway (Norwegian)  
M H A F LINDA Indian Trade Commissioner in London (India)  
Professor E NECULEA (Roumanian)  
Dr Richard SCHÜLLER Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Austrian)  
M W STRICK Director of the Trade Division of the Federal Economic Department (Swiss)

#### *Corresponding Members*

- Mr I A B CATHOLIC, OBE, Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Australian)  
M Y Y CHU Assistant Director of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance Peking (Chinese)  
M G CURCIC, Secretary General of the Federation of Industrial Guilds (Serbo-Croat-Slovene)  
M A JENSEN, Chief of the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance (Danish)  
M Rafael MARTINEZ NIETO Member of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences Venezuela (Venezuelan)  
H J A NEDERBEEK Director in Chief of Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Holland (Netherlands)  
M Raul SIVON, Chief of the Budget Committee of the Ministry of Finance, Santiago (Chilian)  
Argentine Member to be nominated

#### (b) CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

(Constituted by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session)

- M Georges THONIS (*Chairman*), Minister of State (Belgian)  
M LOUBSER (*Vice Chairman*) deputy, former Minister (French)  
M COLIJN (*Vice Chairman*) former Prime Minister former Minister of Finance (Netherlands)  
Sir ATUL CRANPA CHATTERJEE, I C S I L (*Vice Chairman*) High Commissioner for India in London (Indian)

#### *Members*

- Sir Arthur BALFOUR, Chairman of the Committee of Trade and Industry (British)  
M E BELLOTTI, Industrial Deputy (Italian)  
M BECCI Deputy, President of the Fascist General Industrial Federation (Italian)  
Professor F BERNIS Secretary General of the National Planning Council (Spanish)  
M J CLAV Pleni-potentiary Minister, President of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treaties (Danish)  
M F P DA CUNHA LAL, Engineer, Governor of the Bank of Angola former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Portuguese)  
Mme Emma FREUDENBERG President of the International Guild of Co-operative Societies (Austrian)  
M Jules GOUTIER, President of the National Federation of Agricultural Associations (French)  
M Gustave L GERARD Director General of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium (Belgian)  
M Hipolit GLIŁC Senator Vice-Marshal of the Senate, former Minister (Polish)  
Count HADY, former Minister of Supplies, President of the Section for Economic Policy of the National Association of Agriculturists (Hungarian)  
Dr A HELLER former Minister member of the International Agricultural Commission (German)  
Dr F HOFFA Professor of Political Economy President of the Federation of Employers' Syndicates (German)

- M E JARAMILLO, Senator, Minister of Finance (Colombian)  
M JOURNAU, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (French)  
M N KASHIWA, Minister at Athens, former Director of the Department of Commercial Treaties in the Foreign Ministry (Japanese)  
Dr CI LAUVIER, Member of the Reichstag, member of the Board of Directors of the *Reichshandels- und Gewerbeverband* (German)  
Dr E LAUR, Director of the Swiss Peasants' Union (Swiss)  
Mr W T LAYTON, Editor of *The Freeman* (British)  
Mr F L McDougall, Australian representative on the Imperial Economic Committee (Australian)  
M F von MEIDELSOHN, President of the *Industrie- und Handelskammer* (German)  
M Hermann MULLER, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (German)  
M A NASTA, Professor at the Agricultural College of Bucarest, Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains (Rumanian)  
M A OEPIN, Director General of the Postal Service, former Minister of Communications (Swedish)  
M F OUDGEEST, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Secretariat S D A P Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
M DE PEYERIMOFF DE FONTENELLE, President of the *Comité des Houillères de France* (French)  
M PORLAWSKI, former President of the Union of Agricultural Associations, former Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance (Polish)  
Mr Arthur PUGH, Vice President of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation (British)  
M T RAMIREZ, former Minister of Education, Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law at Santiago University (Chilian)  
M E ROSLONI, former Minister of State, Rome (Italian)  
M SEER-RENS, Secretary General of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates (Netherlands)  
Mr Adam SHORTT, CMG, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications, Ottawa (Canadian)  
M VILJO TANNER, former Prime Minister of Finland, Director General of the Elanto Co-operative Society (Finnish)  
Mr Alonzo TAYLOR, Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University (American)  
Dr Milan TODOPONIC, Chief of Section in the Foreign Ministry (Serb-Croat-Slovene)  
M J TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London (Japanese)  
M K VARVARETSON, Professor of Political Economy at Athens University (Greek)  
Hon F VERNON WILLEY, CMG, CVO, CBE, past President of the Federation of British Industries, President of the Wool Textile Delegation, Director of Lloyd's Bank (British)  
Professor Allyn YOUNG, Professor of Economics, London School of Economics (American)

*Members of the Economic Committee*

- Sir SYDNEY CHAPMAN, KCB, CBE  
M G JAIN  
Dr Richard SCHULLER  
M D SEPRUY  
Dr E TRENDELFBURG

*Financial Committee*

Member not yet appointed

*International Institute of Agriculture (Rome)*

- M DE MICHELIS, President of the Institute

*International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)*

- M A PIRELLI, President of the International Chamber of Commerce  
Mr Roland W BOIXEZ, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce  
M E HEDENEG, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce, President of the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam, Director of the Koninklijk Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij, Amsterdam

## (c) COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

### 1. *Committee of Experts on Customs Nomenclature*

- M. FIGHIERA, Director of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, French Ministry of Commerce  
 M. COBLE, Inspector General of Swiss Customs, Director General of Customs  
 M. FAHL, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce  
 M. I. FERENC, Ministerial Counsellor, Hungarian Ministry of Commerce  
 M. FLACH, Adviser to the German Ministry of Commerce  
 M. MAGNETTE, Inspector General at the Belgian Ministry of Finance  
 Comm. C. U. GUIDO PACE, Technical Customs Office, Italian Ministry of Finance

### 2. *Committee of Experts on Veterinary Police Measures*

- M. BUNGE (Chairman), Director of the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office  
 Professor VALLÉE (Vice Chairman), Director of the French National Research Laboratory  
 Comm. Dots. C. DUBOIS, Director, Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Public Ministry of the Interior  
 Professor P. DE FIGUEROA PARFAYAS HORTA, Director of the Department of Pastoral Industry at the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil  
 M. J. HANK, Director of the Veterinary Section of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture  
 Mr. J. R. JACOBSON, Chief Veterinary Officer at the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries  
 M. C. O. JENSEN, Chief of the Danish State Veterinary Service  
 Dr. KASPER, Ministerial Counsellor Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests  
 M. J. NOWAK, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Cracow Medical School  
 M. C. PETROVITCH, Inspector in the Cisleithanian Ministry of Agriculture  
 Dr. WEINKE, Director of the Veterinary Section of the German Reich Ministry  
 Professor LECLAIRCH, Inspector General Chief of the Sanitary Service of the French Ministry of Agriculture

## d) FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

- Count DE CHALENDAR (Chairman), Financial Attaché, French Embassy in London (French)  
 M. JASSBY, former Financial Minister (Belgian)  
 Dr. MÜNSTER, Warburg's Bank, Hamburg (German)  
 M. C. E. TEN MEULEN (Netherlands)  
 Sir O. F. NICHOLLS, G.B.C., Bank of England (British)  
 Dr. V. POSSAT, Governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank (Czechoslovak)  
 Mr. Jeremiah Smith, Jr. (American)  
 Sir Henry STANBOSCH, G.B.C. (South African)  
 M. T. SUVICH, former Under Secretary of State (Italian)  
 M. Carlos TOROQUEL (Argentine)  
 M. J. TSUNAMI, Japanese Commercial Delegation (Japanese)  
 M. Marcus WALLENBERG, Vice President of the Stockholm Handelsbank (Swedish)  
 Sir Basil BLACKETT (India)

## THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

### a) *Committee of Control of the Guaranteeing State for the Austrian Loan*

(Constitute in accordance with the second Reconstruction Protocol Convention, October 5th, 1922. The members of the Committee are nominated by their Governments.)

- M. MARIO ALBERTI, Director of the *Credito Italiano*, Milan (Chairman) (Italy)  
 Dr. ROOS, Director of the *Zemiska Bank*, Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
 M. P. O. A. A. DEWE, of the Danish Ministry of Finance (Denmark)  
 M. DE LA HUFETA (Spain)

M DINICHERT, Minister Plenipotentiary	(Switzerland)
M JANSSEN, former Financial Minister	(Belgium)
Count J G LAGERBIELKE Delegate to the Swedish <i>Comptoir de la</i> <i>De'le publique</i>	(Sweden)
Sir O E NIEMEYER, GBE	(Great Britain)
M R J H PATIJN, Minister Plenipotentiary	(Netherlands)
M SEYDOUX, Minister Plenipotentiary	(France)

*b) Trustees for the Loan*

(Appointed by the Council)

M Marcus WALLENBERG (Swedish)  
M JANSSEN (Belgium)  
Mr LAY, of Morgan & Co (American)

*Agent at Vienna*

Banque Nationale d'Autriche, Vienna

*c) Member of Financial Committee appointed to administer the Loan balance*

Count DE CHALENDAR (French) Chairman of the Financial Committee

## THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

*(a) Committee of Control*

(Appointed by the Reparations Commission)

M CAVAZZONI (Chairman) (Italy)	M BOUNIOLA (France)
M G DJOUVITCH (Vice Chairman) (Serb Croat Slovene Kingdom)	M E NECULEA (Roumania)
Sir Basil A KEMBALL COOKE (Great Britain)	Dr V POSPISIL (Czechoslovakia)

*(b) Trustee for the Loan*

(Appointed by the Council)

Count Gr Lr GIUSEPPE BIANCHI (Italy)	Sir Henry STAMOSCH, GBE (South Africa)
M C E TER MEULEN (Netherlands)	

*Agent at Budapest*

Mr R TYLER (American)

*(c) Member of Financial Committee administering the Loan balance*

M TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

## GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Greek Refugees Protocol Geneva September 27th 1933. Two members are nominated by the Council of the League.)

Mr Charles B EDDY (Chairman) (American)	M A PALLIS (Greek)
Sir John HOPE SIMPSON (Vice Chairman) (British)	M A LAMBROS (Greek)

*Adviser to the Board of Greece*

Mr H C F FINLAYSON (British)



## SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES

(a) *Commissioner of the League of Nations at Sofia*

(Appointed by the Council)

M. CHAPPON (French)

(b) *Trustees for the Loan, 1926*

(Appointed by the Council)

Cav. di Gr. Cr. GIUSEPPE BIANCHINI (Italian) and MARCUS WALLIN BEPO (Swedish)  
Sir Herbert LAURENCE, K.C.B., C.B. (British)

(c) *Trustees for the Loan, 1928*

Count DE CHALENDAP (French) Sir O. E. NIEMEYER, G.B.E. (British)

## DANZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN

*Trustee*

M. TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

*Agent of Trustees*

*Banque de Danzig*

## ESTONIAN 1927 LOAN

*Trustee*

M. A. JANSSEZ (Belgian)

*Lawyer to the Estonian Bank and agent of the Trustee*

Sir Walter J. F. WILLIAMS, C.M.G. (British)

## 2 — Communications and Transit

### ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

(Constituted at the request of the Assembly at its first ordinary session by the General Conference on Communications and Transit convened by the League of Nations at Geneva in March 1921. The Committee consists of one member nominated by each of the States Members permanently represented on the Council and of other members nominated by States Members not so represented by the General Conference, the selection having regard so far as possible to technical interests and geographical representation. The members hold office for four years.)

1. G. SINIGLIA (appointed by the Government of Italy), former Chief Inspector of the Italian State Railways (*Cheminier*)

M. F. V. HALLSE (appointed by the Government of Sweden), Director General of the Hydraulic Force of Sweden (*See Cheminier*)

Dr. A. L. RESTREPO (appointed by the Government of Colombia), Permanent Delegate of Colombia accredited to the League of Nations (*See Cheminier*)

Mr. J. G. BALDWIN (appointed by the Government of Great Britain), representative of Great Britain on the International River Commission

M. B. DJOURITCHEN (appointed by the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Director General of the Royal State Railways

M. SILVAIN DREYFUS (appointed by the Government of France), Vice President of the General Council of Road and Bridge and of the High Council of Public Works

- M Charles DULMANS (appointed by the Government of Latvia), Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations
- M J ENRISO (appointed by the Government of the Argentine), Counsellor of Embassy
- Dr J G GUERRERO (appointed by the Government of Salvador), Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris
- M T HEPOLD (appointed by the Government of Switzerland), Chief of District of the Federal Railways
- M N ITO (appointed by the Government of Japan), Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Director of the Imperial Japanese Office accredited to the League of Nations
- M A POLITIS (appointed by the Government of Greece), Technical Adviser to the Hellenic Government in Paris
- Phya Chammong DITHAKAR (appointed by the Government of Siam), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome
- M F L SCHLINGENHAFF (appointed by the Government of the Netherlands), Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads
- Dr A SEBLER (appointed by the Government of Germany), Minister Plenipotentiary
- Dr A DE VASCONCELOS (appointed by the Government of Portugal), Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- A member to be appointed by the Government of Austria in the place of M Reinhardt, former Ministerial Counsellor, deceased

## Permanent Committees of the Committee for Communications and Transit

### I PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR PORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION

Sir Norman HILL, Bart (*Chairman*)

#### (a) Committee for Ports

- Mr G E BAYER, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, London
- M HANSEN
- M G INCIANNI, Director General of the Italian Mercantile Marine
- M ITO
- Dr F E ROBINSON, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications
- M P H WATIER, Counsellor of State, Director of Navigable Waterways and Maritime Ports in the French Ministry of Public Work

#### (b) Committee for Maritime Navigation

- Sir Alan ANDERSON, Vice President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom
- M M BOELER, President of the Shipowners' Association of Hamburg
- Mr G BERTON, Shipowner (France)
- M Léon DERS, Senator, Brussels
- M A G KROELLER, Member of the Economic Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- M Arthur H MATTHESEN, Vice President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association
- M A PALAJKA, Naval Architect, Representative of the *Associazione Generale Italiana*, Genoa

### II PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR INLAND NAVIGATION

M Silvain DREYFUS (*Chairman*)

Mr J G BALDWIN

M DEJNEP, Secretary General of the Department for Roads and Bridges at the Belgian Ministry of Public Works

M G POPECO, Engineer, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Bucharest

M C RUSSELL, Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of Italy on the International Police Commission

M DIETRICH VON DACHSEIFFELS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Hungarian Delegate to the International Danube Commission

M SCHLUMBERGER

M SEELIGER

M Milin YOANOVITCH, Director of Inland Navigation in the Kingdom of the Serb  
Croats and Slovenes

### III PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR TRANSPORT BY RAIL

M HEROLD (*Chairman*)

M DJOUPITCHITCH }  
M POLITIS } (*Administrative Section*)  
M SIGALIA }

General R DE CANDOLLE, former Managing Director of the Great Southern Railway  
Company Buenos Aires

Sir Francis DE T, former Managing Director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway

M KALFF, Director General of the Netherlands Railways

Dr O LAJKA, Director at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Railways

Dr LEGUIAJO, Secretary General of the South American Railway Congress, Buenos  
Aires

M F MOSKWA, Head of Division at the Polish Ministry of Communications

M QUATREHAUT, Railway Engineer, Technical Secretary to the Chinese Delegation in  
Paris

M R SCHUBERT, Director General of Railways at the French Ministry of Public Works

Sir Henry THORNTON, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian  
National Railways

M VONEL, *Gehilfe Oberregierungsrat* at the German Ministry of Communications

M A POURCELL, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Paris Lyons Medi- } (*Technical Adviser*  
terranean Railway Company, Assistant Secretary General of } *and*  
of the International Railway Union } *the Chairman*)

M P WOLF, Director of the German State Railways Company

### IV PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC QUESTIONS

M HANSEN (*Chairman*)

M DE VASCONCELLOS (*Vice Chairman*)

Mr B JONES, Secretary of the Central Electricity Board, London

M I CHEUARD, Civil Engineer, Director of the *Ligue pour l'entreprise électrique*,  
Zurich

M GRIMBERT, Chief of the Roads Department, of Hydraulic Power and Distribution of  
Electric Energy at the French Ministry of Public Works

Dr R HIAS, Director of the *Kraftwerksgesellschaft*, Rheinfelden, Germany  
An Italian Member

The President of the World Power Conference

A Representative of the *Conférence des grands réseaux à haute tension*

A Representative of the *Commission Electrotechnique internationale*

### V PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC

D A STREVEJARD, former Member of the Communications and Transit Committee  
(Belgian) (*Chairman*)

J F ANDRATEGUI (*Chairman*), Engineer of Bridges and Road, Secretary General of the  
Mixed Courts of Arbitration

M O BILFELDT, Head of Section at the Ministry of Justice of Denmark

M C CHAIN, President of the *Conseil central du Tourisme international*, Paris

M CRESPI, Vice President of the International Federation of Automobile Clubs, President  
of the Royal Italian Automobile Club

M E DELAGUIS, Head of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and  
Police of Switzerland

M EVERS

Mr P C FRANK, of the Road Department Ministry of Transport of Great Britain

M F MELLINI, Chief Inspector of Railways, Trams, and Automobiles of the Kingdom  
of Italy

- M PLFUG, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications  
 M J F SCHÖNFELD, Administrator at the Department of Communications of the Netherlands  
 M WALCKENBERG, Inspector General of Mills at the French Ministry for Public Works

## VI PERMANENT LEGAL COMMITTEE

- Dr F L UPPUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Switzerland (*Chairman*)  
 M GUERRERO (*Vice Chairman*)  
 M A BAGGE, Conseiller référendaire at the Swedish High Court of Justice  
 Mr W E BECKETT, Assistant Legal Adviser, Foreign Office, London  
 M DUZMAN  
 Jonkheer W J H VAN EYBINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden  
 M J HOSTIE, Secretary General of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, former Legal Adviser at the Belgian Department of Marine  
 M KOTIGES, Head of Section at the German Ministry of Communications  
 M PAUL MAYER, *Ministre des Requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'État* (France)  
 Dr SEIL TOU FA, of the Chinese Legation at Paris  
 M B WINIARSKI, Deputy, Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Posen

## VII BUDGET SUB COMMITTEE

- M POLITIS (*Chairman*)  
 Mr PITOWAY  
 M SILVAIN DREYFUS  
 M DUZMAN  
 M GUERRERO  
 M RUSITTO  
 M SINICALIA  
 M DE VASLONCELLOS

## Temporary Committees

### I TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS

- M WATLER (*Chairman*)  
 Admiral A BELLENI, of the Italian Navy  
 M P VAN BRAAM VAN VLOTEN, Director of the Technical Lighthouse Service of the Netherlands  
 M E HAGO, Director General of the Royal Administration of Pilotage, Lighthouses and Buoys of Sweden  
 Don JOSE HERRERA Y ZOBEL, Chief Engineer, attached to the Central Service of Lighthouses and Maritime Signals of Spain  
 Admiral L LANGLOIS, former Director General and Chief of the Chilean Naval General Staff  
 Colonel A LURIA, Military Engineer, of the Italian Navy  
 M G MEYER, Ministerial Counsellor of the Navigable Waterways Section in the German Ministry of Communications  
 Captain M NORTON, Director of the Portuguese Lighthouse Service  
 Commander RAZILOVICAS, Greece  
 M A DE ROUVILLE, Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads and for the French Central Lighthouse and Buoyage Service  
 Baron G WPPDE, Director General of the Finnish Naval Administration  
 A Japanese experts

*For the International Hydrographic Bureau*

Vice Admiral NISLACK, President of the Directing Committee of the Bureau

## II TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR MARITIME TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

- M A VAN DRIEL, Advisory Naval Architect to the Netherlands Navigation Inspection Service (*Chairman*)  
 M L GALL, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage in Norway  
 Mr F W BICKLE, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, Board of Trade, London  
 M BRETON  
 M P A LINDBLAD, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage and Chief Inspector to the Central Administration of Trade and Industry in Sweden  
 H PATANCA  
 Dr ROBINSON  
 M Y SAITO, representing the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* in London  
 Mr C SEFTELBERG, European Manager of the Maintenance and Repair Department of the United States Shipping Board, London

### *Sub Committee of Experts*

- M VAN DRIEL (*Chairman*)  
 L GALL  
 Mr F W BICKLE  
 M G FALCETTI, Head of the Technical Department of the Italian Mercantile Marine  
 M J F RICHARD, Head of Section of the Customs Department of the French Ministry of Finance  
 M ROTTMANN, Chief Counsellor to the German Tonnage Measurement Department  
 Mr C BREITELLER

## III COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAW IN MARINE AND NAVIGATION

- M B WINIARSKI (*Chairman*)  
 M E BONAFI, First President of the Court of Appeal of Galatz  
 M P CHARGUÉPAUD HARTMAN, Secretary of the International Oder Commission, Legal Adviser of the French Ministry of Marine  
 M J HOSTIE  
 M E DE JAHNAY, Director of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company, (M. T. R.)  
 M G NAUT, Harbour at Rotterdam  
 M R RICHTER, Head of Department at the German Ministry of Justice  
 M C ROSETTI  
 M T SITENSKI, Chief Counsellor at the Ministry of Commerce of Czechoslovakia

## IV COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION BETWEEN RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS

- Professor E F HECHTNER, Professor of Political Economy at the Commercial University of Stockholm (*Chairman*)  
 Commander C DILLO, Technical Delegate of Great Britain to the International Danube Commission  
 M J EBLERHARDT, Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Railways

## V COMMITTEE ON COMBINED TRANSPORT

- M Umberto BROCCA, Director General of the *Società Italiana dei Servizi Marittimi*  
 Jonkheer VAN DE BERGH, HEDISTFIDE, general Director of the International Air Traffic Association, The Hague  
 M LA FAY  
 M Gaston LEBREUX, Secretary General of the International Railway Union, Paris  
 M Antre MEIS, Director of Freight Service of the firm of A. M. Muller & Co., Rotterdam  
 M Henri NIEVACK, Industrial Counsellor in the German Ministry of Communications  
 M PUERT, Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris  
 Mr Walter L. VICKERMAN, of Russell & Co. Shipowner, London, representing the International Chamber of Commerce

(i) *Sub Committee on Combined Transport between Railways and Waterways*

Dr LANI AS (*Chairman*)

M DE DONOVY, General Manager of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company (M. F. T. K.)

M LEVEPPE

M NIEMACH

*Also took part in work*

M HOYER, Manager of the *Rhein und See schiffahrt A. G.* Cologne

M MITTLER, Commercial Manager of the Danube-Savus-Adriatic Company, Vienna

M REB, Manager of the *Federal Eisenbahnverkehrsverwaltung* Dresden

Dr SPIESS, Director of the German State Railway Company

(b) *Sub Committee on Combined Transport between Railways and Air Navigation*

M NIEMACH (*Chairman*)

Jonkhof van der BEEK van HEESTEDE

M FOURCEL

M PFIFFER, Member of the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

M PIPERT

Major Woods HUMPHREY (appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee), General Manager of the Imperial Airways Ltd, London

Major WROTHBY (appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee), Manager of the *Lufthansa A. G.* Berlin

VI COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON CARDS FOR EMIGRANTS IN TRANSIT

M HENRI DEROVFF, Chief of the Emigration Service at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Chairman*)

Mr W. DAIRL, Steamship Passenger Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal

Professor TORQUATO GIULINI, Emigration Commissioner at Rome

M J. K. JOSE, Registrar at the German Ministry of the Interior

M L. MALINOWSKI, Chief of Division in the Consular Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VII COMMITTEE ON THE UNIFICATION OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

M I. H. F. CLAESSENS, Director of Commercial Statistics, The Hague (*Chairman*)

M P. DEMETRIAD, Engineer, Inspector General, Director of Docks at Braila

Mr A. W. FLUY, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade

M S. GRACIETTI, of the Headquarters of the Italian Merchant Marine

M J. HORTIE

M H. HOUPFLART, Chief Engineer of Bridges and Roads, Director of the National Office of Navigation, Paris

Dr J. AN. PIKALKIEWICZ, Chief of Section of the Central Office of Statistics, Warsaw

Dr W. TERNITZ, Oberregierungsrat im Statistischen Reichsamt

M F. VILHAN, Delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to the International Danube Commission

M P. H. WATERS

M Ludwig WERTHEIMER, Director General of the *Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft*, Vienna

VIII EXPERTS ON THE QUESTION OF FACILITIES FOR THE LANDING OF AIRCRAFT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE SEAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M A. DUVAL, Head of the Airways Section of the Air Navigation Service at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of France

Commander ANTONIO M. SPESALCHI, General Manager of the Aeronautical Construction Company, Ltd, Genoa

M MILCH, Member of the Board of Directors of the *Deutsche Luftverkehr A.*, Berlin

M NIJWEHUIS, General Manager of the *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij* Works, Amsterdam

# IX EXPERTS CONSULTED ABOUT THE QUESTION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION FOR THE USE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

General FÉRIE, Commander in Chief of the Transmission Troop and Services at the French Ministry of War, member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, President of the International Wireless Telegraph Committee (*Chairman*)  
 Dr. KROONING, Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs, Head of the Radio Laboratory, The Hague  
 Dr. JACKE, Counsellor at the German Ministry of Posts  
 Colonel A. G. LEE, of the General Post Office of Great Britain  
 Professor VALLAURI, of the Royal Naval Academy, Lighborn

## X SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF TELEGRAPH EXPERTS AND PRESS EXPERTS

M. V. ITO (*Chairman*)  
 M. O. APELDT, Ministerial Director in the German Postal Ministry  
 M. P. L. BOUTANGER, Director of Telegraphic Operation in the French Department of Posts and Telegraphs  
 M. G. G. L. B. Director and Head of Division in the Telegraphic Department of the Italian Ministry of Communications  
 M. F. W. PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, London  
 Dr. J. RABER, Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, Bern  
 Mr. F. J. BROWN, Representative of the International Cable Companies Association, London  
 Mr. HENRI L. ROOSCHULT, European Manager, Radio Corporation of America, Paris  
 M. H. GENET, Chief Editor of the *Telegrapher Union*, Berlin  
 Mr. THOMAS WILSON, Assistant Secretary, Newspaper Proprietors Association, London  
 M. MEYNOT, Director of the *Agence Haas*, Paris

## XI SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

M. W. BUSCHHARDT, Professor at the University of Berne (*Chairman*)  
 H. HOFER  
 M. KROELLER

## 3 — The Health Organisation

### THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The mandate of the members of the permanent Health Committee expired in 1933 having expired at the end of 1926, twenty members were elected or re-elected for a period of three years commencing on January 1, 1933.

#### *President*

Dr. TH. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen (Danish)

#### *Vice Presidents (Ex officio)*

M. O. VALDRE, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health, Brussels, President of the *Conseil permanent de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique* (Belgian)

#### *Vice Presidents elected for 1933*

Dr. Witold CHLOPICKI, former Polish Minister of Health, Director of the State School of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish)  
 Professor RICARDO JORGE, Technical President of the Public Health Council, Lisbon (Portuguese)

#### *Members*

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 Professor LOUIS BERARD, Professor of Clinic of Tuberculosis at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, President of the French Council of Hygiene at the French Ministry of Health (French)

- Sir George BUCHANAN, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (British)  
 Professor J. CAITACU ÎNE, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucharest (Rumanian)  
 Dr H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service (Swiss)  
 Dr Carlos CHAGAS, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio de Janeiro (Brazilian)  
 Surgeon General H. S. COMSTOCK, Chief of the United States Public Health Service (American)  
 Dr J. H. L. CUMPTON, Director General of the Commonwealth Department of Health, (expert advisor) (Australian)  
 Colonel J. D. GRAHAM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (British)  
 Dr C. HAMEL, President of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German)  
 Dr Alice HAMILTON, Professor of Industrial Hygiene at Harvard University (expert advisor) (American)  
 Dr N. M. J. JITTA, President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands (Netherlands)  
 Dr A. LUTFATTO, former Director General of Public Health (Italian)  
 Professor NAGAYO, Professor at the Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo (Japanese)  
 Professor B. NOCHT, Rector of the University and Director of the Institute of Tropical Diseases, Hamburg (German)  
 Professor DONATO OTTOLENGHI, Professor of Hygiene at the Royal University of Bologna (Italian)  
 Professor GUILLERMO PITTALUGA, Professor of Parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine at Madrid (Spanish)  
 Dr L. PAYNAUD, Inspector General of the Public Health Service of Algeria (Tunisian)  
 Dr M. Tsurumi, Representative of the Public Health Service of Japan at the Japanese Embassy, Paris (Japanese)  
 Dr C. E. A. WIDBLOW, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, Member, Public Health Council State of Connecticut (expert advisor) (American)

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE

(Delegates to the Session of December 1927)

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Colonel J. D. GRAHAM (Member of the Health Committee)

##### Vice Chairman

Dr J. J. VAN LONPHUYSEN, Chief of Medical Service (*Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Diensten*), Weltevreden (Netherlands East Indies) (Dutch)

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 Dr J. F. E. BRIDGES, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Colombo (British)  
 Dr Peregrino D. COSTA, Macao (Portuguese)  
 Surgeon C. P. ESKEY (Observer), United States Public Health Service, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands (American)  
 Dr P. HEPHART, Principal Medical Officer attached to the Public Relief Department, Vinh Annam (French)  
 Dr A. L. HOGGS, Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements (British)  
 Dr Edmond JOUFFRAN, Director of the Public Health Services, Hanoi, Tonkin (French)  
 Dr KIRIBAYACHI, Medical Officer of the General Government of Formosa (Japanese)  
 Dr S. NISHII, Medical Officer of the General Government, Korea (Japanese)  
 Dr TAKANO, Director of the Division for the Prevention of Chronic Infectious Diseases (Japanese)  
 Dr VALLABHA (Siamese)  
 Dr A. R. WELLINGTON, Director of Medical and Sanitary Service, Hong Kong (British)  
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 Surgeon General WU LIEN TEN, Head of the Army Medical Service, Nanking (Chinese)

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##### Chairman

Dame Janet CAMPBELL, Senior Medical Officer, British Ministry of Health (British)



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 Professor A. COLLETT, Ministry of Social Affairs (Norwegian)  
 Professor Robert DEBPF, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris (French)  
 Professor C. GIÀ, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian)  
 Professor E. GORTER, Director of the Child Clinic at The Hague (Netherlands)  
 Professor Cl. FIRQUET, Director of the University Child Clinic, Vienna (Austrian)  
 Professor F. ROTT, State Institute for the Campaign against Infant Mortality, Charlottenburg (German)

### B Latin America

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 Dr. J. B. BARRETO, Chief Assistant to the Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Brazil (Brazilian)  
 Dr. Velasco BLANCO, Deputy Director of the Federal Service of Hygiene (Bolivian)  
 Professor Andres GUBERTIN, Director of the National Department of Health and of Public Welfare (Paraguayan)  
 Professor LUIS CALVO MACEDO, Vice President of the National Society for Child Welfare, Medical Director of the Orphanage of Santiago (Chilian)  
 Professor LUIS MORRISO, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Montevideo (Uruguayan)

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*Members nominated by the Health Committee of the League of Nations*

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### Members

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 Dr. C. HAZEL (member of the Health Committee)  
 Professor T. TERAHARA, Chairman of the Council of the Japanese Medical Association (Japanese)  
 Dr. J. KUHN, Editor in Chief of the *Ugeskrift for Læger* (Danish)

*Members nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office*

Dr. A. GRIESEP, Director in the Ministry of Labour (German)  
 M. A. JAUMAIN, Senator, Secretary General of the *Union nationale des Fédérations de mutualités sociales* (Belgian)  
 M. L. OLIVIER, member of the Executive Committee of the *Fédération nationale de mutualités Par* (French)  
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 Mr. E. PORTS, Honorary Secretary of the National Association of Insurance Committees (British)  
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## SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

*Experts appointed by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations (1)*

Chairman: Dr. L. HENRIKSEN, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Amsterdam (Netherlands)

(1) The Sub-Commission was established by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

- Professor L. PARISOT, Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Nancy (French)  
 Dr G. SEIFFERT, Medical Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of the Bavarian  
 Federation for the Development of Public Health (German)  
 Dr A. STAMPAR, Director of the Public Health Department of the Kingdom of the Serbs,  
 Croats and Slovenes (Serb-Croat-Slovene)

*Experts appointed by the International Labour Office*

- Dr C. BRESKY, Chief Medical Officer to the Central Institute of Social Insurance (Czechoslovak)  
 Dr R. BUREAU, Medical Advisor to the National Union of Federation of Social Insurance  
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 Dr W. DUNCAN, Divisional Medical Inspector (British)  
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 Dr H. KLUSZKOWSKI, Medical Advisor to the Central Union of Polish Health Insurance  
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 Professor VAN ROOY, Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, Amsterdam (Netherlands)

### Integrator

- Doctor Janet E. LANE CLAYTON, attached to the Departmental Cancer Committee of the Ministry of Health for purposes of research work (British)

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 Professor H A GUSS, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin  
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 Professor C LEVADITI, Pasteur Institute, Paris  
 Professor E PACHEN *Staatliche Hygieneanstalt*, Hamburg  
 Professor G SOBRINIUM, Director of the Health Institute of the University, Berne

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 Professor W. KOLLE, Director of the Institute of Experimental Therapy, Frankfurt-on-  
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 Professor OTTOLENGHI (member of the Health Committee)  
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 (British)  
 Professor BEJARA O. Special Expert (Colombian)  
 Dr A. GEORJAN, Professor of Social Hygiene at the University of Berlin (German)  
 Sir GEORGE NEWMA, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (British)  
 Dr A. STAMPAR, Director of the Health Service, Ministry of Public Health, Kingdom of  
 the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Serb-Croat-Slovene)  
 Professor W. H. WELCH, Director of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Univer-  
 sity, Baltimore (American)

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 Dr F. H. GURIN, Director of the Public Health Service, Cholon, Indo-China (French)  
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 Dr L. OTTE, Director of the Public Health Service, Batavia, Java (Netherlands)  
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 A. Japanese Expert

## OPPIUM COMMISSION

Of the Health Organization

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### Members

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 Dr C. HANAU (member of the Health Committee)  
 Professor RICARDO JORGE (member of the Health Committee)  
 Professor B. NORTON (member of the Health Committee)  
 J. O. ALEXANDER (Vice-President of the Health Committee)

### Expert

- Professor E. G. K. ALEXANDER, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University  
 of Vienna (Austrian)

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### Members

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 Dr N M J JITTA (member of the Health Committee)  
 Professor B NOUR (member of the Health Committee)

### Experts

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 Dr P G STUCK, of the British Ministry of Health (British)

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 Dr J H STOKES, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Committee on Venereal Syphilis, Inc., New York (American)  
 Professor C RASCH, Director of the State Hospital, Copenhagen (Danish)

## 4 — Intellectual Cooperation

### (a) COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

(Appointed in accordance with a Resolution of the Assembly at its second ordinary session)

Professor G A MURRAY (Chairman), Professor of Greek at Oxford University, member of the Council of the British Academy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union  
 Mr K BONI LIE, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo, member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo  
 Sir J C BUSE, Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Fellow of the Asiatic Society  
 Al Julia CASARES, publicist, member of the Royal Spanish Academy

- M A DE CASTRO Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine Paris
- M JACQUES STODOLSKY (J. A. CHAZIMONT) Professor of Physics at the University of Paris, Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw, Member of the Paris Académie des Sciences of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society of Warsaw, Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Science
- M J. LEBLANC (J. de Lhains and Dupuy), former Minister for Science and Art member of the Académie des Sciences Belges and of the Académie Belge des Lettres et des Sciences françaises
- M A. J. JANSSEN, Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Science at Amsterdam
- Mr H. A. MILLER, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology, Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, Vice President of the National Research Council of the United States, member of the International Research Council, Exchange Professor to Belgium
- M PAUL PAINLEVÉ, membre of the Institut de France, member of the Académie de Science of Bologna, Stockholm Upsala, Lincei of Rome, Deputy of the Seine, former President of the Council, Minister of War
- M G. DE REYNOLD Professor at Berne University, Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies, member of the Permanent Committee of the International Eschwaritz Congress, Secretary General of the International Foundation for Science
- M Alfred ROCCO Professor of the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Rome, Professor at the University of Commerce of Milan member of the Accademia Nazionale di Scienze Lettere and Arts of Padua, Vice President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture, former Under Secretary of State for Pensions for the Treasury and Finance, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Justice and Public Welfare, Deputy
- M JOSEPH SUSTA Professor of General History at the Charles University, Prague, member of the Czech Academy of Art and Science, former Minister of Education
- M AKIHITO TAKAHASHI Doctor of Science Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokyo member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences Tokyo, and its representative in the House of Peers Vice President of the National Research Council of Japan

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Mr MILLER	M ROCCO
Professor THIBERT MURRAY	M TAKAHASHI

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- M OSCAR DE HALLECK, Professor at the University of Warsaw, member of the Society of Arts and Letters of Warsaw Director of the Office of Polish Universities
- Mr VERNON KELLUM, Secretary General of the National Research Council of the United States
- PIROU DE HOVAZI, Professor of Medicine, Director of the Third Medical Clinic at the Royal Hungarian University Budapest
- Mr RAYMOND FIAT Professor at the Sorbonne

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 M. OSTERTAG, Director of the *Bureau international des droits de la propriété intellectuelle, littéraire et artistique*, Berne  
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 M. MARCEL PLAISANT, former Deputy, France



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 IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, PARIS

*Governing Body*

In accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Council of the League of Nations, and in the Organic Statute of the International Institute approved by the Council at its third, second session on December 13, 1914 the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation also act as the Governing Body of the International Institute.

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(Appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations)

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- Dr Hugo KRÜSS (German) Director of the State Library, Berlin, member of the Sub Committee on Science and Bibliography
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- Professor Gontraque DE REYNOLD (Swiss), member of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation
- Don Pedro SÁNCHEZ ROS DE OLANO (Spanish), member of the Child Welfare Committee

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| Dr Hugo KRÜSS                   |                                |

The following have the right to take part in an advisory capacity in the sessions of the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee either in person or through a representative

- The Secretary General of the League of Nations,
- The Director of the International Labour Office
- The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation,
- The President of the International Institute of Agriculture

## VII — MANDATES

### The Permanent Mandates Commission

(Constituted in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 22 of the Covenant to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and to advise the Council on administrative matters relating to the observance of the Mandates. Appointed as permanent members Government representatives)

#### *Members*

- Mlle V. DANNVIG, Principal of the Vestheim High School, Oslo (Norwegian)
- Count PENHA GARCIA former Minister of Finance, Vice President of the International Colonial Institute at Brussels (Portuguese)
- Dr L. KASTL, Director of the Reichverband der Deutschen Industrie (German)
- Lord LUGARD former Governor of Nigeria (British)
- M. M. MEPLIN, Honorary Governor General of Colonies (French)
- M. Pierre OTIS, Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgian)
- M. L. PALACIOS, Professor at Madrid University (Spanish)
- M. William RAPPARD, Professor at Geneva University (Swiss)

## IX — BUDGET QUESTIONS

### 1 — Supervisory Commission

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with a decision of the Assembly at its second ordinary session for the purpose of supervising the financial working of the League and advising the Assembly and the Council on such financial and administrative matters as they may refer to it.)

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 M. MORILLO (French)  
 Sir Ernest WILTON (*Chairman*) (British)  
 M. VEJENSKÝ (Czechoslovak)  
 Dr. EKPENROTH (Finnish)

### (b) HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN DANZIG

(Appointed under Article 203 of the Treaty of Versailles.)

Dr. JAN HAMEL (Dutch)

(Until June 21st 1920 when he will be succeeded by Count Manfredi GRAVINA (Italian).)

### (c) PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION

(Appointed by the Council under the German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 564) at May 15th 1922.)

M. FÉLIX CALONDER (Swiss)

(d) PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

(Appointed by the Council under the German Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 564) of May 15th 1922)

M. G. KADCKENBERG (Belgian)

(e) GRECO BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION

(Two members, including the President, nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco Bulgarian Reciprocal Emigration Convention of November 27th, 1920 Article 8)

Colonel A. C. CORFE (New Zealander)

Colonel J. DE REYNIEP (Swiss)

(f) GRECO TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATION COMMISSION

(Three members including the President, nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco Turkish Exchange of Populations Convention of January 30th, 1923)

M. H. HOLSTAD (Norwegian)

General MANRIQUE DE LARA (Spanish)

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(g) COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

(Appointed by the Council)

M. H. STABLO (French)

(h) HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

(The Chairman is appointed by the Council)

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## PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### FINAL REPORT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS

(C H 629 1927 III 13)

30 pages 130 photographs and diagram  
(7 in colour), and 3 map (1 coloured)

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This document, which is very fully illustrated with a large number of maps, photographs, 100 photographs and drawings, contains a series of reports drawn up by the members of the Commission sent to Entebbe (Uganda), in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the International Conference on Sleeping Sickness held in London from May 10th to 25th, 1925.

It is divided into seven parts:

- I. Report of the new Sleeping sickness focus and Ikoma, by Professor F. K. Meleis.
- II. Studies of the Economics of the Polymorphic Trypanosomes of Man and Ruminants, by Dr. H. Lyndhurst Duke.
- III. Report by Dr. G. Lavier, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Lille.
- IV. Reports by Dr. N. M. Prates, Director of the Entomological Laboratory, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.
- V. Pathological anatomical and Serological Observations on the Trypanosomiasis, by Major H. Perazzi, M. R. I. Privat Docteur in Morbid Anatomy at the University of Florence.
- VI. Epidemiology of Sleeping sickness in the G. palpalis and T. gambiense Areas and Various Observations on Treatment by Dr. L. Van Hoot.
- VII. General Recommendations for the Control of Sleeping sickness in African Dependencies, by Professor F. K. Meleis, Dr. L. van Hoot and Dr. H. Lyndhurst Duke.

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Minutes of the thirteenth Session, held at Geneva, June 12th to 29th 1928

(C 341 M 99 1928 VI A 9)

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX, No. 2

Published on March 15th, 1929

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4s received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930, if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.



## I — Summary of the Month

FEBRUARY, 1929

The Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, which met in January, continued in session in February.

The Economic Committee pursued its investigation of the coal problem, consulting a number of labour experts on the subject.

Proposals for discussion by international conferences were drawn up by three Sub-Committees of the Transit Organisation — on buoyage and lighting of coasts, ports and maritime navigation and transit cards for emigrants.

Museum and library experts held meetings at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris.

The correspondence received in the Secretariat included notes from the Roumanian Government expressing its willingness to conclude treaties based on the models drawn up by the Arbitration and Security Committee and approved by the Assembly, and notes from the British and Persian Governments concerning the Bahrein Islands.

## II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

The Roumanian Government has informed the Secretary General that it is ready to conclude with all States, Members or non Members of the League of Nations, conventions and treaties based on the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee and adopted by the Assembly in 1928 at its ninth session, namely:

- 1 Three model bilateral conventions for the pacific settlement of international disputes,
- 2 Three model treaties, collective treaty for mutual assistance, collective treaty of non aggression and bilateral treaty of non aggression,
- 3 A model treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war.

## III — Legal and Constitutional Questions

### 1 — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

#### *Registration of Treaties*

Among the treaties and international agreements registered in February figure

The Pan American Health Convention (Havana, November 14th, 1924) and a Convention on Private International Law (Havana, 15th February, 1929), presented by Cuba.

An Agreement and Treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning the execution of Article 266 final paragraph, and Article 275 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the fiscal system applicable to railway and navigation undertakings and protection and legal assistance in matters of taxation, presented by Czechoslovakia.

Treaties of Commerce between Austria and Denmark and Colombia and Sweden and a Convention on Commerce and Navigation between Austria and Turkey

An exchange of notes between France and Mexico (Mexico, November 1st and 10th 1928) constituting an Agreement relating to the maintenance of the commercial regime established by the Treaty of November 26th, presented by France

A Convention between France and the Saar Territory (Paris, November 12th, 1928) concerning reduction and rebates for persons with families, presented by France

A Convention between Poland and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Belgrade, May 4th, 1923) concerning the legal relations between nationals of these countries, presented by Poland

A Convention and additional Protocol between Switzerland and Czechoslovakia (Bern, December 21st, 1926) concerning the recognition and execution of judicial decisions, presented by Czechoslovakia

An Agreement between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State and France (London, December 20th, 1928) concerning the boundaries of the zone reserved for the French fisheries in the Bay of Granville, presented by France

## 2 — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law was held from January 28th to February 17th, with M. Basdevant, Professor of Law at Paris University, in the Chair

The Committee considered replies from Governments to the questionnaire sent out in February 1928, after its first session, dealing with the three items figuring on the Conference agenda, namely, nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of States for damage caused on their territory to the person or property of foreigners. Replies were received from twenty nine Governments, some of which however, did not deal with all three of the questions on the agenda

As a result of this examination, the Committee laid down certain principles, accompanied by observations, as a basis of discussion for the Conference. These principles did not represent the personal opinion of the members of the Committee, but are merely a statement of the positions upon which agreement appears to exist among Governments. They are of a provisional character, the Committee reserving its right to amend them if necessary

As it is probable that further replies will be received before the work is finished, the Committee decided to meet once again before the Conference in order to revise its text and to draw up a final report for the Council. This meeting will be held in May, 1929

In the course of its work the Committee was led to consider the question of the date on which the first Codification Conference should meet. For various reasons, it was of opinion that it was impossible to summon this Conference for 1929, and it suggested, therefore, that the meeting should be fixed for the spring of 1930

M. Basdevant (France), Chairman, Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain), M. Pilotti (Italy) and M. François (Netherlands) took part in the work of this session. M. Castro Ruiz (Cuba) was unable to attend

## IV — The Technical Organisations

### 1 — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

#### *The Influenza epidemic*

A summary of information on the present influenza epidemic is published in the Weekly Epidemiological Records of the League of Nations Health Organisation

Influenza is known to have been prevalent in the interior of China early last summer, shortly afterwards gaining Manchuria and the North Coast Provinces. During the third quarter of 1928 epidemics were observed in most of the Pacific Islands. The epidemic appeared at San Francisco in October, Los Angeles being the second town infected in the United States. During the following three months the epidemic moved eastwards, causing a mortality which appears to have been heavier than that experienced during any epidemic since 1920.

The maximum for the country as a whole was reached during the first half of December, at the beginning of January in the New England States.

At the end of December influenza in epidemic form appeared at Breslau in Eastern Germany, where the death rate soon rose to 28 per thousand. Early in January, the epidemic spread to Berlin and the Saxon towns, gaining gradually the Baltic and North Sea ports. Almost at the same time a very severe outbreak occurred at Glasgow, where the general death rate rose to 56 per thousand. A week later, a death rate nearly as high (52) was reached in Belfast. Epidemics were next observed in Spain, in Denmark and Southern Norway, in Finland, Estonia and Latvia. There was subsequently a spread of the disease in Lancashire as well as in Southern England, while the Midland towns and Yorkshire are only now being attacked. During recent weeks, also, the Rhine district of Germany, as far south as Mannheim, Holland and Northern France, have become seriously affected. Epidemics of a mild type are now also reported in Northern Italy.

It will thus be seen that the movement of the epidemic on the European Continent has not been from west to east as in America but irregular and relatively slow. The mortality has varied considerably and in some instances been heavy, the general death rate of English towns rising higher than at any time since 1910. At Leeds a death rate as high as 70 per thousand has been reached. In Germany rates have rarely risen much above 20 (1).

## — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

### *The Coal enquiry*

The delegation of the Economic Committee enquiring into the question whether international action by the League with a view to solving the coal problem or mitigating its effects would be feasible and opportune consulted further experts on February 27th and the following days.

The consultation proceeded in the same way as that of the first group of experts, which met in January.

The technicians consulted this time were labour experts nominated on the proposal of the International Labour Office in accordance with a decision of the Economic Committee and chosen as 'Technical experts and not as representatives of the interests of labour'.

Their names are

Dr Berger (German), Technical adviser to the German Miners' Union

Professor Tawney (British), Professor at the London School of Economics  
Witness for the Miners' Federation of Great Britain before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry 1925. Member of the Royal Commission appointed under the Coal Industry Commission Act (Sankey Commission) 1919.

M. Domes (Austrian, National Councillor, President of the Chamber of Workers and Employees at Vienna.

(1) *Bibliography of the World Epidemic Record*, Geneva 1929. Documents No. R. 11 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157.

M. Delattre (Belgian), Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Secretary of the Belgian Miners' Organisation

M. Llana (Spanish), *Secretario del Sindicato Minero*

M. Vigne (French), *Secrétaire de la Fédération nationale des travailleurs du sous-sol*

M. Pelzer (Netherlands), Member of the *Algemeene Bond van Christelijke Mijnwerkers*

M. Zdanowski (Polish), Secretary of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, former Member of the Committee of Enquiry and President of the Coal Sub Committee

M. Brožík (Czechoslovak), President of the Miners' Federation

The delegation of the Economic Committee is composed as follows

M. Trandelenburg (German), M. Serruys (French), Sir Sydney Chamman (British), M. di Nola (Italian), M. Dolezal (Polish)

An account of the proceedings will be given next month

### 3 — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

#### a) Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts

The Committee appointed by the Organisation for Communications and Transit to study the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts finished its work on February 15th at Genoa, unanimous agreement being reached as to the proposals that might be submitted to a conference on the subject

The experts were nationals of Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States

#### b) Transit Cards for Emigrants

The Commission of Experts on Cards for Emigrants in Transit met from February 20th to February 22nd at Geneva, with M. de Roo (Belgium), in the Chair

As a result of a general discussion concerning the possible scope of a transit card, its advantages and disadvantages, the Committee decided to recommend its establishment and, on the basis of its previous work, drafted a standard arrangement for discussion at an international conference

This draft will be submitted to the Committee on Communications and Transit

#### c) Ports and Maritime Navigation

The Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation met in London from February 25th to February 27th. It is composed of experts who are nationals of nearly all the great maritime Powers

As regards maritime tonnage measurement and buoyage and lighting of coasts, the experts have succeeded, after several years of study and research, in establishing a scheme for the unification of the laws and regulations in force in the different countries which may possibly serve as a basis for discussion by international conferences summoned to draft conventions on these subjects

The Committee approved the report of the experts on the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts and decided to recommend the convention during the latter half of 1930 of a conference of maritime powers to which the draft unification scheme would be submitted

It also approved the draft, submitted on the unification of maritime tonnage measurement and arranged to give effect to the experts' resolutions

## V — Intellectual Cooperation

### 1 — INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The Advisory Committee of Experts of the International Museums Office met in Paris on February 8th and 9th with M. Jules Destrée, former Belgian Minister of Fine Arts, in the Chair. There were further present M. Baudouy, President of the Federal Fine Art Commission, Switzerland; M. Friedländer, Director of the *Kupferstich Kabinett*, Berlin; M. van Gelder, Director of the Hague Municipal Museum; M. Gluck, Curator of paintings in the *Kunsthistorisches Museum*, Vienna; M. Guiffré, Curator at the Louvre; M. Oikonomos, Director of the National Museum, Athens; M. Ojetto, Director of the *Dadalo*, Florence; M. de Sotomayor, Director of the Prado Museum, Madrid; M. Stiraou, Director of the Kalenderu Museum at Bucarest; M. Verne, Director of the National Museums of France.

Important decisions were reached in respect of the standardisation of museum catalogues and the organisation of museums and deposits of works of art in general. The Committee gave special consideration to an international agreement concerning the reproduction, labelling and registration of works of art, it also discussed the most suitable methods of museum propaganda and the question of a special card for curators, critics and art students, to facilitate their admission and work in museums.

### 2 — MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS

A meeting of Library Experts was held in Paris at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation on February 11th and 12th with Dr. Cowley, Director of the Bodleian Library, in the Chair.

There were further present Senator Cappico, President of the Organising Committee of the Rome Bibliographical and Library Congress, assisted by M. Tigo, Director of the Exchange Service in the Italian Ministry of Education; M. Collijn, Director of the Royal Library, Stockholm; M. Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library; M. Kruse, Director General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin; M. Roland Marel, Administrator General of the *Bibliothèque nationale*; M. Stevensma, Director of the League of Nations Library; Mr. Stevenson, Director of the American Library in Paris.

The questions studied included the problem of the microphotographic reproduction of published documents, the international loan of books and manuscript, cooperation of central libraries in regard to purchase of foreign works, the working of the International Library Coordination Service of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and a unified system of abbreviating titles of periodicals.

## VI — Administrative Questions

### FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

The Permanent Mandates Commission has forwarded to the Council the report on its fourteenth session which was held from October 26th to November 13th, 1928.

This report, which is analysed below, contains the Commission's observations with regard to the administration of seven territories (Iraq, Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandate, Ruanda Urundi, the Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate, Western Samoa, South West Africa) and its conclusions concerning certain petitions and the question of the liquor traffic.

## I OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED TERRITORIES

In accordance with the usual procedure, the annual reports were examined in the presence of the accredited representatives of the Mandatory Powers. The British, New Zealand and South African Governments, were represented by senior officials from the following territories: Iraq, Togoland, and Cameroons under British Mandate, Western Samoa and South West Africa.

### a) Territory under A Mandate

*Iraq* — In the course of its examination of the annual report of the Mandatory Power for Iraq the Commission considered the treaty between the United Kingdom and Iraq signed in London on December 14th, 1927. It noted that this treaty would not be put into force before the Council had approved it, and as this approval had not yet been sought, the Commission refrained from formulating any observation or recommendation until expressly invited to do so by the Council.

The Commission noted the progress in regard to the establishment of nomadic tribes and the measures taken with a view to the final establishment of Assyrian refugees on land which the Iraq Government intended to place at their disposal.

It expressed the hope that the difficulties which still appeared to exist between Iraq and Persia would shortly be eliminated and that satisfactory relations would be established between these two countries.

In the economic field the Commission took note of the circumstances in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession had been extended in 1926 for a period of thirty-five years. It was satisfied that the Iraq Government had acted within the terms of Article 11 of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance of October 10th, 1922, concerning economic equality.

### b) Territories under B Mandate

*Cameroons under British Mandate* — The Commission noted the opinion expressed by the Mandatory Power that the scarcity of foodstuffs which occurs periodically in certain parts of this territory would disappear when communications had been improved. It asked the Mandatory to give next year supplementary information on finance, trade, labour, public health and the increase or decrease of population.

*Togoland under British Mandate* — During its examination of the report on British Togoland the Commission noted with satisfaction that, in defining the boundary between Togoland under British Mandate and Togoland under French Mandate, the tribal frontiers had been taken into account. It also noted that Togoland had been relieved of that portion of the Gold Coast Loans which had been charged to it and that it had been credited retrospectively with a due proportion of the profits of the West African Currency Board.

It expressed regret that there had been a considerable increase in the quantities of spirits imported and asked the Mandatory to consider the advisability of introducing preventive measures that might prove more effective<sup>(1)</sup>.

(1) In his comments on the Commission's observations the accredited representative of the Mandatory stated that a commission will be set up to examine measures to regulate the consumption of spirits.

It asked for additional information in the next annual report on labour conditions and education

*Ruanda Urundi under Belgian Mandate* — The attention of the Commission was specially drawn to a proposal for the transfer of inhabitants of the Mandated territory to neighbouring areas in the Belgian Congo. Without expressing an opinion as to the merits of this measure, the Commission was inclined to doubt whether a better solution of the economic and social problems arising from the fact the territory was over populated would not be found in another direction.

The Commission noted that the Mandatory intended to examine attentively demands for concessions of lands on the part of European enterprises. It nevertheless expressed some anxiety as to the unfortunate effect which the attribution to Europeans of vast tracts of territory in an over populated country, whose cultivable surface was hardly sufficient for the population might have upon the prosperity and development of the natives (1). In the opinion of the Commission these risks might be avoided if concessions for long periods or cessions of land in full ownership to Europeans were only granted as an exceptional measure when special circumstances justified it in the interests of the natives.

The recruiting of workers for the Katanga Mines having again been authorised in Ruanda Urundi after temporary suspension on account of the high death rate among the first contingents, the Commission expressed its confidence that the Mandatory would continue to exercise the same vigilant supervision over this recruiting as in the past.

Supplementary information was requested on public health and finance.

### c) Territories under C Mandate

*Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate* — The Commission noted the importance attached by the Mandatory to the strict observance of the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol by natives and expressed its appreciation of the information given with regard to the quantity and alcoholic strength of the beverages imported. As budget surpluses have been obtained in recent financial years, the Commission asked what use the Mandatory proposed to make of these sums. It also asked for additional information on judicial organisation, education and the increase or decrease of population.

*Western Samoa* — The report of the Mandatory for the year ending on March 31st, 1928 was examined together with a "Statement by the New Zealand Government on Political Agitation". The Commission noted that the passive resistance organised by the agitators acted as an obstacle to the Administration and had gone so far as to paralysed its action in some departments. In the Commission's opinion, the continuation of this unrest might result in a very serious check to the prosperity of the country, and it expressed the hope that the Administration would regain complete control of the situation and that a normal condition of affairs would be reestablished.

The Commission asked the Mandatory to furnish next year information concerning enemy property, public finance and licences for carrying arms.

*South West Africa* — In connection with the South African Government's report on the administration of South West Africa, the Commission made observations concerning the status of the inhabitants, labour conditions and railways. On other points such as education, international relations, public finance, health, land tenure, liberty of conscience the Commission noted the progress accomplished, made recommendations for the future, or asked for supplementary information.

(1) In his report of 1927 the Mandatory stated that the situation alluded to by the Commission was not actual and did not exist in all parts of the territory.

As regards the status of the inhabitants, the Commission asked the Mandatory for information on the following questions

(a) Whether all persons born within the mandated territory of South West Africa were assumed to be natural born British subjects,]

(b) Whether any distinction was made between persons born before the law of 1926 came into force in South West Africa (concerning British nationality in the Union) and persons born after that date (July 1st, 1926),

(c) Under what conditions a person born in South West Africa or a person domiciled in South West Africa or who has become a naturalised British subject becomes a Union national, and]

(d) Under what conditions can a person in South West Africa, having become a Union national and wishing to renounce his status as a Union national make a declaration renouncing this status

As regards labour conditions, the Commission noted with regret that the measures taken by the Administration and by the mining companies to safeguard the health of natives from tropical areas employed in the mines did not appear to have been completely successful, it accordingly asked the Mandatory how it intended to cope with the high death rate recorded among these workers

The Commission noted that the information furnished on the legal and financial position of the railways and ports of the Territory was satisfactory (this question had been dealt with at previous sessions). It expressed the hope that the Mandatory would make the necessary arrangements to amend the South West Africa Railways and Harbours Act of 1922 in order to bring the local regime of railways and harbours into conformity with the principles of the Mandate, the Treaty of Versailles and the decision of the Council of June 9th, 1926

## 2 OBSERVATIONS ON PETITIONS

The Commission examined several petitions together with the observations and information furnished by the Mandatories

These petitions, the principal of which are summarised below, were reported on by members of the Commission verbally or in writing

### a) Iraq

*Petition of the Bahai Spiritual Assembly* — The Bahai Community had maintained that, owing to a series of intrigues inspired by religious fanaticism in which the administrative authorities and also the judicial authorities of Iraq were associated, it had been seriously disturbed in the exercise of its religion and deprived, in favour of a rival sect, of property belonging to its religious head

The Commission, recognising the justice of this complaint, recommended the Council to approach the British Government with a view to the immediate redress of the wrong suffered by the petitioners

### b) Palestine

*Petition of the Arab Congress* — The Arab Congress demanded the establishment of a democratic parliamentary system of government and protested against the system at present in force in the mandated territory

The Commission pointed out that it was responsible for supervising the enforcement of the principles and rules of the Covenant and the mandates and was not called upon to recommend any particular form of government in the mandated territories. It was for the Mandatory Power alone to determine what regime should be applied



*Petition from the Zionist Organisation concerning the Wailing Wall* — The British Government had communicated to the Mandates Commission a petition from the Zionist Organisation concerning incidents that had occurred at the Wailing or Western Wall at Jerusalem on the Jewish Day of Atonement in September last. To the petition were joined the observations of the British Government.

The Commission, while regretting these incidents, noted that the Palestine Government had already approached both parties with a view to facilitating an agreement. It hoped that the Mandatory would succeed in appeasing public feeling and that neither party would, by unreasonable demands or intolerant refusal, assume the responsibility of provoking public disturbances.

### c) Western Samoa

*Petition from the Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society* — The petitioners asked that the Mandatory should define in a form which might be understood by the people of Samoa the right to petition the League through the Government of the mandated territory.

The New Zealand Government informed the Commission that it intended to make the necessary arrangements to explain to the Samoans as clearly as possible the relations between the League and the natives. The Commission noted this statement.

### d) South West Africa

*Petition from members of the Rehoboth Community* — The Commission decided to inform the petitioners that their grievances had been fully investigated and that it considered that they had now lost their relevance.

*Petition from the Kaoko Land and Mininggesellschaft* — This Company protested against cancellation of its rights of ownership and mining rights by the Union of South Africa under the Concessions, Modifications and Mining Law Amendment Proclamation of November 17th, 1920, it drew attention to the fact that other companies whose rights had been cancelled had nevertheless almost all obtained the maintenance of certain rights of ownership, while for the Kaoko Land und Minengesellschaft no exception of any kind had been made.

The Commission was of opinion that this matter did not come within its competence. It nevertheless drew the attention of the Council to the existence in South West Africa of vast tracts of land which had been enemy property and requested that the Mandatory should be asked for an explanation as to the status of these properties.

## 5. GENERAL QUESTIONS

On December 6th, 1927 the Council had invited the Commission to study the causes of the increased importation of spirituous liquors into territories under B Mandate and steps to remedy this situation. The Commission accordingly devoted special attention to this subject.

The Commission considered that the increase might, in general, be ascribed to the growing wealth and purchasing power of the natives and to the opening up of the country to railways and motor transport.

The following measures were contemplated to remedy this situation:

(a) *Increase and equalisation of Duties* — The Commission noted that duties had been increased in both French and British mandated territories, but considered that dissimilarity in the import duties in each of these territories gave rise to smuggling. In its opinion the French and British Governments should be invited to agree that the duties on all spirituous liquors imported into African

territories placed under their mandates should not be less than the duties in the adjoining territories on similar spirits of equal strength

(b) *Prohibition of the Sale of Spirits except under License* — The Commission recommended that licences should be more sparingly issued, that licence fees should be increased, and that sale hours should be curtailed

(c) *Absolute Prohibition of the Manufacture Sale and Possession of Spirits by Natives to the zones of prohibition laid down by the St. Germain Convention of September 10th, 1919*

(d) *Imposition of railway rate on the carriage of Spirits on a sharply ascending scale and the extension of this system as far as may be practicable to the conveyance of spirits by motor transport*

The Commission also urged that the Mandatory Powers should make use of identical terms of nomenclature and in their reports to the Brussels Bureau should indicate in terms of pure alcohol by weight, the alcoholic content of the spirits imported, and of wines or any other beverage fortified by the addition of spirits (1)

## VII — Political Questions

### BAHREIN ISLANDS

#### *Communication from the Persian and British Governments*

The Persian Government communicated to the Secretary General, for the information of the Members of the League, a copy of a letter sent by it on January 5th to the British Minister at Teheran

The Persian Government states that it has just learned that the British authorities have issued instructions requiring Persians going to the Bahrein Islands to be furnished with passports "as if Bahrein were situated outside Persia"

The note continues :

The alteration thus made in a long established practice by which the British authorities themselves recognised the indisputable rights of Persia over Bahrein cannot be regarded as weakening the force of that recognition more especially as the change has taken place at a moment when a settlement of the whole question may be effected by the League of Nations. It would in any case have appeared preferable, before making any alteration in the *status quo*, to have waited till the question had found a solution, either by a decision of the League of Nations or by a friendly agreement between the two Governments

The Persian Government concludes that it is "compelled to make an emphatic protest against the attempt to infringe the rights of Persia, and to interfere with the free movement of Persians from one point to another of their national territory"

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The Secretary General subsequently received a copy of the reply of the British Government to the Persian note, which was also forwarded to the States Members of the League

After fully examining the views set forth by the Persian Government the British Government states its opinion that no valid grounds exist upon which a Persian claim to sovereignty over Bahrein can be based. It adds :

His Majesty's Government cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that the Persian Government should have referred in this correspondence to Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, under which the Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of

(1) *Bibliographical Note* — Permanent Mandates Commission Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from October 6th to November 13th, 1928, including the Report of the Commission to the Council Geneva 1928 80 pages Document No. C. 68 M. 179 1928 vi

the League, and that they should seemingly, imagine that the terms of this article lay an obligation on Members of the League to support Persian pretensions to an island which is separated from Persia by the whole width of the Persian Gulf, and over which Persia has exercised no authority for one hundred and forty five years.

To conclude, the British Government expresses the hope that the Persian Government will "acknowledge the desirability of establishing good relations with Persia's neighbours, and, realising that their present antiquated claim cannot properly be sustained and is an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such good relations with the Government and people of Bahrain, will on further consideration desist from its pursuit."

## VIII — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### TWELFTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

The twelfth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs was held from January 17th to February 2nd at Geneva. M Fotitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom) was elected Chairman and M van Wettum (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman.

After welcoming its new members, M Kahler (Germany), M de Vasconcellos (Portugal), Prince Varnavaiya (Siam) and M Wang King Ky (China), the Committee paid a tribute to the memory of Prince Charoon, who had represented Siam on the Committee since its first session in 1921, and whose death occurred in October last.

The session was attended by M Fotitch (Chairman), (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), M W G van Wettum (Vice-Chairman) (Netherlands), Dr Kahler (Germany), M Wang King Ky (China), M Bourgeois (France), Sir Malcolm D. Livingston (Great Britain), Sir Joan Campbell (India), M S. Cavarzoni (Italy), M Sato (Japan), M A. de Vasconcellos (Portugal), Prince Varnavaiya (Siam), Dr Corniere (Switzerland), Mr John Kenneth Caldwell (United States of America), Observer and M H Brunier (French) and Mr L. A. Lyall (British), Assessors. Dr Cuellar (Bolivia) and Colonel Woods (Assessor) were unable to attend this session.

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The Committee took note of the progress report of the Secretariat and of the annual reports of Governments; it also dealt with the following questions: entry into force of the Geneva Convention; future relations between the Committee and the Permanent Central Board; the illicit traffic; drug-smuggling by correspondence; a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs forwarded by the United States, etc.

### I — PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

The report submitted by the Secretariat shows the progress made since the last session of the Committee and describes in what manner effect has been given to the various resolutions adopted, more particularly in the matter of measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

During its examination of the report, the Committee noted that several States, including certain members of the Council, had never furnished reports on the

opium and drug traffic, despite the repeated requests of the Council. The Committee drew attention to the fact that the difficulty in which this situation placed it was further increased by the circumstance that the States in question included Persia and Turkey—countries of considerable importance from the point of view of the production and distribution of opium.

The Committee accordingly directed the Council's attention to the gravity of this situation, requesting it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to urge them to forward their reports regularly in future.

As regards States which are not Members of the League, it asked the Secretary General to continue his efforts with a view to obtaining information on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in these countries.

## II — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

The Committee noted that the Opium Convention had come into force on September 25th, 1928 and that the following States had deposited their ratification at the League Secretariat:

Union of South Africa	Latvia
Australia	Luxemburg
Austria	Netherlands (including the Dutch Indies)
Belgium	Surinam
Bulgaria	Curaçao
Canada	New Zealand
Czechoslovakia	Monaco
Danzig (Free City of)	Poland
Egypt	Portugal
Finland	Dominican Republic
France	Roumania
Great Britain	Spain
India	San Marino
Japan	Salvador
!	Soudan

The delegates of Germany, Italy, Siam and Switzerland informed the Committee that their Governments would shortly ratify the Convention.

The Committee noted that there still remained a considerable number of States which had not yet ratified the Convention and requested the Secretary General to send those among them who were Members of the League a special letter explaining the importance to the League's work of the ratification of the Convention by all its Members, including producing, distributing and consuming countries and asking them to inform the Council whether they would ratify or accede to the Convention or whether there were difficulties in the way of such ratification or accession.

## III — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD

The question of the future relations between these two bodies was studied jointly by the Committee and a delegation of the Permanent Central Board.

After an exhaustive discussion the Committee noted that its rights and duties would be in no way restricted by the creation of the Board, but that it would be relieved of a large part of its technical work, more particularly the detailed examination of statistics.

The Chairman of the Board, who attended the meetings of the Committee, said that the members of the Board realised the necessity of co-operating as closely as

possible with the Committee, but did not desire to give an opinion as to the actual details of such cooperation before studying the work of the Committee and acquainting themselves fully with their own duties.

The Committee asked its Chairman to keep in close touch with the Chairman of the Board.

#### IV — EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS

The Committee devoted special attention to these reports most of the Government representatives making special statements on the subject.

The Japanese representative gave the Committee particulars of the steps taken by his Government to suppress opium smoking in Formosa. The Committee noted that the importation and consumption of smoking opium in that country had greatly declined and that the number of registered smokers was continuing to decrease.

As regards Korea, the Japanese representative added that the Korean Government had prepared a plan for a Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of morphine and other opium alkaloids and the compulsory medical treatment of all morphine addicts.

The Japanese Government drew the attention of the Committee to the great difficulties which its efforts to put down the illicit opium traffic encountered in Kwantung owing to the increase in the non-stable population coming from Shantung.

The French representative said that, following the ratification of the Convention, important administrative measures had been taken in his country to strengthen the provisions for the control of the drug traffic. The Government of Indo-China was contemplating steps to prevent the unlawful export of opium to Fung Chou Wan and to ensure the effectual application of the provisions of the Convention.

The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine legally imported into India was estimated at forty-one times the lawful consumption for the entire country.

The delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom furnished information on the opium production in his country and the increase in output during 1928, partly due to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions. Producers, he said, were to be grouped into cooperative societies, which would have a monopoly of the opium trade. The societies would be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture so that there was every guarantee that opium would only be sold for scientific and medical purposes.

In the course of the examination of these reports the Committee referred to information received that a new drug factory had been established in Hungary, and that the raw materials were of Hungarian origin. It accordingly proposed that the Hungarian Government should be asked to send to its next session a representative who could give it further information on the subject.

In Switzerland the manufacture and export of narcotics decreased considerably in 1927 as a result of the strict enforcement by the Federal Government of the new drug traffic act.

As regard the situation in Persia, on the subject of which the Committee had never received an annual report, no extract from reports of the Persian Administrator General of Linnah and the Persian Customs authorities, dealing with the opium traffic in 1927, was considered by the Committee.

As the figures given in the documents did not correspond with the Persian opium import statistics supplied by other Governments the Committee suggested that the Persian Government should be asked for detailed information on this point.

In the annual report from the Hong Kong Government, it was stated that in order to cope with the enormous quantities of opium introduced into the colony it had been necessary to place a government brand on the market at a lower price. This policy, the object of which was to eliminate smuggling opium, has had the effect of considerably increasing the sales of government opium, but this is looked upon as a purely transitory phenomenon which will cease when the stocks of confiscated opium have been exhausted.

## V — ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Committee considered one by one all seizures notified by Governments.

This examination showed that the situation in regard to the illicit traffic was still serious. One of the cases reported was considered with particular attention. The Netherlands Government had submitted a memorandum concerning the transactions of a Dutch firm which, although they did not infringe their laws therein for a, had nevertheless concerned the export of narcotics for unlawful purpose. The Dutch exports during 1927 and the first half of 1928 were estimated at approximately 950 kgs. of morphine, 3 000 kgs. of heroin and 40 kgs. of cocaine, the greater part of which had been sent to the Far East.

As a result of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention and the tightening up of supervision in the Netherlands, this firm had had to give up its business. The Committee estimated that this former centre of illicit traffic had most probably dealt with about half the total world production of heroin.

The Committee further noted that large quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the four firms mentioned below had been met with in the illicit traffic: Naarden Chemical Works, Bussum (Netherlands), Sandoz (later) Chemical Works, Basle, H. Boehringer and Sohn, Hamburg and the *Société Industrielle de Chimie organique*, St. Geneviève (France).

In this connection, the Committee recommended Governments to make special enquiry before granting licences to firms. It urged that licences should be immediately withdrawn when it had been proved that the firms to which they had been granted were engaging in the traffic or supplying drugs for such traffic. It pointed out very strongly that it was desirable that Governments should mention in their reports all seizures, on however small a scale, since this was the only means of obtaining complete information as regards the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

Some anxiety was expressed regarding the establishment of new works for the manufacture of drugs in addition to those already in existence, whose output was generally in excess of the medical and scientific needs of the world.

During the discussion on the illicit traffic the Committee heard a statement from the Chinese representative on the general position in China as regard opium and other dangerous drugs. This statement was included in full in the minutes at the Chinese representative's request but was not discussed the Committee being of the opinion that the entire responsibility for the statement, which in its opinion, dealt with political questions outside its competence should be left to its author.

The Committee asked the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum on the relations between the illicit traffic and prostitution.

## VI — DRUG SMUGGLING BY CORRESPONDENCE

At previous sessions the Committee had noted that the smuggling of drugs was practised on a large scale by means of postal correspondence.

After noting a report submitted on the subject by a special committee, it expressed the hope that the Conference of the Universal Postal Union which

is to meet in London in May, 1929, would examine the possibility of introducing into the Convention a provision authorising the administrations both in the countries of origin and in the countries of destination to subject to customs supervision correspondence letters, business paper and samples which they had reason to suspect contained drugs.

Should it prove impossible, however, to accept this proposal in its entirety, the Committee thought that the Conference might be asked as an alternative to agree that administrations should be authorised, when they had reason to suppose that a package contained drugs, to send for the consignee or the sender and to require him to open the suspect package. If it was impossible to find the sender or consignee, or the latter refused to open the package, the customs administration would be authorised to open it itself.

To facilitate such supervision, the Committee thought that the following suggestions should be considered:

In view of the fact that the Far East was the destination chiefly concerned in the traffic, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated in every country and its routed to a certain number of post offices. This would make it possible to check any unusual frequency in correspondence with suspect addresses. Strict supervision should be exercised as regards the routing of Post Office boxes. Parcels should also be concentrated in certain Post Offices and should be accompanied by the regulation export certificate.

## VII — SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

The United States Government had through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government, drawn the attention of the Committee to a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs.

The principal features of this scheme were as follows. Each Government would notify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that are now or may in future be covered by the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention. Each State would indicate from which country it would purchase the amount of narcotic drugs required for medical and scientific purposes.

Some members of the Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme asked that it should be taken as a starting point when the limitation and possibly the establishment of a Government monopoly came up for discussion. The majority of the Committee, while agreeing that the idea, set forth in the scheme, was ingenious, did not think that it could be realised. For the reason, it did not consider it advisable to take any action in this respect, stating that in its opinion it would be preferable to await the result of the application of the Geneva Convention which had just come into force and provided a stricter system of control.

## VIII — GENERAL QUESTIONS

The Committee had been informed that two new drugs had been placed on the market under the names of methyl egonin and benzoyl egonin. It noted that the composition of these drugs made them subject to the Geneva Convention and accordingly asked the Secretary General to request Governments of its opinion, referring in particular to Articles 1 and 4 of the Geneva Convention.

The Committee also dealt with other questions including its own methods of work and the application of the Convention (2).

(1) *Annuaire de la Commission de l'Opium*, 1929, 312-35. Document N. C. 33.  
(2) *Annuaire de la Commission de l'Opium*, 1929, 312-35. Document N. C. 33.

## IX — New Publications

### 1 — PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (1)

*Resolutions and extracts from the minutes of the Council Resolutions and reports adopted by the Assembly, relating to the procedure to be followed in the questions concerning the protection of minorities*

The League Secretariat has just published a new volume concerning the protection of minorities.

This document is divided into three parts. The first contains the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council from 1920 to 1925, relating to the procedure to be followed in regard to questions concerning the protection of minorities.

The second part contains extracts from the minutes of the Council meetings in which such questions of procedure were discussed.

The third part gives the resolutions and reports adopted by the Assembly on the same subject.

### 2 — MEMORANDUM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCES OF PAYMENT 1913 1927

The Economic and Financial Section of the League Secretariat has just published the first volume of its Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments in 1913 1927. The second volume will be issued in the course of the year.

The first part of this volume contains a comprehensive review of world trade during the years 1925 and 1927 and analyses in a series of summary tables the trade statistics of sixty-four countries by value and weight, by countries of destination and origin, etc. Separate sections in the text deal with the general trade movements in 1913 1925 and 1927, changes in import and export prices and in the quantum of trade, the development of trade by continental groups, trade per head of population, trade by classes of commodities, and the commercial balance.

The main conclusion which emerges from this analysis may be summarized as follows:

(a) World trade, in terms of dollars, was some 4 per cent higher in 1927 than in 1925,

(b) World prices, however, continued to fall, so that the actual quantum of goods exchanged internationally was some 8 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1925 and was probably 20 per cent greater than in 1913,

(c) European trade developed in 1927 more rapidly than in any other continent, viz., by 1½ per cent, and

(d) Within Europe, the greatest progress was achieved in the Central and Eastern European countries, a fact which must be attributed in part to large foreign borrowings,

(e) There has been a reversal of the tendency in recent years for the rate of advance in Europe to lag behind that in other parts of the world, and an important movement towards the establishment of a more stable equilibrium,

(f) The quantum of the total trade of North America in 1927 was roughly 4 per cent greater than in 1913, and that of Asia 52 per cent greater. In both cases these figures show an improvement on 1925. The total trade of Africa was 10 per cent, and of South America 15 per cent, greater than in the last pre-war year,

(1) *Bibliographic Note* — Protection of Linguistic, Racial or Religious Minorities by the League of Nations. Resolutions and Extracts from the Minutes of the Council Resolutions and Reports adopted by the Assembly. Geneva, January 1929. 80 pages. Document C 24. M 15. 1929. I.



(g) As a result of these various changes Europe's share in world trade, which had dropped from 48.4 per cent in 1913 to 46.1 in 1920, rose to 50.4 in 1927, (h) while the shares of Asia and of North America decreased, that of the former being 11.156 and 11.4 per cent respectively, in the three years mentioned and that of the latter 14.1, 19.1 and 18.2 per cent.

The second part of the volume contains estimates of the balances of international payments of twenty-five countries. Statements are given for the first time for Canada, Dutch Guiana and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In the majority of statements, the capital movements are shown separately from the current account, which turns at showing the value of goods and services exchanged during a given period. A further distinction is made between long and short term capital movements: the latter are now included in the body of the current account instead of being shown as the difference between the totals of the credit and debit items of the whole balance of accounts.

## X — Forthcoming Events

March 13th	Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit Geneva
March 22nd	Committee of Directors of International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris
March 25th	Committee of Experts on Infant Mortality, Rome
March 24th	First session of Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome
March 25th	Sub Committee of Experts on the Radiological Treatment of Cancer Geneva
April 2nd	Committee of Statistical Experts of the Health Committee, Berlin
April 4th	Meeting of Sugar delegation of the Economic Committee with Experts on Sugar
April 8th	Economic Committee, Geneva
April 9th	Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva
April 12th	Child Welfare Committee, Geneva
April 15th	Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva
April 16th	Sub Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomen- clature, Geneva
April 18th	Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva
April 24th	Supervisory Commission, Geneva
April 25-26	Meeting of representatives of international students' organisations, Paris
May 22nd	Supervisory Commission, Geneva
June 17th	Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice (2)

### 1 — THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COURT

Following upon the suspension, as a result of the illness of one of the judges, of the Fifteenth Session of the Court held in November, 1928, the President had

(1) Excluded by Article 21 of the Statute of the Court are the cases which are referred to the Court by the League of Nations.

(2) The text of the present report is based on the information furnished by the President of the Court.

decided to postpone for several weeks the hearings in the case entered in the list of cases for that Session, namely, the case between France and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes relating to the payment in gold of certain Serbian loans issued in France.

On January 31st, 1929, the Registry was able to announce that it was to be expected that the hearings in the case would be resumed at an extraordinary session of the Court to be convoked towards the middle of May next and that the case between France and Brazil concerning the payment of certain Brazilian Federal loans contracted in France would also be included in the list for this session.

On February 20th, 1929, M. Anzilotti, the President of the Court, convoked for Monday, May 13th, 1929 an extraordinary session of the Court which will immediately precede the ordinary session beginning, in accordance with the Statute, on June 15th and will be devoted to the two cases concerning certain Government loans floated in France which are pending before the Court and in which the Parties are France and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and France and Brazil respectively.

It is to be expected that the hearings in the case concerning the Serbian loans will begin on Wednesday, May 14th, and that they will be immediately followed by those in the case concerning the Brazilian loans.

The judges to whom summonses have been addressed are: M. Huber (Vice-President), Lord Finlay, M. Loder, M. Nyholm, M. de Bustamante, M. Altamira, M. Oda, M. Pessoa, Mr. Hughes and M. Negulesco.

## 2 — THE CASE CONCERNING THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

It will be remembered that this case was submitted to the Court by the French and Swiss Governments. It will also be remembered that since the death of M. André Weiss, Vice-President of the Court, the latter no longer includes a French judge. Under Article 31 of the Court's Statute, however, any party to a case pending before the Court which has no judge of its nationality may choose a judge *ad hoc*.

According to a communication from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Registrar of the Court, the French Government availing itself of this right, has appointed as judge *ad hoc* for the Zone Case M. Eugene Dreyfus, First President of the Court of Appeal at Paris.

## 3 — THE CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE RIVER ODER

The Danish, Czechoslovak and Polish Governments have now, like the other Governments which are Parties to the case, appointed their Agents to represent them before the Court. These Agents are, for the Danish Government, M. Harald Seavenius, Danish Minister at The Hague; for the Czechoslovak Government, M. Miroslav Plesinger Bozinov, Czechoslovak Minister at The Hague; and for the Polish Government, M. Bodhan Winiarski, professor at the University of Poznan. M. Winiarski will be assisted by M. Charles de Vischer, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghent, in the capacity of counsel.

The Polish Government, having no judge of its nationality upon the Bench and availing itself of the right conferred on it by Article 31 of the Statute, has appointed M. Michel Rostworowski, professor at the University of Cracow, to sit as judge *ad hoc* when the Court deals with the case.

By an Order dated December 24th, 1928, the President had fixed the dates for the various proceedings of the written procedure in the case, reserving however

the Court's right to modify the times thus fixed in the event of the Parties availing themselves of the right conferred upon them under the Rules of Court to propose modifications of the rules normally applicable more especially as regards the number of documents to be exchanged

By a letter dated February 23rd, 1929, the Agent of the British Government in this case addressed to the Registrar of the Court, on behalf of that Government a request to the effect that the times fixed by the Order of December 24th, 1928, should be modified as follows

for the filing of a case by each of the Parties, Monday, April 1st, 1929,  
for the filing of a counter-case, Saturday, June 1st, 1929,

and that the submission of Replies by the Parties should be dispensed with. In view of the fact that this request was made with the concurrence and support of the other Parties concerned, the President of the Court, by an Order made on February 26th, 1929, has decided in accordance with this request

#### 4 — THE CASE CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION BY CHINA OF THE SINO-BELGIAN TREATY OF 1865

It will be remembered that on November 25th 1926, the Belgian Government instituted proceedings against the Chinese Government before the Permanent Court of International Justice with regard to the denunciation by China of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, one of the so-called "unequal" treaties. The dates fixed for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings were January 31st, 1927, for the case of the Belgian Government, and March 16th, 1927, for the counter-case of the Chinese Government. Subsequently, in accordance with requests made by Belgium, on the ground that negotiations were in progress between the two Governments concerned, the latter time limit was, with the consent of the Chinese Government, successively extended on three occasions, it finally expired on February 15th, 1929.

On February 14th, however, the Registrar of the Court received from the Agent of the Belgian Government in the suit in question a communication to the effect that "the dispute between Belgium and China is virtually settled in consequence of the conclusion of a preliminary treaty signed at Nanking on November 22nd, 1928, and which would shortly be ratified", the Agent added that "consequently the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians intended to discontinue proceedings and requested that the suit should be struck off the Court's list of cases."

In reply, the Registrar of the Court informed the Belgian Government's Agent that the President of the Court, on receipt of the request that the case in question should be removed from the list, preferred to leave it to the Court itself, when it met on May 13th, 1929, to record, in accordance with the terms of the relevant provisions of the Rules of Court, the fact that Belgium intended to discontinue the proceedings instituted by her against China on November 25th, 1926.

#### 5 — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION

The name of Colombia should be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature.

This list now includes thirty-four States.

# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 3

Published on April 15th, 1929

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In order to enable the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary as required by the League of Nations, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time it is recommended that the quality of the paper and in other respects it will be additional expense will be incurred.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 5 shillings but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4 shillings up to July 31st next will be accepted as payment for the subscription for the whole year, the price of the coming volume only as from 1930, if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 31st the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

## I — Summary of the Month

MARCH, 1929

The Council, the Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Committee on Communication and Transit held their sessions in March.

Two acts of outstanding importance occupied the fore-front in the discussions—the resumption of negotiations for the accession of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and a general debate in the Council on the principles and procedure of the protection of minorities.

The fifty-fourth session of the Council was held in Geneva from March 24th to March 30th, with M. Serrao (Italy) in the Chair. Great Britain, Finland, France, Germany and Poland were represented by their Foreign Ministers. Of the eight States specially represented on the Council for the discussion of questions affecting their interests were—Belgium, Greece, Hungary, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Siam. The League of Nations was also represented.

The question of minorities was included in the agenda at the request of the Canadian and German representatives and furnished an occasion for important statements by the British, Canadian, Finnish, French, German, Polish and Roumanian representatives. A special committee composed of the Japanese, British and Spanish representatives was appointed to report to the June Council session.

Another particularly important discussion concerned the extension of the terms of reference of the Committee on the Statute of the Permanent Court to include a study of the position as regards the accession of the United States to the Statute.

As usual the Council considered the work done by the League in various fields during the year. It gave a vote to the decisions or recommendations of the Committees. It decided to communicate to States the volume of financial assistance granted by the Financial Committee to create new organizations—Committee of Experts to follow the application and execution of the 1918 Convention on Leonora State and Germany to enquire into epistemicism in the Far East. It convened two international conferences—one for June 10th in Geneva to draw up a convention on the treatment of foreigners in transit and the other for June 10th in London to consider the treatment of foreigners.

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, the Council decided to hold its June session in Madrid

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The Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court, in whose work the American jurist Senator Elinu Root took part, drew up a report on the revision of the Statute and drafted a protocol regarding the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court. This protocol, which will be submitted to the Council, is intended to replace that drawn up by the 1926 Conference of Signatories to the Statute and thus to make it possible for the United States to accede to the Statute

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The Committee on Communications and Transit held its annual session taking decisions in regard to the work of its technician, on maritime tonnage measurement, buoyage and lighting of coasts, river law, road traffic and various other questions. It began its study of a question referred to it by the Council in its resolution of December concerning the state of the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations and was able to note that agreement had been reached regarding the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube from Galatz to Braila on the basis of a text prepared by a special committee of the League Transit Organisation

## II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

### 1 — FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A draft convention prepared by the Financial Committee on financial assistance was considered by the Council which expressed the hope that this plan, which it regarded as highly important, might be adopted by the greatest possible number of countries. It requested the Secretary-General to communicate the draft convention to all States Members of the League, inviting them to give instructions to their delegations to the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly with a view to exhaustive examination of the question.

This scheme, on which the Financial Committee had been working for two years, was due to the initiative of the Finnish Government, which, in 1926, drew the attention of the League of Nations to the urgency of affording as promptly as possible financial assistance to a State threatened with aggression. The idea on which the draft is based is that of guaranteeing to States the possibility of securing rapid and effective financial assistance, so as to increase their feeling of security and thereby enable them to limit their armaments or even to refrain from creating war industries. Its object is, moreover, to increase considerably the choice of measures open to the Council in case of a crisis, by making it possible to bring the machinery of financial assistance into play. In the opinion of the Council Rapporteur, M. Aguero y Bethancourt (Cuba), a country meditating an attack on another would hesitate to carry it out if there were a risk that that other State might receive this kind of assistance from Members of the League.

The implications of the plan therefore go far beyond the limits of a purely financial and technical question.

The object of the Convention is to provide machinery by which the Council, as a measure to restore or safeguard peace, may authorise financial assistance to Members of the League involved in war or threat of war. It contemplates that a loan would be obtained in the money market by the Government concerned on the general security of its revenues. It would be helped in so doing by the moral and

material support of an international guarantee provided under the aegis of the League by one other signatories of the Convention

To create confidence that delay would not occur at the moment of a crisis, it would be essential that the Convention should be ratified by the signatories in such form that no further legislation of any kind would be required in connection with the guarantee. Since on the outbreak of hostilities, the credit of a belligerent country is likely to be low, lenders would require guarantees of a very substantial nature. The Convention provides such guarantees furnished by a few financially strong signatories. The loan would thus be secured by the borrowing Government itself, by the signatories to the Convention, and by certain financially strong signatories.

The advantages to the guaranteeing Government would be the moral support of the League, the intrinsic value of the collective guarantee, the additional advantage of the special guarantee, and the signatories' promise of access to their markets.

The guarantors would only become liable should the borrowing Government be unable to meet its loan charges. In order to limit this contingent liability, the guarantors are protected by a maximum limit on the total annual service guaranteed, a limit on the maximum annual liability, the responsibility of the borrowing Government, the provision for a reserve fund and the requirement of a unanimous decision of the Council before a guarantee is given in any individual case.

\* \* \*

*Ordinary Guarantees* — The maximum annual liability of a State in respect of the service of all the loans contracted under the Convention is limited to a figure bearing the same proportion as that Government's contribution to the League budget bears to the total contributions from all Members of the League. Thus, if all Members of the League become signatories and a maximum annual sum of 100,000,000 gold francs were fixed by the Convention, a Member contributing 4 % of the League expenses would have a maximum contingent liability of 5,000,000 gold francs.

*Special Guarantee* — In addition to the above ordinary guarantees, the Convention creates special guarantees to ensure that the loan service shall be guaranteed for its full amount not merely by all the guarantors, but also by a small number of financially strong States which will bear the risk of any delay or default by the ordinary guarantors. The amount covered by each special guarantee will include the amount of the special guarantor's liability as an ordinary guarantor, together with an additional amount, which is determined in such a manner that the total amount guaranteed specially shall be equal to the total amount guaranteed by other States.

The maximum liabilities of special guarantor Government are fixed by dividing between them the total of the maximum liabilities of the ordinary guarantors in proportion to the percentages which the special guarantors pay to the League budget.

*Application to a particular case* — When the Council has decided that a signatory shall receive financial assistance, it will authorise the latter to issue a loan within the total available under the Convention enjoying the ordinary and special guarantees, the maximum annual service of the loan will be fixed by the Council. The precise responsibility of each guaranteeing State will be fixed later. These States, whether they be ordinary guarantors or special guarantors, will deposit in the Swiss National Bank bonds bearing a separate coupon for each payment for which they may be contingently liable.

*Trustees* — The Convention provides for the appointment of trustees of Swiss nationality and for the constitution by the borrowing Government of a reserve,

to be held by the trustees, of an amount sufficient to pay one half of the annual service of each specified loan.

The Convention further lays down that the decision by the Council to grant assistance to a State victim of an aggression or threatened by aggression must be taken by the unanimous vote of its members. It may accept the offer of a non-Member of the League to participate in the guarantee.

The Convention will be concluded for a period of ten years, but may be renewed for further successive periods of five years.

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At the Council meeting of March 8th, several representatives made statements emphasising the value of the scheme and endorsing the Council's recommendations on the subject.

M. Procope (Finland), as representative of the country to whose initiative the draft owed its being, thanked the Financial Committee and the Rapporteur for the interest they had shown in the question. The principles upon which the Convention was based—financial assistance in the form of a considerable sum of money, prompt action in virtue of a decision of the Council and the extension of the assistance to cases of threat of war—were, in his opinion, of great practical value, and emphasised the essentially preventive object of the Convention. Among the political and constitutional questions involved, the most important was that of the relations between a convention on financial assistance and the general system of disarmament. To conclude, M. Procope expressed the hope that Governments would give their delegates to the next session of the Assembly positive instructions with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject.

M. Zaleski (Poland) was of opinion that the Convention represented a partial step towards the implementation of Article 10 of the Covenant. He noted that suggestions submitted by his Government in 1927 had been found useful in preparing the draft.

M. Briand (France) hoped that the work in connection with the scheme might lead to practical results at the next session of the Assembly. The draft, he considered, concerned not only Members of the League, but all countries interested in the maintenance of peace. This being the case, he thought it might be well to submit it at some future stage to different non-Member States.

Sir Owen Chamlerlain (British Empire) endorsed this view, reminding the Council that the British Government had been the first to accept the proposal in principle, and promising, on its behalf, a careful and sympathetic study of the proposals.

## 2. — SUPERVISION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Committee of Experts appointed by the Special Commission on the Supervision of the Manufacture of War Material, to consider proposals submitted by the Belgian delegate at the last session of the Special Commission with regard to the list of arms, munitions and implements to be included in the future convention met at Geneva from March 11th to March 13th 1931.

The Chairman of the Special Commission, Count Bernstorff, opened the meeting with an address emphasising the importance of the task entrusted to the experts. On the proposal of Commander Delencle (France), the Committee elected Vice-Amiral Kelly (Great Britain) to the Chair.

The experts carefully studied the Belgian proposals, which aimed at modifying the nomenclature of the material to be included in the draft convention, which is



similar to that given by the Convention on the Arms Trade (Geneva, 1925), and drew up a report for the Special Commission

### III — Legal and Constitutional Questions

#### 1 — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

##### a) *Ratification of Agreements and Conventions*

The list prepared by the Secretary General of signatures, ratifications and accessions to agreements and conventions concluded under the League's auspices was submitted to the Council on March 4th by the Italian representative. This list contains the reservations made by the parties with regard to the obligations arising from the Conventions.

On this occasion the Italian representative, *M. Scialoja*, emphasized the importance of sufficient ratifications and signatures being received to enable the convention creating the International Relief Union to be put into force.

Several Members of the Council made statements with regard to their Governments' intentions or the measures taken to hasten the ratification of certain conventions.

The Finnish representative, *M. Procopé*, said that his Government had ratified the convention creating the International Relief Union on February 14th and that instrument of ratification would be deposited very shortly. He expressed the hope that the international agreement concluded in 1927 and 1928 under the auspices of the Economic Committee would be ratified by his country during the spring of this year.

The Chilean representative, *M. Valdes Mendivil*, said that his Government was continuing its efforts to accede to the Convention creating an International Relief Union, since it had not been able to ratify it in time. During the past year Chile had ratified fourteen agreements and Conventions. His country was and would remain a faithful Member of the League.

The German representative, *Dr. Stresemann*, said that his Government would ratify the 1925 Opium Convention shortly. Other ratifications would follow in particular those of the Convention on the Abolition of Prohibitions, the Agreements on Hides and Bones and the Protocol concerning the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases in time of war.

The Polish representative, *M. Zaksis*, said that his Government had deposited the instrument of ratification of the last named Protocol.

The Roumanian representative, *M. Titulesco*, noted that generally speaking the number of ratifications had increased. He hoped that this progress would be continued and that Governments would also ratify the General Act adopted by the Assembly in September 1928. In this connection he recalled that his country had declared its readiness to conclude with all States, Members or non Members of the League, agreements and treaties on the basis of the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee.

The President, thanking the representatives on the Council for their statements, drew attention to the importance of the declaration of the Chilean representative, who had assured the Council that his country would continue to furnish assistance which the Council had always greatly appreciated.

The French representative subsequently informed the Secretary General that his Government had tabled in the French Parliament a Bill for authorisation to accede to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the Assembly on September 26th, 1928, and open to the accession of all States

### b) *International Slavery Convention*

The International Slavery Convention opened for signature by the 1926 Assembly was in March ratified by Germany and acceded to by the United States Government

The instrument of accession by the United States was signed by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg and was transmitted to the Secretary General by the United States Minister at Berne. It contains the Senate's approval of February 25th, 1926, and is accompanied by the following reservation which will be communicated to the other Contracting Parties

Résolue (two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive Order Seventeenth Congress, first session a convention to suppress the slave trade and slavery signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926 subject to the following reservation

That the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labor except as a punishment for crime, of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the convention except to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of Article V which reads as follows

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below compulsory or forced labor may only be exacted for public purposes

The total number of ratifications or definitive accessions to this Convention is now twenty seven (including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and India)

### c) *Registration of Treaties*

Among the international engagements registered in March figure

Agreements, Provisions, Correspondence and a Protocol (Paris, July 24th, 1928) concerning the revision of the Convention (December 18th, 1923) relating to the organisation of the Statute of the Tangier zone, presented by Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain

A Protocol concerning the prolongation of the Treaty of Alliance of August 1st, 1927, between the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia

A Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Geneva, September 21st 1925) between Greece and Switzerland, presented by Switzerland

A Financial Agreement between Bulgaria and Greece (Geneva, December 9th, 1927) regarding the procedure for the indemnification of exchanged populations and the settlement of debts arising therefrom for the Governments concerned

An additional protocol (Rome, December 30th 1927) to the Austro-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (Rome April 28th, 1923) presented by Italy

An exchange of notes (Rome, July 1st, 1928) between Estonia and Italy, constituting an agreement for the provisional settlement of the economic relations between those countries, presented by Italy and Estonia

A preliminary Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, declarations and exchanges of notes (Nanking, November 22nd, 1928) signed by China and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg presented by Belgium

Arrangements concerning the telephone services between Finland and Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden, presented by Finland

## 2 — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (1)

On March 7th, the Council after noting the work of the second session of the Preparatory Committee (2), decided that the first Conference for the Codification of International Law should be held at The Hague in the spring of 1930.

The Council instructed the Preparatory Committee to submit suggestions as to the manner in which it should give effect to a recommendation of the 1927 Assembly that the Council, in issuing invitations to the Conference, should indicate a number of general rules which should govern the work of the Conference. These rules were to bear upon

a) The possibility, if occasion should arise, of the States represented at the Conference adopting, amongst themselves, rules accepted by a majority vote,

b) The possibility of drawing up, in respect of such subjects as may lend themselves thereto, a comprehensive convention and, within the framework of that Convention, other more restricted conventions,

c) The organisation of a system for the subsequent revision of the agreements entered into, and

d) The spirit of the codification, which should not confine itself to the mere registration of the existing rule, but should aim at adapting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life.

## IV — The Technical Organisations

### 1 — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

#### a) *Radio-treatment of cancer*

The Sub Committee of Experts on the ray treatment of cancer finished its session on March 27th with a series of recommendations on the principles and practice of radio-therapeutic treatment of uterine cancer.

Three members of the Sub Committee presented a report on the results of the methods used in three large institutes at Paris, Munich and Stockholm, where the data available are sufficiently numerous and go back far enough to form a basis for opinions as to the value of the treatment.

The Sub Committee emphasised the value of early diagnosis and made a number of suggestions with regard to propaganda and the gynaecological education of doctors and midwives, periodical examinations, organised facilities for consultation, methods of diagnosis, etc.

The second recommendation concerns correct treatment and here the Sub Committee points to the preliminary difficulty that it is as yet impossible to compare the results obtained in different countries. Detailed recommendations are made for uniform definitions, terminology and methods of obtaining and classifying information on cancer of the cervix of the uterus as the basis for ascertaining the best methods of treatment. In this connection various points are enumerated on which further investigation is necessary, since the technique and possibilities of ray treatment are only beginning to be understood.

Finally, the Sub Committee pointed to the danger of the use of X-ray or radium treatment by doctors or institutes that have not sufficient technical knowledge. Whereas surgeons not possessing the requisite skill are careful not to operate in

(1) Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

(2) The Committee will now have met and draw up a final report for the Council at its third session which opens on May 6th.

view of the obvious attendant dangers, there is no similar factor restraining the use of ray treatment by imperfectly qualified persons.

The reports and recommendations of the Sub-Committee will be submitted to the Health Committee at its next session.

#### *b) Invitation from the Chinese Government to the Medical Director*

The acceptance by the Medical Director of an invitation from the Chinese Health Minister to serve on an international Council of Three, whose duty it will be to advise the Chinese Health Minister, was approved in principle by the Secretary General, after consulting the President of the Health Committee. This approval was endorsed on March 7th by the Council, which expressed its appreciation of the Chinese Government's desire to avail itself of Dr. Rajchman's services.

The other Members invited to take part in the work of the International Advisory Council are Sir Arthur Newsholme, formerly Chief Medical Officer of the British Local Government Board, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Chinese Health Minister expressed the hope that the Medical Director would be able to visit China in the near future.

### **2. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION**

#### *Work of the Economic Committee*

Measures to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Economic Committee were taken on March 7th by the Council, which decided to communicate to Members and non-Members of the League the conclusions of the Committee as regards tariff systems and treaty-making methods including the most favoured nation clause, strongly recommending these conclusions to their attention.

The German representative, submitting his report, expressed the hope that, in their commercial policies and in drafting their bilateral treaties, Governments would follow the principles laid down by the Committee.

In his opinion, the work of the Committee in this field was a great step forward towards the realisation of one of the recommendations of the Economic Conference. He continued:

In particular the codification of most favoured nation treatment in regard to customs matters—which treatment, according to the Committee's conclusions, should be unconditional and more intimate—the establishment of clear and uniform principles for the application and interpretation of the latter and the establishment of a standard formula suitable for adoption by States in their commercial convention, will no doubt aid in preventing the disputes and controversies to which the application of the clause has hitherto given rise. The adoption by the different States of the principle drawn up by the Committee would be a great relief to international trade and might materially help in the restoration of more satisfactory commercial relations between States.

The Council decided to fix November 5th next as the date of the Conference to conclude a convention on the treatment of foreigners. It instructed the Secretary General to draw the attention of Governments once more to the urgency of ratifying the Convention on the abolition of prohibitions and the two Agreements on mules, skins and bones. The Convention cannot enter into force unless it has been ratified by at least eighteen States, before September 30th, 1920, and the entry into force of the two Agreements requires the ratification of all the signatories, i.e. twenty countries, before July 1st, 1920.

The Rapporteur drew attention to the fact that in Belgium the Chamber of Representatives had already approved the agreements and that the Governments

of eight other countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal) had taken the steps necessary for ratification.

The French representative, M. Briand, said that bills for the ratification of these agreements would shortly be tabled in the Chamber of Deputies.

The British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain, said that his Government had taken preliminary steps for the ratification of the agreements. He hoped that it would be possible to achieve a measure of international cooperation in the treatment of the coal problem as his countrymen were following this question with deep interest.

The Finnish representative, M. Procop, expressed his satisfaction that the Economic Committee had decided to study the question of agreements on cellulose and paper. The Italian representative, M. Scialoja, asked that when the Committee studied the question of sugar, it should do so in cooperation with the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Cuban representative, M. Aguero y Bethancourt, hoped that the Committee would extend its enquiry on sugar to the agricultural aspect of cane sugar production.

The Council appointed as Corresponding Member of the Economic Committee, M. W. A. Lavonius (Finnish), Director of the principal Life Insurance Company of Finland and Member of the Finnish Government Board for the establishment of customs tariffs.

*The Coal enquiry* (1) — The delegation of the Economic Committee enquiring into the coal question proceeded from February 27th to March 2nd to a consultation of labour experts, thus completing in some respects the investigation held January 8th to 11th.

The experts were first asked to give their opinion on the coal question as a whole. They then discussed the material collected by the Economic Committee with a view to its completion as far as lay in their power.

As regards the general problem, the experts unanimously recognised the utility of founding a permanent international organisation to deal with the coal question (production, consumption, distribution of markets, organisation of sale, etc.), which would include representatives of Governments, producers (employers and workers) and consumers.

At the closing meeting, M. Trendelenburg (Germany) made the following statement on behalf of the delegation of the Economic Committee:

My colleagues and I have noted with keen interest the opinion you have expressed that the present situation of the coal industry is undoubtedly a problem of an international character. In this connection I should, perhaps, briefly outline the part which, in our view, the Economic Committee might play in the settlement of these questions.

There are some aspects of the problem, such as tariff questions and certain commercial methods, which come within the Economic Committee's sphere. Others must be dealt with by the industry itself, again there is the social side of the problem, in which you are especially interested, and lastly, there is the interest of the consumer, which we cannot ignore. As I mentioned in my opening speech, the Economic Committee's task is to consider all the interests at stake. Moreover, the Committee has firstly to deal with each question in accordance with its mandate as the technical adviser of the Council, and secondly it must link up each question with the wider and more general problems of commercial policy which have been placed in its hands by the Economic Conference.

The Delegation of the Economic Committee notes your unanimous opinion that the question may be helped forward to its solution by co-operation on an international scale between the representatives of the Governments, of the producers—masters and workers—and of the consumers.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 1 and 2.

Further, the suggestion has been made that the conversations inaugurated in the course of the last few days should be continued and more or less directly promoted by the League of Nations.

As regards the first point—the establishment of international collaboration—the opinions expressed form part of the data and evidence which have been laid before the Economic Committee and which it will duly take into account. In order to prevent any misunderstandings, however, I feel I ought to tell you that the Economic Committee's object in asking you to meet here was not to obtain suggestion for a definite solution, but to procure information as to the existing situation. The opinions you have given will help the Economic Committee to decide upon the procedure and the general lines to be followed in its future work.

As regards the second proposal, relating to the continuation of the present consultation, the Economic Committee will take a decision on the subject. I think I may assure you now that the Committee will neglect no opportunity of taking all measures which may seem desirable and necessary to carry out an exhaustive and complete enquiry.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting results of your work has been the detailed analysis you have made of unemployment statistics.

It would certainly be very important for the Economic Committee's future study of the question that each of you in his own field should help us to determine how unemployment statistics should be rectified in view of the lowering of the age limit for worker engaged on intensive production, in view of the saving in labour resulting from the development of mechanical processes, on account of the concentration or rationalisation of undertakings whereby certain men are laid off and others are worked on a large scale, and above all, on account of the calling in of foreign labour by certain countries where the considerable reduction in the home labour output has to be compensated by obtaining foreign workers, with the result that there is an apparent reduction in the number of worker employed in the latter's country of origin.

The results of the enquiry will be submitted to the Economic Committee at its next session.

*Economic Statistics (1)* — The results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics were noted on March 4th by the Council which made arrangements to give effect to certain of its recommendations.

It instructed the Economic Organisation to consider the question of the composition of the Committee of Technical Experts provided for by the Convention to investigate the possibility of assimilating methods in branches of statistics not dealt with by the Conference and to study also of the Conference's recommendations.

The first concerns the desirability of holding within as limited a period as possible and in towns situated as near as possible to each other, such international conferences as may be proposed in any particular year, the second the adoption by all countries of precise definitions and a uniform practice in the use of the terms "gross weight", "net weight", "legal net weight", etc.

The Council further requested the Secretary General to enquire what countries with highly developed statistical systems desired to establish among themselves informal or formal understandings with a view to securing comparability in regard to certain classes of economic statistics not dealt with in the Convention, and to draw up and revise from time to time a list of ports open to international trade.

The text of the Convention has already been communicated to all States Members of the League, and to non Member States represented at the Conference. The Council decided that the Convention should be submitted for signature to three States not represented at the Conference namely Costa Rica Iceland and the Sudan.

#### *Work of the Financial Committee (2)*

A scheme for financial assistance the Saar Governing Commission Loan, and

(1) Rapport sur le German Reparations

(2) Rapport sur le Cuban Reconstruction

the financial position and refugee settlement work in Bulgaria and Greece were the principal questions reported on by the Financial Committee to the Council. The first two questions are dealt with under Chapters II and VI of this number, the third did not call for special action by the Council.

During the Council discussion the British representative, referring to the agreement prepared by the Financial Committee on the financial obligations resulting from the Greco-Bulgarian Convention on Emigration and signed by both the Greek and Bulgarian Governments, emphasized the importance of executing the provisions concerning the payment of the bonds issued by the mixed Greco-Bulgarian Commission for the purpose of indemnifying refugees.

*Financial reconstruction and Settlement of Refugees Greece* — The principal new facts emerging from the report of the Refugee Settlement Commission for the last quarter of 1928 and the fifth report of the Greek Ministry of Finance were the ratification by Congress of the American Government Loan of 12,167,000 dollars, the total proceeds of which are to be spent on refugee settlement, and the satisfactory development of the Bank of Greece during its first year.

The Financial Committee discussed with the representative of the Refugee Settlement Commission the general programme of the work remaining to be done, on which a report will be made to the Council in due time.

*Bulgaria* — The tenth report of the League Commissioner in Sofia, M. Charron, who is also Adviser to the Bulgarian National Bank gives details with regard to the distribution of seed, live stock and material, the construction of buildings, allocation of land and means of communication, ploughing and clearing and draining of marshes, and public health during the period from November 15th, 1928 to February 15th, 1929.

These figures, the report states, 'summarise the results so far obtained in each branch of work: the rate of progress has increased considerably during the past year and it is highly probable that it will increase still further this year. One of the most important results, which will give all who are acquainted with the very complicated position of the agrarian question in Bulgaria a good idea of the efforts that are being made, is the final allocation of land to nearly 80 % of the refugees, while nearly 5,000 allotments already surveyed will be available for distribution before agricultural work is resumed in the spring.'

The report also contains a statement of the position of the National Bank of Bulgaria and of the 7 1/2 % stabilisation loan, 1928 account on January 31st, 1929. The net yield of the loan was £ 5,011,031, slightly in excess of the figure specified.

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The Council appointed M. Mlynarski, Governor of the Bank of Poland, to succeed the late M. Leopold Dubois as a Member of the Financial Committee.

*Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency* — The Council appointed M. Popisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, President of the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

### 3 — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

#### *a) Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee*

The thirteenth session of the Committee on Communications and Transit was held at Geneva, from March 15th to 23rd, and was preceded by meetings of the Committee on Transport by Rail and Inland Navigation.

During this session, the Committee was able to record the successful conclusion of the work of the Special Committee of Experts for the settlement of the difficulties which had arisen between the Roumanian Government and the British, French and Italian Governments with regard to the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube over the Braila-Galatz section.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the examination of questions relating to free communication and transit raised in December during the Council discussion on the state of the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations and referred by the Council to the Committee.

The Committee further reviewed the work of its various Committees, making arrangements for future action. It decided to convene in the latter half of 1930 an international conference of maritime powers to conclude a convention on buoyage and lighting of coasts, and to recommend that the Council should summon for the spring of the same year a conference of the States interested in the unification of river law applicable to navigation on the main waterway systems of the European continent.

Other recommendations concerned the convening of a conference to settle the question of the despatch of newspapers by rail and the customs formalities applicable to such consignment, the question of motor traffic, railways, connections with the state of the League and other League communications in times of emergency, action on certain resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference of 1927.

The Committee reconstituted as follows its bureau: Chairman M. Seeliger (Germany) succeeding M. Sinigaglia (Italy), Vice Chairmen M. Vasconcellos (Portugal) and M. Djouritchich (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) succeeding M. Hanvick (Sweden) and M. Restrepo (Colombia).

## I — JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

On March 20th a Special Committee composed of M. Buechardt (Switzerland) Chairman, M. Hostin (Belgium) and M. Kroefler (Netherlands) held a meeting with the delegates of the Governments represented on the European Commission of the Danube, namely, Mr. Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Contzaro (Roumania), M. Delacour (France) and M. Rosetti (Italy).

At this meeting agreement was reached on the question of the jurisdiction of the European Commission over the Braila-Galatz section of the Danube. This question had been under discussion for some years and had been brought before the Transit Committee in 1924.

Noting the successful issue of the negotiations, the Committee congratulated the Special Committee and the delegates to the European Commission of the Danube on the result of their negotiations with a view to conciliation.

The agreement is in the form of a convention and may be summarised as follows:

On the maritime Danube, i.e. from the sea to the upper end of the port of Braila, 174 kilometres, the River Police regulations are established by the European Commission of the Danube, the regulations for the policing of the ports and banks are established and enforced by the territorial authority subject to the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the provisions of these regulations must not prejudice the application of the river police regulations.

The Roumanian Government will set up one or more navigation tribunals in towns situated on the maritime Danube. These tribunals will have sole jurisdiction over all infringements of river police regulations and of regulations for the policing of the ports and banks of the maritime Danube, they have no other jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the agents of the European Commission and of the Roumanian Government may not be prosecuted or punished except by the European Commission or the Roumanian authorities as the case may be.

A Navigation Court will be established at Galatz, composed of the first President of the Galatz Court of Appeal, a President, a national of a State represented on the European Commission chosen by a majority vote of the



Commission and a national of a State not represented on the Commission chosen by a unanimous vote of the latter.

Appeal may lie from any judgment of a Navigation Tribunal, but only to the Navigation Court, whose decision is final.

The Convention defines the competence of the Inspector of Shipping and the Harbour Masters, who are alone empowered, each within the limits of his own sphere, to investigate and establish infringements of the regulations, in person or through their official agents, and to institute proceedings in respect of such infringements in the courts of first and second instance.

The High Contracting Parties agree that judgments and decisions shall be pronounced in the name of the head of the Roumanian State, who has consented to represent them for that purpose. The Roumanian authorities and the European Commission will lend their assistance in connection with the preliminary investigation of cases and the execution of judgments and decisions.

The expenses of the Navigation Tribunals and of the Navigation Court, as specified in the Convention and all fines shall be borne in equal shares by the Roumanian Government and the European Commission.

Defendants of all nationalities will be treated will be treated on a footing of equality before the Navigation Tribunals and Court, they will be entitled to defend themselves in person, or to obtain assistance or to be represented by any person they may select. No taxes or dues may be levied in respect of the procedure or the judgment.

The Powers represented on the European Commission renounce their rights under the treaties in force concerning guardships in the waters of the maritime Danube.

Any Government may refer to the European Commission any difficulties that may arise with regard to the interpretation or application of treaty provisions affecting the maritime Danube or with regard to questions of international law connected with the status of that waterway. Such difficulties as may have acquired the character of international disputes will be settled according to the procedure laid down in Article 22 of the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern (Conciliation procedure before the League Transit Committee and Settlement by the Permanent Court of International Justice).

## II — FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee considered what action should be taken on the Council resolution of December 14th, 1928 concerning the state of the Polish-Lithuanian relations. This resolution invited the Committee to report to the Council on measures that might be adopted account being taken of the international agreements in force, to remedy the situation (from the point of view of freedom of communications and transit) or to lessen its international repercussions.

The Committee referred this question to a Sub-Committee composed of its Chairman, Vice Chairmen and two former Chairmen: the Chairmen of the Committee on Transport by Rail and Inland Navigation and the Vice Chairman of the Legal Committee, namely M. Seeliger (Germany), M. Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Djouitchitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), M. Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Sinigaglia (Italy), M. Herold (Switzerland) and M. Dreyfus (France) and M. Guerrero (Salvador).

The Sub-Committee held its first meeting on March 23rd. On the proposal of M. Seeliger, it elected M. Vasconcellos as its Chairman and then proceeded to a preliminary exchange of views concerning means of completing the documentary material necessary for its work, which consists in the preparation of a report to be submitted by the plenary Committee to the Council. For this purpose the Sub-Committee will be provided with all facilities of procedure at the disposal of the plenary Committee.

Two Committees were appointed. One will collect all data which, if authenticated, would tend to establish the exact nature of the obstacles to free communications and transit referred to by the Council, and to examine their economic consequences. It is composed of

M. Guerrero, Member of the Sub-Committee, Chairman of the Permanent

Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation, and of the following members of the Legal Committee, appointed by him

M Beckett, Jurist in the British Foreign Office,

Professor van Eysinga, of Leyden University,

M Königs, Director in the German Ministry of Communications

M René Mayer, *Maître des Requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'État de France*,

M Pilotti, Counsellor to the Rome Court of Appeal These Committees will report to the Sub Committee

### III — PORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION

On the report of its Committee of Experts on Maritime Navigation, the Committee passed resolutions on the following main points

*Tonnage measurement in maritime navigation* — A Drafting Committee was instructed to draw up instructions for tonnage surveyors model tonnage documents and provisions concerning transitional measures pending the application of the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Tonnage Measurement

*Biowage and Lighting of Coasts* — A draft convention having been completed by the special committee dealing with this question, the Committee proposed that an international conference of maritime Powers be convened in the latter half of 1930 In the meantime the material for the Conference will be forwarded to the Governments concerned

A study of the question of the penal consequences of collisions at sea, raised by the International Association of Merchant Marine Officers following the verdict of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the *Lotus* case, led the Committee to the conclusion that it could not take upon itself to recommend an enquiry on this subject, which it regarded as belonging to the domain of international criminal law, and upon which, and in the present state of international law there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion Nevertheless, in the interest of freedom of navigation, the Committee felt obliged to draw the attention of Governments to certain points concerning maritime navigation

With regard to commercial agreements in the shipping industry, the Committee on Ports and Maritime Navigation which had already collected certain information on the subject was instructed to complete its material The results of this investigation will be communicated to the Economic Committee for the purposes of its enquiry regarding commercial and industrial agreements

The Transit Committee further adopted resolutions concerning the unification of transport statistics and the question of territorial waters, which is included in the agenda of the first Conference for the Progressive Codification of International Law

### IV — INLAND NAVIGATION

On the report of the Committee for Inland Navigation the Committee adopted resolutions on the following questions

*Establishment of certain systems of river law* — A preliminary study made of this question by the Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation — a body depending on the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation — led to the establishment of draft conventions on

- a) Registration and ownership of inland navigation vessels, mortgages and privileges,
- b) Administrative measures for certifying the nationality of inland navigation vessels,
- c) The unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation

The Transit Committee decided to request the Council to summon for the spring of 1939 a conference with a view to the conclusion of conventions on this question by the States concerned. It asked the Committee on Private Law to complete the drafts and to send them to the Governments which would be invited to the Conference.

*Unification of Transport Statistics* — On the report of the Special Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics the Inland Navigation Committee proposed certain modifications of the system of transport statistics which has been prepared. This proposal was endorsed by the Transit Committee.

*Rhine Navigation* — Resuming its examination of the chapter entitled "French Supplément" of Mr Hines' report on Rhine Navigation the Inland Navigation Committee and the plenary Transit Committee noted the work of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation with a view the revision of the Mannheim Convention and decided to take no further action on this chapter of Mr Hines' report.

## V — RAILWAY QUESTIONS

The resolutions adopted by the Transit Committee on the report of its Committee on Transport by Rail bore mainly on the following points:

*Unification of Railway Tariff Nomenclature* — It was decided to appoint a Committee of experts to examine the results so far obtained in this field by the International Railway Union taking into account the work for the unification of customs nomenclature and transport statistics and the general importance of the question for European and non-European countries.

The International Railway Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to be represented on the Committee.

*Unification of Railway Transport Statistics* — The Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics was instructed to examine this question, it will be assisted by experts with special knowledge of railway questions.

*Negotiability of Railway Transport Documents* — A Special Committee of Experts will be appointed to study this question. The International Railway Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to send representatives.

## VI — ROAD TRAFFIC

On the report of its Road Traffic Committee the Transit Committee decided, in collaboration with the Fiscal Committee recently constituted by the Council, to take steps with a view to examining the question of taxes on foreign motor vehicles. It further decided to consult Governments in respect of certain measures proposed by a Committee of Customs Experts with a view to simplifying visa and triptych formalities.

## VII — LEGAL QUESTIONS

The Transit Committee endorsed the opinion of its Legal Committee concerning

a) Question relating to the interpretation of Article 20 of the Railway Statute (Bern Convention) and of the first paragraph of the Protocol of Signature of the Convention on the International Regime of Railways.

b) The suppression of Article 27 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice instituting a special procedure for disputes concerning communications.

The proposal is based on the desire that such disputes should be dealt with by the ordinary procedure or the ordinary summary procedure of the Court. In the event of Article 27 being maintained the Committee proposes that certain other articles should be modified.

# VIII — RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESS EXPERTS' CONFERENCE

The Transit Committee considered the progress made in the execution of the resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference referred to it by the Council. In addition to the members of the Committee, the following persons took part in the discussion: M. Max Arn, Secretary of the Association of Newspaper Proprietors of Great Britain; M. Stephen Valot, Secretary General of the International Federation of Journalists; M. Gabriel Glatt, representing the *Messager de Hachette* (France); M. von Harwarth, representing the firm of Georg Stilke (Germany); M. van den Bosch van Hemstede, representing the International Air Traffic Association; and M. Wohl, representing the International Chamber of Commerce.

The resolutions concerned the following questions:

*Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Questions* — On the advice of a Special Committee of Experts, the Transit Committee decided to submit to the Telegraphic Conference of 1930 recommendations concerning the introduction of urgent press telegrams and wireless telegrams and a reduction in the rates for long distance press telegrams. It further recommended that the rates for long distance wireless press telegrams should be reduced as far as possible, the reduction to be as great as the cost of transmission would allow. The Committee further endorsed the recommendation of the Press Experts Conference regarding greater facilities for communications by telegraph and wireless between Europe and North and South America.

*Newspaper Transport* — In this connection the questions raised by the Press Experts' Conference concerned transport by rail and by air and customs formalities.

As regards air transport, the Transit Committee noted proposals from the International Air Traffic Association and the results of experiments made by distributing genes. It was of opinion that, as regards rates, the proposals made by air transport companies though the International Association did not admit of reductions equivalent to those already obtained by means of special agreements. It considered it advisable to keep in touch with any progress that might be made in this respect and to draw the attention of Governments to the interest of the public in the development of the international air transport of newspapers.

As regards transport by rail and customs formalities, the Transit Committee decided, in accordance with the proposal of a Special Committee of Customs experts and of the Committee on Transport by Rail to suggest that a Conference of Governments and competent administrations should be summoned and that it should be attended in an advisory capacity by representatives of publishing firms and of consigning and distributing agencies dealing with the transport of newspapers and periodicals.

*Professional facilities for tourists* — As regards the resolutions of the Press Experts Conference concerning the reduction of travelling rates for foreign journalists the Transit Committee endorsed the view of its Committee on Transport by Rail that it was not called upon to give an opinion with regard to the practical aspects or the principle of equality of treatment between foreign and national journalists. It left it to the Council to decide whether it could proceed as it had already done in respect of other recommendations of the Press Experts Conference, or whether it could make direct recommendation to Government.

The Transit Committee also examined the question of identity cards for journalists in the light of proposals submitted by the International Federation of Journalists. Without endorsing entirely these proposals, it drew up a model card which, issued by an international or qualified national organisation, would, in its opinion, constitute a satisfactory method for professional identification of journalists travelling in various countries it being understood that such a card could not replace a passport, when the latter document was required.

#### IX — LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY

The Transit Committee examined the position as regard the improvement of League communications in times of emergency.

As regards air communications, it noted that the International Air Traffic Commission was studying draft additions to the 1919 Air Traffic Convention with a view to defining the status of registered League aircraft or aircraft on League service at national level or at times of emergency.

As regard the question of an aerodrome near the seat of the League, meeting the requirements of the latter, the Committee preferred to postpone its enquiry until the Assembly had taken a decision on the question of expenditure.

The question of the construction of a wireless station to ensure independent League communications in times of emergency was also considered. The Committee decided that the enquiry should be continued with a view to the construction of a station belonging to the League or the utilisation, subject to certain conditions, of a national Swiss station. The results of these enquiries will be communicated to the Assembly, the Committee reserving its opinion as to the solutions contemplated.

The Committee also touched upon the question of railway connections with the seat of the League: it noted that the connection between Geneva and most of the principal capitals had already been considerably improved and contemplated steps with a view to the improvement of the connection between Geneva and Berlin.

#### X — OTHER QUESTIONS

The Committee noted that considerable progress had been made in the application of the recommendations of the Second Passport Conference (these recommendations aim at the simplification of the passport systems by means of the abolition of the visa) and that various Governments had already given effect to the recommendations of the Third General Transport Conference of 1927, concerning identity and travelling papers for persons without nationality or of doubtful nationality.

The Transit Committee decided to summon for next autumn a meeting of the Special Committee already appointed to study the questions of cooperation between civil air services and of the international organisation of air traffic.

There was an exchange of views on the enquiries undertaken pursuant to a proposal of the Hungarian delegation to the Third General Transport Conference. This proposal concerned measures to be contemplated in the event of grave circumstances of a general character affecting communications. The enquiry will be continued.

The Committee finally considered what action should be taken on a resolution of the ninth Assembly instructing it to endeavour to discover means of establishing international agreements to ensure an equitable distribution of wireless wave lengths among the various countries in order to diminish the probability of disturbance on broadcasting. On this subject it heard statements by the Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union and by a representative of the International Broadcasting Union. While emphasising its desire not to interfere with the work of international organisations established by international

conventions in the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to them by those conventions it decided to proceed to a study of international problem connected with broadcasting

To ensure the necessary coordination between the various organisations dealing with broadcasting the Transit Committee expressed the opinion that in any case it was indispensable that it should remain in constant touch with these organisations

#### b) *Establishment of a League Wireless station (1)*

Questions concerning the establishment of a wireless station which would ensure independent communications for the League in times of emergency were studied by the Council on March 8th and 9th, Switzerland being represented by M. Motta

The material before the Council included a memorandum from the Legal Adviser to the Secretariat and a note from the Swiss Government

The memorandum of the Legal Adviser to the Secretariat and a note from the Swiss Government

The memorandum of the Legal Adviser, prepared in accordance with a resolution of the 1928 Assembly, dealt with questions of principle raised in a previous discussion and suggested a practical solution, with due regard for the Swiss Government's desire that a Swiss observer should be attached to the wireless station, and that the Assembly should adopt a resolution recognising that Switzerland can incur no responsibility for the use made of the station in times of emergency

The Swiss Government, while making reservations on several points in the Legal Adviser's memorandum agreed to the practical solution suggested by him concerning the definition of the role of the observer—the latter being appointed to observe the due verification by the Secretary General of the official origin or destination of messages—and a resolution to be submitted by the Council to the Assembly. The Swiss note was accompanied by a draft *modus vivendi* between the League and the Swiss Government, which might be adopted if the station were at all times administered by the Swiss Government an arrangement for which that Government expressed a strong preference

The Council took note of the latter's acceptance of the solutions finally proposed and decided to forward to the Assembly the Legal Adviser's memorandum and the Swiss Government's note, in its final form

The Council further decided to refer these documents, including the *modus vivendi*, to the Committee on Communications and Transit which is already making a technical and financial examination of the question

#### c) *Cards for emigrants in transit (2)*

On March 7th, the Council decided to convene for June 10th a Conference to conclude an international agreement on cards for emigrants in transit

All the Governments of European States, Members of the League, will be represented, and specially qualified international organisations will be invited to assist the Conference in an advisory capacity. The German representative said that his Government would be ready to participate in the proposed conference, although it was not yet ready to take up a definite attitude as regards the results of the last discussions of the experts. He added that, in his opinion, if the general suppression of the passport visa, as recommended by the International Passport Conference of 1926 could be hastened, the system of transit cards would no longer be of any importance

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(1) Rapporteur: the Polish Representative

(2) Rapporteur: the Polish Representative

By the draft model agreement prepared by the experts is a basis of discussion for the Conference, Governments undertake to authorise the transit through their respective territories of emigrants holding special transit cards, without requiring these cards or the passports to bear their consular visa.

The transit cards are intended for emigrants proceeding from Europe to overseas countries and will be issued free of charge to emigrants by the shipping companies. The emigrant must have tickets for the whole journey from the point of departure to the country of immigration, he must fulfil the conditions for admission laid down by the country of immigration and the countries of transit, and must have means to provide for his subsistence during transit.

The printing of the transit cards and their delivery to the shipping companies will be placed in the hands of a central organisation. A list of the shipping companies authorised to enrol and ship emigrants will be furnished each year by the Contracting Parties.

*d) Application from the Sopron-Poszony Railway Company*

On March 4th, the Council requested the Committee on Communications and Transit to submit a report on the application of the Sopron-Poszony Railway Company to the Council, under Article 320 of the Treaty of St. Germain, to appoint arbitrators to settle a difference between that Company and the Austrian and Czechoslovak Governments.

*e) Request from the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company*

The Boldva Valley Local Railway Company having made known that it had been unable to reach an agreement with the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Governments, the Council, on March 9th, decided to give effect to its decision of September 28th (2) and appointed as arbitrators M. Guerrero (Spain), M. Kalis (Netherlands), and M. Mayer (France).

To enable the parties to make one more attempt at conciliation, the Council decided that the appointment should not become effective before May 15th, 1929. It requested the Chairman of the Committee on Communications and Transit to offer the parties concerned, in the meantime, the good offices of one or more experts of the Transit Organisation.

*f) Execution of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne*

The Council renewed for one year the appointment of M. Stahlo (French) as League Commissioner to supervise the application of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

*g) Appointment of the Chairman of the Permanent International  
Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube*

The Council appointed for a further period of five years M. Carlo Pavesi (Italian) as Chairman of the Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube.

## V — Intellectual Cooperation

### 1 — COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

The Council appointed M. Mariano H. Cornelio, the well-known Peruvian jurist and author, to succeed on the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation M. Lugones, who had resigned.

### 2 — INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Committee of Directors of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law held its second session on February 20th in Rome, with M. Scialoja, President of the Institute, in the Chair.

Besides dealing with administrative and budget questions, the Committee gave its opinion on a draft convention for the harmonisation of laws on bills of exchange and cheques, prepared by the League Economic Committee, which will shortly be submitted to a Diplomatic Conference.

It further discussed the unification of laws concerning maintenance, and the sale of goods.

The session was attended by M. Rabci (Germany), M. Pouillet (Belgium, replacing M. Destrées), M. de Fonseca Hermines (Brazil, replacing M. Fernandez), Sir Cecil Hurst (British Empire), M. Garrigue (Spain, replacing M. Sanchez Romang), M. Ambrose Cohn (France), M. Rocco (Italy), M. Matsuda (Japan, replacing M. Adachi), M. Giannini (Netherlands, replacing M. Loder), M. Antoniadu (Roumania, replacing M. Titulesco), M. Sioburg (Sweden, replacing M. Unden).

There were further present in an advisory capacity M. Weiss, representing the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, and M. Cabrini, representing the Director of the International Labour Office.

### 3 — INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

On the proposal of the Italian representative, the Council appointed as members of the Governing Body <sup>(1)</sup>

M. Louis Lumière, Member of the *Institut de France*,

M. Curli, President of the German Association of Educational Film Producers,

Mr. Carl E. Millier, General Secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, former Governor of the State of Maine.

It instructed its President, in agreement with the British representative, to appoint a further member, of British nationality.

### 4 — GRANTS TO INSTITUTES

The Roumanian representative informed the Council that his Government had placed at the disposal of the three Institutes created under the auspices of the League the following annual subsidies:

25,000 French francs for the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris,

15,000 Italian lire for the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome,

5,000 Italian lire for the Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 11, December 1924, p. 61.



On behalf of the Council and also on behalf of the Institute the President thanked M. Titulesco and his country.

7. The Colombian Government has granted to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation an annual subsidy of £1.4.

The Brazilian Government has informed the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation that it will grant it an annual subsidy of 12,000 gold francs, and a sum of £,00 for the publication of Latin American essays.

## 5 — PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN LANGUAGES

A meeting of experts was held at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation on March 21st and 22nd for the purpose of compiling a bibliography of Latin languages. The Chair was taken by Professor Mario Roques of the Sorbonne.

The following experts were present:

M. Matteo Bartoli, Professor at the University of Turin; M. Jean Haust, Professor at the University of Liège; M. S. Pascu, Professor at the University of Cluj; M. Salazar de Gama, Professor at the University of Amsterdam; M. Adolphe Terracher, Rector of the University of Dijon; M. Maurice Grammont, Professor at the University of Montpellier; M. Wilms Hülz, Professor at the University of Göttingen; M. Jacob Jud, Professor at the University of Zurich; Mr. Earle D. Brocock of the Carnegie Foundation; M. Americo Castro, Professor at the University of Madrid; M. Le Gentil, Professor at the Sorbonne; M. W. Pollierski, Professor at the University of Cracow.

The experts traced the outlines of the proposed bibliography, which will be published at regular intervals. It will have an analytical character and will deal with the history, the present state of Latin languages, technical and literary idioms, dialects and slang.

A central service will coordinate the information furnished by the national offices.

## IV — Administrative Questions

### 1 — THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN (1)

The question of the loan which the Saar Governing Commission proposes to issue for necessary public works was examined by the Financial Committee and the Council.

Having arrived at the conclusion that certain technical problems in connection with the loan required further consideration, the Committee reported to the Council that in agreement with the Saar Governing Commission it hoped to offer final suggestions at its next session. The Council took note of this report.

The Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, said that the request for the Council approval of the loan had been made by the Governing Commission only in response to the wishes of the population as expressed by the elected representatives, by the Chamber of Commerce and other important local bodies, and after ascertaining that the French and German Governments would have no objection to this measure. The postponement would be thought cause for disappointment in the territory, but the Governing Commission looked forward to the next session with the fullest hope and confidence.

M. de Chalendar, speaking on behalf of the Financial Committee, expressed the favourable opinion formed by that Committee of the management of the Saar

(1) Report on the Saar Government.

finances. He firmly hoped that the technical conditions regarded as necessary by the Committee would be established by June and that the Committee would then be able to give a favourable decision.

Dr Stresemann (Germany) noted that the Commission had already reached agreement with the Saar population as to the issue of the loan and intended to proceed in the same way in following up the question. In these circumstances, he thought he might reasonably hope that agreement would be reached concerning the questions which were still outstanding. This he considered all the more necessary as the proceeds of the loan were to be used for the establishment of plant intended to benefit the population for years to come and as the repayment of the loan would take place after the expiration of the present regime.

While also regretting that it appeared impossible to reach a decision immediately, he considered that for certain urgent reasons, an adjournment was indispensable and was quite sure that the population would understand the necessity for postponement.

The discussion which had taken place had not been useless, as they had resulted in clearing up a considerable number of questions connected with the problem.

## 2 — MANDATES (1)

The work of the Mandates Commission at its fourteenth session was considered by the Council on March 4th.

On March 9th, the Council dealt with the question of the judicial system in Iraq.

*The liquor traffic.* — The Council adopted and recommended to the Mandatory Powers suggestions submitted by the Commission with the object of checking the increase of the imports of liquor into certain territories under B mandate. For this purpose the Commission proposed an increase and the unification of duties and the prohibition of the sale of liquor by unauthorised persons. The Council moreover, noted that all the Mandatories had adopted certain definitions proposed by the Commission with regard to spirituous liquors and requested them henceforth to conform thereto.

*Petitions.* — The Council approved the conclusions of the Commission with regard to petitions concerning Iraq, Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon, Togoland under French mandate, Western Samoa and South West Africa. In each case it requested the Secretary General to bring them to the notice of the respective Mandatory Powers and the petitioners concerned.

*Annual Reports.* — The Secretary General was instructed to communicate to the Mandatory Powers concerned the Commission's observations on the annual reports examined at its autumn session (Iraq, Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandate, Ruanda Urundi, Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate, Western Samoa, South West Africa), requesting them to take such action as might be required.

The Rapporteur drew the Council's attention to certain observations concerning Iraq and South West Africa. The observations concerning the latter territory bear upon the status of the railways and harbours. On several occasions the Mandates Commission had asked for information as to the ownership of these domains the allocation of which under legislative acts, did not appear to be in conformity with the mandate. The Council expressed the hope that these legislative acts might be brought into line with the statements of the representative accredited by the Union at its last session, so as to prevent any future uncertainty in the matter.

(1) Page 91 and the Finnish P. representative.

In June 1924, at the Commission on Iraq, concerning Iraq the British representative said that the new Anglo-Iraq treaty would be submitted to the Council as soon as it had been completed by the military and financial agreements under negotiation. He added that he would at that time be able to reassure the Council in regard to any matters which might have given rise to misgivings.

The Council noted this statement.



At the request of the British Government the Council approved, in principle, the abolition of the Anglo-Iraq Judicial Agreement of March 25th 1924 and the introduction of a uniform system of justice. It authorised the British Government to prepare an agreement with the Iraq Government drafted proposal to be submitted at a subsequent date.

In its memorandum to the Council, the British Government recalled that the Anglo-Iraqi Judicial Agreement provided for the grant of special judicial privileges in Iraq to nationals of certain States which formerly benefited by capitulations in the Ottoman Empire. These privileges included *inter alia*, the right, in certain circumstances, to have cases tried by British judicial officers, either sitting alone or in company with Iraqi colleagues. It was explained that this system, restricted to nationals of certain States had called forth resentment not only among the Iraqis themselves but also among foreigners not benefiting by these privileges. In particular the Persian Government had often protested against this situation.

At the Council meeting of March 19th the Persian representative stated that the judicial agreement at present in force was one of the reasons why it had been impossible to establish friendly relations between his country and Iraq. He expressed satisfaction at the action of the British Government in bringing this question before the Council.

The British representative expressed the hope that when the matter came again before the Council unanimous approval would be given to the reform which, he emphasised, was necessary not only for the internal order of Iraq but also for the establishment of good relations between Iraq and her neighbour.

## VII — The Protection of minorities (1)

The general question of the protection of minorities was considered by the Council at its fifty-fourth session at the request of the Canadian and German representatives. At the December session at Lugano, M. Dandurand stated that he would raise in March the question of the procedure followed by the Council in regard to minority petitions, Dr. Stresemann intimating that he intended to open a debate on the principles of the protection of minorities.

M. Dandurand subsequently sent the Council a memorandum dealing with the procedure applicable to minorities petitions and Dr. Stresemann asked for the inclusion in the Council agenda of the question of the "guarantee by the League of Nations of the provisions concerning the protection of minorities."

Before examining the requests, the Council had to take a decision in regard to an application from the Lithuanian Government to sit on the Council during the discussion of the question of minorities. On this subject it sought the advice of a Committee of Jurists.

On March 6th and 7th the Council considered in public M. Dandurand's and Dr. Stresemann's requests adopting finally a resolution proposed by M. Adami rapporteur on minority question constituting a committee of study, composed of three of its members.

(1) See the minutes of the Council meetings of March 6th and 7th.

The agenda also included several specific minorities cases in the form of petitions concerning minorities in Polish or German Upper Silesia. These petitions were examined by the rapporteur, M. Adatci, whose conclusions were adopted by the Council on March 9th. The German representative abstained from voting on the report concerning the arrest of M. Ulitz.

2.

Below are given

- (1) An analysis of the Council debate and the jurists' conclusions with regard to the Lithuanian Government's request,
- (2) A brief account of the Council meetings on M. Dandurand's and Dr. Stresemann's proposals together with an analysis of the final resolution,
- (3) A summary of M. Adatci's conclusions with regard to minorities petitions concerning German and Polish Upper Silesia.

The text of M. Dandurand's memorandum, Dr. Stresemann's speech and statements by the various representatives on the Council are given in the Annex to this number.

## I — REPRESENTATION OF LITHUANIA ON THE COUNCIL

As the Lithuanian Government had asked to sit on the Council during the general discussion on minorities questions and it was thought that other Governments might present similar requests, the Council instituted an enquiry with a view to reaching a decision which would apply in all such cases. For this purpose it sought the opinion of legal advisers of the British, Italian, Japanese and Spanish delegations.

In its final report to the Council, the Committee thus constituted began by classifying the rules for the execution of minorities treaties according to whether they were established by the Council on its own authority, or required the concurrence of the States concerned.

In the first class were included decisions taken by the Council to determine the procedure whereby it exercises the powers conferred upon it by the treaties and declarations, to determine the competence of the Secretary General in the question, and to determine the conditions for the receivability of petitions. In the opinion of the jurists, these decisions are of a general character and relate to the working of League machinery in a given sphere. They cannot therefore be regarded as raising a question 'specially affecting' a Member of the League, within the meaning of Article 4 of the Covenant. Hence, in so far as these decisions are concerned, the Council is under no obligation to invite States which have assumed minority obligations to be represented.

The second class include also all acts and the performance by the States concerned of acts not covered by the minorities' treaties and declarations, and, generally speaking, all rules affecting the legal situation as sanctioned by these treaties and declarations. These rules require the agreement of the Council and of the States concerned.

Having proceeded to this classification, the Committee of Jurists expressed the opinion that in some respects the proposal contained in M. Dandurand's memorandum was not covered by the minority declarations and, therefore, belonged to rules calling for agreement between the Council and the States concerned.

To such an agreement there could be two parties, the Council and the State bound by minority obligations. For this purpose of reaching its own decision, the Council will act without enlarging its normal composition, the States bound by minority obligations will not be represented. Once its decision has been taken the Council will communicate it to those States for their acceptance.

The Council adopted the opinion after the Roumanian representative had submitted observations with the Polish representative associated himself and which gave rise to an exchange of views between M. Titulesco and the President as to the meaning and scope of the opinion.

A further exchange of views took place between the British representative and the Lithuanian representative, M. Znamus, who took part in the discussion, the latter stating that he could not accept the opinion, as his Government considered that it was not for the Council to judge whether a State was entitled to sit on it in virtue of Article 4 of the Covenant. It was the Council's duty merely to take note of the statement made to it by a State to the effect that it was specially interested in a particular question under discussion.

The British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain, considered that the claim put forward by M. Znamus would, if admitted, be destructive of the authority of the Council and of its capacity for work. He expressed his conviction that it was not only the right but the duty of the Council to reserve to itself the determination in each case of the existence of that particular interest which would entitle a State to sit on the Council.

## II — REQUESTS OF M. DANDURAND AND DR STRESMANN

The two meetings of March 6th were devoted to these requests.

The Canadian representative read his memorandum, terminating with a brief commentary. Dr Stresmann then explained his views concerning the general principles of the protection of minorities as resulting from the treaties, and the guarantee entrusted to the League of Nations.

The Polish, Roumanian, French, British and Finnish representatives also made statements from which it appeared that, in view of the importance of the question, there was general agreement that it should be thoroughly studied by a special committee. The rapporteur on minorities questions, M. Adalat, was requested to prepare a draft resolution reflecting the views expressed by the various Members of the Council during the discussion.

A resolution was submitted by M. Adalat and adopted by the Council on March 7th. By this resolution the rapporteur is instructed to submit to the Council, in collaboration with the British and Spanish representatives, a report on the proposals of the Canadian and German representatives taking account of the different points raised by the various Members of the Council during the discussion to which proposals give rise.

The rapporteur and his colleagues may receive any observations that the Governments of States which have accepted the provisions for the protection of minorities may desire to present. Any State Member of the League may also, if it so desires, submit observations. These various observations should reach the Secretary General before April 15th, 1929.

The Committee of Three thus constituted may receive such information and consult such person as it considers advisable for the execution of its work. The report will be examined in the first place by the Council in committee, which will meet for that purpose in sufficient time before its next session.

## III — MINORITIES IN GERMANY AND POLISH UPPER SILESIA

*In respect to the primary minority schools in the Polish part of Upper Silesia.* — The Council took note of the opinion of the jurists consulted by the rapporteur with regard to the obligation imposed on persons responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools and the setting up for minority schools of special enrolment committees.

The rapporteur, M. Adalat, informed the Council that the German and Polish Governments, in accordance with the General Convention on Upper Silesia, had agreed

to engage shortly in direct negotiations for the purpose of settling a number of points of interpretation of that Convention. The negotiations will be conducted under the presidency of M. Adatci and with the assistance of M. Calender, Chairman of the Upper Silesia Mixed Commission.

*Petition from M. Norbert Lwbor relating to his position as an employee of the "Spółka Bracka" in Polish Upper Silesia* — The Council took note of the information furnished by the Polish Government with regard to the alleged treatment of the petitioner by the directors of the *Spółka Bracka*, which, it stated, was a private institution. The rapporteur informed the Council of the intention of the Polish Government to make an enquiry into the matter without delay and to communicate the results for its information as regards the pressure which certain Polish school officials were alleged to have brought to bear on employees of the *Spółka Bracka* to withdraw their children from the German minority school.

*Use of the Polish language by members of the Polish minority in relations with public officials in German Upper Silesia* — The Council took note of the information furnished by the German Government as giving a satisfactory explanation of the incidents described in this petition. It expressed the desire that cases of this kind should not be brought before it, before recourse had been had to all other legal remedies provided either by internal legislation or by the Upper Silesian Convention.

*Use of the Polish language by children belonging to the Polish minority and frequenting the primary minority schools in German Upper Silesia* — In the opinion of the rapporteur, the measures taken by the competent German authorities and the instructions published by the *Ober Präsident* of Oppeln were of a nature to allay the minority's apprehensions. The Council accordingly noted with satisfaction the information given by the German Government, at the same time expressing the hope that the steps taken would prevent the recurrence of incidents such as those which had given rise to this petition.

*Facilities to be given to the Polish minority in German Upper Silesia for attending religious ceremonies* — The Council noted the German Government's explanation in this connection, at the same time recommending that the German and Polish Governments should endeavour to conclude a reciprocal arrangement regarding the issue of passports which would obviate the recurrence of incidents and difficulties of the kind which had given rise to the present petition.

*Arrest of M. Uitz* — The *Deutscher Volksbund* of Polish Upper Silesia had drawn the Council's attention to the case of the arrest of M. Uitz, Secretary General of the *Volksbund*, by the Polish authorities. In this connection, the Council noted information forwarded by the Polish Government to the effect that M. Uitz had been imprisoned under formal provisions of the penal code in force in Polish Upper Silesia and that a regular judicial enquiry had been opened concerning him.

The rapporteur expressed his conviction that the judicial authorities would do all in their power to hasten the proceedings and would avoid giving the minority to which the petitioners belonged the impression that the measures in question were in any way directed against it.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, observed that as the case was in the hands of the judicial authorities it was clear that neither the Polish Government nor any international organ could possibly intervene in the course of Polish justice. Like the rapporteur, he was convinced that the judicial authorities would conduct the case with the necessary care and speed, that the procedure adopted would be surrounded with all the guarantees of publicity required by the law, and that at no point would it be possible to interpret that procedure as directed against the minority.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann, expressed the hope that the proce-

dings would be carried through with all due care and despatch. He further noted that the Polish representative held out prospects of guaranteeing not only the publicity of the proceedings, but also that these proceedings would not be directed against M. Uitz in his capacity as leader of the minority. He observed that a definite judgment would only be possible on the matter when, on the termination of the proceedings, the Council would be in a position to see whether the expectations referred to in the report and in M. Zaleski's statement had actually been realised. He added that without formally opposing the report but at the same time without expressly accepting it, he would reserve his right to take up the matter again if necessary before the Council after the conclusion of the judicial proceedings.

## VIII — Political Questions

### 1 — THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS

On March 4th, the Council took note of a letter from the Hungarian Government stating that, in view of the fact that direct negotiations between Hungary and Roumania were in progress, the two Governments had agreed to ask the President of the Council to adjourn the question of the Hungarian optants as it then stood before the Council until its next session in June.

A letter in similar terms had been received from the Roumanian Government. The Council accordingly postponed its examination of this question.

The Hungarian representative, M. Gyzsgo, was present during the examination of this question.

### 2 — REQUEST OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE ARBITRATORS ON THE MIXED HUNGARIAN-SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Judge on the Mixed Hungarian-Serb-Croat-Slovene Arbitral Tribunal having informed the President of that body that he could no longer sit for the discussion of the case *Archduke Frederick of Habsburg-Lorraine versus the Serb-Croat-Slovene State*, the Hungarian Government, in December, 1928, requested the Council to apply the provisions of Article 209 of the Treaty of Trianon concerning vacancies occurring on Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.

On March 4th the Council took note of letters from the Serb-Croat-Slovene and Hungarian Governments, stating that as a result of an interview at Lucerne between the President of the Tribunal and the representatives of the two Governments there was reason to hope that the question of the absence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene arbitrator from the Tribunal might be amicably settled without its being necessary for the Council to intervene. In these circumstances, and at the request of the parties, the Council decided to postpone the matter until its June session.

## IX — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### TRAFFIC IN OPIUM (1)

The questions in connection with the control of the illicit drug traffic considered by the Council included the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and the enquiry into opium smoking in the Far East proposed by the British Government.

(1) Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

One of the principal points brought out in the course of the examination of the report of the Advisory Committee was that half the number of Members of the League had not yet ratified the Geneva 1925 Convention, and the Council arranged for the Secretary General to enquire by letter into the difficulties which prevented Governments from so doing, so that they might be examined by the Council. It further instructed the Secretary General to make enquiries with regard to the system for the control of exports and imports of narcotics in force in the various countries which had adopted the import certificate system, to submit to all Governments a list of factories licensed to manufacture drugs falling under the 1925 Convention, asking them to verify and complete this list, to draw the attention of Governments to the fact that two new drugs 'methylecgonine' and 'benzoylecgonine', found in the illicit traffic, were by their composition, subject to the 1925 Convention and to urge all States Members of the League to forward their annual reports regularly.

With regard to drug smuggling through the post the Council invited the British Government, if prepared to do so, to take action with a view to submitting the Committee's proposals to the Conference of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in London in May 1930.

With reference to the desire expressed by the Committee for additional information with regard to opium export from Persia, the Persian representative, Mohamed Ali Khan Foroughi drew attention to the fact that a government opium monopoly had but recently been put into force in his country and that time must be allowed his Government to obtain sufficiently important results for transmission to the League. His Government had not so far seen fit to ratify the Convention, but it was discharging its duties as far as lay in its power and it would keep the League informed of the results achieved. In view of this statement, the Council decided that the enquiry concerning the ratification of the Convention should not be extended to Persia.

The Italian representative, M. Scialoja said that his country, which attached great importance to the campaign against narcotics, was also contemplating the institution of a state monopoly. He noted with regret that the traffic appeared to be increasing and drew the Council's attention to the unfortunate impression which would certainly be created among the public if it were led to the conclusion that the League was powerless to solve the drug problem.

The Chilean representative, M. Valdes Mendez, said that his country had not ratified the Convention, owing to the fact that it had had in the first place to reorganise its public health service. Chile sent annual reports to the League.

In regard to the proposed enquiry into opium smoking in the Far East, the Council had before it for consideration estimates of expenditure prepared by the Supervisory Commission and a supplementary memorandum from the British Government summarising the views of the Governments consulted since December. Having been informed that the French Government intended to contribute to the expenses of the enquiry the sum of 25,000 Sw. francs (which it subsequently increased to 30,000 Sw. francs) that the British Government had increased its original offer of 50,000 Sw. francs to 70,000 and possibly to 74,000, that the Netherlands Government was prepared to increase its original contribution by 10,000 Sw. francs, and that various Governments proposed to offer hospitality to the Commission, the Council, considering the financial arrangements sufficiently assured, appointed as follows the members of the Enquiry Commission:

M. Elstrand, Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, formerly Member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, Chairman of the Enquiry Commission.

M. Max Leo Gerard, Honorary Secretary to the King of the Belgians, Director General of the Sinking Fund of the Belgian Public Debt and President of the Belgian Society of Political Economy.



Dr Jan Havlasa late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rio de Janeiro

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The Council renewed for one year the appointment of M. H. Biemar (French) and Mr L. A. Lvall (British) as assessors to the Advisory Committee. It appointed M. Siris, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, to succeed as assessor Colonel Arthur Wood who had resigned.

The Permanent Central Opium Board was authorised to hold its second meeting in April.

## X — Other Questions

### 1 — THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

On March 5th the Secretary General signed the contract <sup>(1)</sup> between the architects and the League of Nations for the construction of an Assembly hall, new Secretariat office and a new library.

The five architects — M. Nenot (French), M. Flegenhaimer (Swiss), M. Broggi (Italian), M. Lefevre (French), M. Vago (Hungarian), — hope shortly to complete their plans, which will be submitted this month to the Special Committee of Five appointed by the Assembly.

On the proposal of the Venezuelan representative, the Council, on March 6th, took certain decisions regarding the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the buildings.

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The convention concerning the exchange of the Ariana and Sécheron sites was signed on March 26th, by the Secretary General and M. Motia, on behalf of the Swiss Government and the State and City of Geneva.

### 2 — ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

On the proposal of the Persian representative, the Council renewed the term of office of the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses until 1932, and requested it to submit a revised scale of allocation to the Assembly of 1932.

It invited

M. Reverillaud,  
M. Bogdan Markovitch,  
M. de Narvaez (succeeding M. Barbosa Carneiro)  
Mr Phillips,  
M. Sato (succeeding M. Sugamura)  
M. Solers,  
Sir Henry Strokosch,  
M. Zahle,  
M. Wachsmann

to serve on that Committee as regular members, and

M. P. Jacobson and  
M. Paranjpye,

as substitute members.

(1) See Assembly resolution *Monthly Summary* Vol. VIII No. 9 p. 9.

## XI — Forthcoming Events

April 15th	Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference Geneva
April 16th	Sub Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature Geneva
April 16th	Office in Women and Children Committee, Geneva
April 24th	Supervisory Commission Geneva
April 25th	Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva
April 25-26	Meeting of representatives of international students' organisations, Paris
May 6th	Preparatory Commission for the Codification Conference Geneva
May 6th	Economic Consultative Committee Geneva
May 6th	Advisory Committee for Refugees Geneva
May 22nd	Supervisory Commission Geneva
June 6th	Committee of the Council, Madrid
June 10th	55th Session of the Council, Madrid
June 7th	Permanent Mandates Commission Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

### I — REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE — ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Two important questions were dealt with by the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council in December, 1928 — the amendment of the Court Statute as prescribed by the last Assembly with a view to such amendment as might be judged desirable, and the accession of the United States to the Court pursuant to the American Governments' Note of February 19th and the Council discussions of March 6th.

On both points the Committee reached unanimous conclusions which will be submitted to the June Council session for decision as to subsequent action.

The Committee sat from March 11th to 19th, with the following membership: M. Fromageot (French), M. Grus (German), Sir Cecil Hurst (British), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Pilotti (Italian) (2), M. Politis (Greek), M. Raastad (Norwegian), M. Root (American), M. Kunze (Polish), M. Scialoja (Italian), M. Urrutia (Colombian), M. Van Eysinga (Dutch).

The following also took part in the work: M. Anzilotti and M. Huber, President and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and M. Osofsky, Chairman of the Supervisory Commission.

The Committee elected as Chairman M. Scialoja and as Vice-Chairman M. Van Eysinga.

#### A) Consideration of the Court Statute

In accordance with the instructions it had received from the Assembly, the Committee did not endeavour to recast completely the Court Statute. It had merely in view the possibility of supplementing or improving the Statute in the light of the experience already acquired. As the Committee stated in its report it was in general "actuated by the desire to give the States full assurance that the

(1) With the exception of No. 1 and 3 this chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

(2) By a decision of the Council dated March 9th, 1929 M. Pilotti was invited to sit on the Committee in his capacity of former rapporteur of the Conference of Court Signatories (1926).

Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations is a real judicial body which is constantly at their disposal for the purpose of hearing and determining their disputes and which possesses alike the necessary juristic competence and experience of international affairs.

The Committee's proposals may be classified in two groups. Some were recommendations which, in the Committee's opinion, did not call for an amendment of the present text and might be dealt with by resolutions of the Assembly, others, on the other hand, were definite proposals for an amendment of the Statute.

The first category includes recommendations concerning the desirability of mentioning among the qualifications of judges in addition to recognised competence in international law the requirements of practical experience in this sphere, the submission by national groups in the Court to Arbitration, when nominating a candidate, of a statement of the character of the person nominated showing that he possesses the necessary qualifications, and the requirement that judges should be able at least to read the two official languages of the Court (French and English) and to speak one of them.

The second category includes proposals for amendment concerning the composition of the Court, the election and resignation of judges, functions and occupations incompatible with membership of the Court, the working and formation of the Court, the special chambers for labour, communication and transit cases, the chambers for summary procedure, national judges, salaries of judges, advisory opinion, etc.

The Committee proposes, more particularly, to suppress the posts of deputy judges, and to increase from eleven to fifteen the number of ordinary judges. 'Experience', it says, 'has shown that deputy judges have been called upon almost constantly to sit on the Court, the reason being that the majority of them are resident in Europe and were consequently more readily available than judges belonging to other continents, this has tended to give the Europeans a privileged position. On the other hand as the deputy judges have in fact been placed on a footing in equality with the ordinary judges in regard to the work performed, without being subject to the same disabilities, the difference in treatment in this latter respect has not been without its disadvantages'.

As regards the question of functions and occupations incompatible with membership of the Court, the Committee considered that it would be necessary to specify that Members of the Court should not only refrain from exercising any political or administrative function, but also might not engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

The Committee further proposes to secure a more regular working of the Court by providing, as in the case of national courts, for an international judicial year. It accordingly suggests that the Court should, in principle, remain constantly in session except during the judicial vacations.

Members of the Court whose homes are situated at more than five days' normal journey from The Hague shall be entitled apart from the ordinary vacations, to six months leave every three years.

It would be for the Court to provide in its rules for the organisation of a vacations procedure. Similarly, the provision, at present in force by which the number of judges available to constitute the Court should not be reduced below eleven, and a quorum of nine judges suffices to constitute the Court will be maintained.

The Committee further suggests amendments as regards the composition of the special Chambers set up under the Statute for labour, transit and communications cases, and of the Chamber for summary procedure. Under the present Statute, it is impossible, or at least doubtful, whether the above mentioned cases can be dealt with in summary procedure. The Committee considers that this should be possible in future. It further proposes that the two special Chambers and the Chamber of summary procedure should include national judges for parties which have no national among the judges sitting in these Chambers.

The Committee considered that the essential parts of certain provisions concerning advisory opinions which at present only figure in the Rules of Court should be transferred to the Statute. Thus it thought, would give them a permanent character which to day, seemed particularly desirable in view of the special circumstances attending the possible accession of the United States to the Court Statute.

These are some of the principal amendments which the jurists propose to introduce into the Statute.

As regards the procedure for bringing these amendments into force, the Committee suggested that once they have been approved by the Council and the Assembly, a special Protocol should be framed during the Assembly of 1929, by which States would declare that they accept these amendments. It drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of taking proper measures to secure the entry into force of the amendments in sufficient time before the election of the Members of the Court in September 1930, on account, more particularly of the changes made in regard to the number of judges and the rules concerning the occupations incompatible with membership.

#### *b) Accession of the United States to the Court*

The question of the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court was raised officially by the United States Government in a note from its Secretary of State Mr. Kellogg, dated March 2nd 1926 to the Signatory Powers and to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, to the effect that on January 27th, the Senate has approved American membership in the Court subject to certain reservations, which required the acceptance of the Signatory Powers.

On March 18th the British Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, brought the matter before the Council with the suggestion that the most convenient way of negotiating it would be the holding of a special conference. Accordingly, on September 1st the Signatory Powers met in Geneva, and after a three weeks' discussion embodied their views in a Final Act and a preliminary draft Protocol to be concluded between the United States and the Signatory nations.

By this Final Act and Protocol the signatories accepted the first four reservations of the American Senate and the first part of the fifth reservation, which concerned advisory opinions. With regard to the second part of the fifth reservation, according to which the Court could not "without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest", the Final Act contains the following statement:

The second part of the fifth reservation makes it convenient to distinguish between advisory opinions asked for in the case of a dispute to which the United States is a party and that of advisory opinions asked for in the case of a dispute to which the United States is not a party but in which it claims an interest, or in the case of a question other than a dispute in which the United States claims an interest.

As regards dispute to which the United States is a party, it seems sufficient to refer to the jurisprudence of the Court, which has already had occasion to pronounce upon the matter of disputes between a Member of the League of Nations and a State not belonging to the League. This jurisprudence, as formulated in Advisory Opinion No. 5 (Eastern Carelia), given on July 23rd, 1923, seems to meet the desire of the United States.

As regards dispute to which the United States is not a party, but in which it claims an interest, and as regards questions, other than disputes, in which the United States claims an interest, the Conference understands the object of the United States to be to assure to itself a position of equality with States represented either on the Council or in the Assembly of the League of Nations. This principle should be agreed to. But the fifth reservation appears to rest upon the presumption that the adoption of a request for an advisory opinion by the Council or Assembly requires a unanimous vote. No such presumption,

however, has so far been established. It is therefore impossible to say with certainty whether in some cases, or possibly in all cases, a decision by a majority is not sufficient. In any event the United States should be guaranteed a position of equality in this respect, that is to say, in any case where a State represented on the Council or in the Assembly would possess the right of preventing, by opposition in either of these bodies, the adoption of a proposal to request an advisory opinion from the Court, the United States shall enjoy an equivalent right.

Article 4 of the draft protocol stipulates that "should the United States offer objection to an advisory opinion being given by the Court, at the request of the Council or the Assembly, concerning a dispute to which the United States is not a party or concerning a question other than a dispute between States, the Court will attribute to such objection the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations either in the Assembly or in the Council" and that "the manner in which the consent provided for in the second part of the fifth reservation is to be given will be the subject of an understanding to be reached by the Government of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations".

Following the Conference, twenty-four Governments, signatories of the Court Statute, sent the United States Government communications based on the views thereby expressed.

The next step was taken on February 19th, 1929 when the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg sent another Note to the Signatory States and to the Secretary General further defining his Government's views. He said his Government desired to "avoid in so far as may be possible any proposal which would interfere with or embarrass the work of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often perplexing and difficult, and it would be glad if it could dispose of the subject by a simple acceptance of the suggestions embodied in the Final Act and Draft Protocol adopted at Geneva on September 2nd, 1920. There are, however, some elements of uncertainty in the bases of these suggestions which seem to require further discussion. The powers of the Council and its modes of procedure depend upon the Covenant of the League of Nations which may be amended at any time. The ruling of the Court in the Eastern Carelia case and the rules of the Court are also subject to change at any time. For these reasons without further enquiry into the practicability of the suggestions, it appears that the Protocol submitted by the twenty-four Governments in relation to the fifth reservation of the United States Senate would not furnish adequate protection to the United States." To conclude he stated that "the Government of the United States feels that such an informal exchange of views as is contemplated by the twenty-four Governments should, as herein suggested, lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interest of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statute, and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests".

*Debate and Resolution of the Council* — On March 9th, the British representative Sir Austen Chamberlain, brought this note before the Council, expressing his satisfaction that the American Government thought that a further informal exchange of views ought to lead to an agreement satisfactory to all parties. He drew attention to the fact that the Committee of Jurists appointed in December 1928, was about to begin its study of the Court Statute and that it might be able to furnish valuable assistance in reaching the agreement contemplated in the American Secretary of State's note. He considered that it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Committee would count among its members the very eminent jurist and statesman, Mr. Elihu Root, than whom no one could be more competent to assist the Committee in its task, since he himself had been one of the framers of the Court Statute.

Sir Austen Chamberlain accordingly proposed that the Committee should be

invited to "consider the present situation as regards accession of the United States Government to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to make any suggestions which it feels able to offer with a view to facilitating such accession on conditions satisfactory to all the interests concerned

In conclusion, he drew the attention of his colleagues to the very sympathetic reference made in Mr Kellogg's note to the Council and its work

The Members of the Council, several of whom had had an opportunity during the session of discussing these questions with Mr Root, associated themselves with Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposal and with the hope he had expressed of reaching an agreement satisfactory to all parties

*Findings of the Committee of Jurists* — The Committee accordingly broad its discussions on the Draft Protocol of the 1920 Conference, Mr Kellogg's second Note, and a formula presented by Mr Root providing a procedure whereby the United States Government might make known its views in connection with advisory opinions

The discussion in the Committee showed that the conditions with which the Government of the United States thought it necessary to accompany the expression of its willingness to accede to the Protocol establishing the Court owed their origin to apprehension that the Council or the Assembly of the League might request from the Court advisory opinions without reference to interests of the United States which might in certain cases be involved. Those discussions also showed that the hesitation felt by the delegate to the Conference of 1926 as to recommending the acceptance of those conditions was due to apprehension that the rights claimed in the reservations formulated by the United States might be exercised in a way which would interfere with the work of the Council or the Assembly and embarrass their procedure. The task of the Committee was to discover some method of ensuring that neither on the one side nor on the other should these apprehensions prove to be well founded

The Committee felt it could not recommend that the system of asking the Court for advisory opinions be abandoned, as that system had proved of very great utility in securing a solution of questions which could not conveniently be submitted to the Court in any other form. It also rejected another method, which consisted in recommending the adoption of a rule that in all cases a decision on the part of the Council or of the Assembly to ask for an advisory opinion from the Court must be unanimous. Desiring to deal with the problem in a concrete form, the Committee endeavoured to provide some method by which questions as they arose might be examined and views exchanged and a conclusion thereby reached after each side had made itself acquainted with the difficulties and responsibilities besetting the other. For this purpose it revised and completed the draft protocol (1) to be concluded between the States which signed the Protocol of 1920 and the United States Government

The fifth article of this Protocol provides machinery by which the United States will be made aware of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly for obtaining an advisory opinion and will have an opportunity of indicating whether the interests of the United States are affected, so that the Council or the Assembly, as the case may be, may decide its course of action with full knowledge of the position. The Committee considered that it might confidently be hoped that the exchange of views so provided for would be sufficient to ensure that an understanding would be reached and no conflict of views would remain. Should the exchange of views not lead to agreement and should the United States not be prepared to forego its objection, it may withdraw from the Court without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to cooperate generally for peace and goodwill

(1) The text of the revised Protocol is given in the Annex to this number

The report of the Committee of Jurists and the annexed draft Protocol will be submitted in June to the Council. It will then decide as to subsequent action.

### 2 — DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE COURT

On March 9th, Viscount Finlay, who had been a Member of the Court since its establishment, died in London.

The death of Lord Finlay creates a second vacancy amongst the Members of the Court, the first being due to the death of M. Weiss, Vice-President, on August 30th 1928.

### 3 — VACANCIES ON THE COURT BENCH

The death of M. Andre Weiss (French), and Lord Finlay, (British), having left two vacant seats on the Court Bench, the Secretary General has informed the national groups of the Hague Court of Arbitration through their respective Governments, that the Assembly and the Council will hold elections for these vacancies in September 1929.

The Statute of the Court provides that vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election in 1921, namely:

The Members of the Court are elected by the Assembly and the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration.

In the case of Members of the League not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration the lists of candidates are drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments.

The nominations are made by the groups in accordance with the following provisions:

At least three months before the date of the election the Secretary General addresses a written request to Members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, to States which have joined the League subsequently, and to Members of the League not represented in the Court of Arbitration,

Each group may nominate not more than two candidates for each vacant seat.

Before making these nominations, each group is recommended to consult its highest Court of Justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

The Secretary General prepares an alphabetical list of the persons thus nominated and submits this list to the Assembly and the Council, which proceed independently to their elections.

To be elected, candidates must obtain a majority both in the Assembly and the Council. A special procedure is provided should the Assembly and the Council fail to agree. If, after the third ballot, one or more seats remain unfilled a joint conference of six members, three appointed by the Assembly and three by the Council, may be formed to elect candidates for the vacant seats. Should the Conference not be successful, the appointment is made by the Members of the Court.

The Statute reminds electors that the persons nominated should not only possess the necessary qualifications, but should as a body represent the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world.

Article 14 of the Statute provides that 'A Member of the Court elected to replace a Member whose period of appointment has not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term'. The term of office of the two judges to be elected in September, 1929, will accordingly expire on December 31st, 1930. In September 1930, the Assembly and the Council will proceed to the re-election of the Court, as the mandate of the judges elected in 1921 expires on December 31st 1930.

#### 4 — NEXT SESSION OF THE COURT

In consequence of the death of Lord Finlay, M. Yovanovitch has been summoned to take his seat at the extraordinary session of the Court to begin on May 13th 1929

#### 5 — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODRA

By a letter dated March 26th the Polish Government requested the extension by one month of the time allowed for the filing of the case in this suit. The President of the Court has partially granted this request by deciding, by means of an order of the same date, to modify the times for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings as follows: for the Czechs, Monday, April 15th and for the Counters, Monday, June 10th, the whole to be ready for hearing in time for the Court's Ordinary Session.

#### 6 — APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRECO-TURKISH MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

By a letter dated January 22nd and transmitted to the President of the Court on February 28th the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs referring to the fact that Baron Nordenskiöld, President of the Greco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, had resigned on October 15th, 1928, and mentioning that the two Governments concerned had been unable to agree as to the choice of his successor, requested the President of the Court to undertake this appointment in accordance with the terms of Article 92 of the Treaty of Louvré.

The President has accepted the task of making this appointment.

### Annex

#### 1 — The Protection of Minorities

*(Extract from the Minutes of the Council Meetings of March 6th, 1929)*

Mr. DANIELSSON submitted the following memorandum:

"The Council has more than once considered the procedure to be followed in the discharge of the duties entrusted to it by the treaties with respect to the protection of minorities.

"It may be well to re-examine this question in the light of experience.

"In interpreting these treaties, the Council has laid down that the minorities have no legal personality enabling them to submit their complaints direct to the Council, but that all that they can do is to forward individually to the Members of the Council information on the basis of which one or more of those Members can refer the complaint to the Council in their own name.

"The views are based on the following facts:

"[The Council concerned] agrees that the stipulations in the articles [in question] so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

[The Council concerned] agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention



or the Council an infraction, or any danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

"Had this narrow interpretation of the treaties been in no way modified, it would have been the duty of every Member either to forward the information automatically to the Council or to make a preliminary enquiry on his own account.

"Before a Member can act, he must necessarily receive information from the complainant. All the Members of the Council may receive the same complaint, in which case they are all equally obliged to ascertain whether it is well founded.

"The Council took the view that the duty of each Member became the duty of the Council as a whole, and agreed that the information should be received by the Secretariat, and that a Committee of Three should be set up to examine the allegations made. The Secretary General, in a note submitted to the Council on June 10th 1926, explains the relations between the petitioner on the one hand and the Secretariat and the Council on the other. The substance of this note is set forth below.

"The Secretariat gives an entirely formal acknowledgment of receipt of the petition and does not state whether it has been held to be receivable. If the petition is held by the Secretariat to be receivable, it is communicated to the interested Government for observation and is circulated to all the Members of the Council. The President then calls upon two of his colleagues to examine the documents with him. If the question is then referred to the Council by the Committee of Three, all the documents relating to the case are accessible to the public, but, if this procedure is not followed, the petitioner is not informed of the contents of the observations of the interested Government on his petition, either by the Committee of Three or by the Secretariat. If the Minorities Committee (the Committee of Three) does not refer the question to the Council, the matter rests there, and the Secretariat does not inform the petitioner of the result of his petition.

"This procedure has not given satisfaction to the minorities which never cease protesting through all the channels at their disposal. Although the method has yielded good results, it leaves the minority under the impression that its case has not been heard and that it is being victimised by the inaction or indifference of the Council. The minority complains, but is left ignorant what action, if any, has been taken on its representations. Its complaint is generally referred to its Government, but the latter's reply is never communicated to the minority.

"Quite possibly in nine cases out of ten the complainant is in error, but, as this is not made clear to him, he preserves his grievance and loudly proclaims his discontent. That is not what the framers of the minorities treaties intended. Their object was to calm the atmosphere and establish harmony in the newly constituted or reconstituted States.

"M. Briand, as President of the Council, expressed the feeling of all his colleagues when he said last December that the interests and rights of minorities were sacred and would never be disregarded.

"The treaties do, indeed, lay down that every Member of the Council shall have the right 'to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction' but what Government will be willing to conduct an enquiry in the territory of another State? And why should one Government do so rather than another? Which country is in the best position to know what is going on beyond its frontiers? Surely the neighbour whose former nationals the complainants probably are. Along most of the frontiers in Europe there is an intermingling of races. Is it in the interests of the League that such interference should occur? Was it not intended to entrust the Council with the duty of preventing any such interference by a foreign Government?

"In more than one quarter the establishment of a permanent Minorities Committee has been advocated, but I propose to put before you a different solution.

Whatever anyone may have said or thought, minorities will not cease to exist in any country where they form a considerable group. They will permanently retain their language and religion without their loyalty being in the least impaired. The problems caused by their presence in the nation will decline in importance and will ultimately be settled in so far as a benevolent and generous spirit is forthcoming to settle them. This is the only means by which national unity will be achieved—not in the assimilation, but in the diversity of races and culture.

"These minorities owe to their countries and Governments duties which they should hold as sacred as their rights.

"It is on the basis of the obligations and rights of the citizen in the State that I desire to put before the Council another formula for dealing with minority complaints. This procedure has been suggested to me largely by a memorandum from the delegation of the Polish Government dated August 22nd, 1923.

"The treaties have given the minority a right to appeal to the Council, but it was

not their object, and it would be their effect, to loosen the bonds which unite all nationals to the State. Not one of the signatories of those treaties can have been intended to allow a complainant to appeal to an international tribunal before laying his complaint before his own Government.

' This is the assertion made in the Polish proposal. It is asked that every individual or collective petition from persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities should be submitted to the League through the interested Government.

' The arguments given in favour of this view are formulated in the following terms:

" 1. Any action taken by the local administrative authority by which persons belonging to minorities may regard their rights as being infringed would be immediately made known to the local authority, which would thus be enabled to satisfy without delay the legitimate grievances of the persons concerned.

" 2. The minorities would have an assurance that the central authority would not fail to consider their position, and they would not seek to obtain support from any foreign Government, but would take up a loyal attitude to the State.

" 3. The Polish Government is, moreover, of opinion that by this procedure the number of petitions to be forwarded to the Council would be reduced to a minimum, in view of the fact that every Government could directly satisfy the reasonable demands of petitioners.

" The consideration of these petitions concerns all Members of the Council in an equal degree.

' The reproach has been levelled against the Committee of Three that it is the only section of the Council that considers these complaints. It has also been criticised because it could not give sufficient time to their consideration and had not sufficient evidence before it.

" The Netherlands representative M. Beelaerts van Bloisland, is not the only one who has observed that the delegates to the Council, being too much absorbed in their work, are frequently obliged to send substitutes to the sessions of these Committees of Three which sit simultaneously with the Council. The composition of these Committees varies constantly, and their members gain only a sketchy and casual knowledge of the questions with which they are called upon to deal.

" For all these reasons I suggest that minority complaints should be referred to a Committee of the Council which will meet for that special purpose. The delegates to the Council will be able to appoint substitutes, as was done in virtue of the resolution proposed by M. Bonis in October 1924, whereby the Council went into Committee to draw up the programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the reduction of armaments.

" The procedure I propose will have the advantage of bringing the minorities into closer touch with their Governments, leading to a settlement of many difficulties, and dispelling many misunderstandings by ordinary normal methods.

' The number of disputes submitted to the Council will decline, and the files sent in will be more complete, because the parties will have exchanged their views as regards both the facts and the law.

" The Council will probably wish to form this Sub Committee in such a way that its members may be able to specialise on minorities questions.

" I have the honour to move the following resolution:

" ' Petitions concerning racial, religious or linguistic minorities, whether individual or collective, of a country which has signed a Minorities Treaty, and originating either in that State or outside it, must be addressed to the Government concerned with the request that it forward them to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within thirty days of receipt if the Government does not feel it desirable to reply to the petitioners direct.

" ' If the Government fails to satisfy the complainants, the latter, having received its reply, must give their reasons for maintaining their claims, and may at the same time request the Government concerned to forward all the correspondence which has been exchanged to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within thirty days of receipt of their final reply.

" ' The Government must comply with this request and inform the petitioners that it has done so. It will at the same time communicate to them any additional observations it may think fit to add to the file.

" ' If, within forty days following their request that their complaints and the whole of the file be forwarded to the Secretariat, the petitioners do not receive notice that this has been done, they may themselves forward to the Secretariat of the League duplicates of the documents forming the file, or simply their complaint alone should they have received no reply from the Government.

" In an exceptional case of extreme urgency the petitioner may, in addressing their petition to the Government concerned, inform that Government that a copy of the petition has been addressed at the same time to the Secretary General. The latter may take the steps laid down in the procedure now in force for urgent cases.

" In order to be considered by the Council, such petitions must conform to the following conditions:

" (a) They must concern the protection of minorities as provided in the treaties,

" (b) In particular, they must not be presented in the form of a demand for the rupture of the political ties between the minority in question and the State of which it forms part,

" (c) They must not come from an anonymous or insufficiently specified source,

" (d) They must be expressed without violence of language,

" (e) They must contain information or state facts which have not recently formed the subject of a petition to the Council.

" Should the Government concerned contest for any reason the receivability of a petition, the Secretary General will refer the question of receivability before the Committee of the Council, as constituted above, which may if it thinks fit appoint a Sub-Committee to make a preliminary examination of this question.

" To examine the petitions and the documents accompanying them, as described above, the Council decides to form a Committee, composed of all the members of the Council or their substitutes.

" Special meetings of this Committee will be held on dates to be fixed by the Committee itself.

" In investigating these petitions, the Committee of the Council may, if it thinks fit, refer the question to the Council, which will deal with it in such manner and will give such directions as may seem proper and effectual in the circumstances of the case.

" If neither the Committee of the Council nor any member of the Committee make a report to the Council, the Committee itself decides in what cases and under what conditions a public communication shall be made."

" The procedure I am proposing to the Council does not in any way modify the principles already laid down.

" I am well aware that certain countries which have by treaty accepted the Council's intervention in the treatment of minorities are inclined towards a restricted application of this right, since they regard it as an encroachment upon their sovereignty as do the other nations.

" These countries should not forget that they have thus contributed to the establishment in the world of new customs, which will be regarded as an honour to the twentieth century.

" I need only recall the rivalries which arose when the ecclesiastical principalities in Germany were being secularised and when their partition was being discussed on the basis of the amounts paid by the tax payer. In 1802, the peoples had only the right to toil, and not the right to think! Are not the signatories of the minorities treaties obliged at least morally, to respect the same principle, and were not the principles unanimously accepted by the Assembly in 1922?"

" With regard to the resolution proposed by M. Benes in 1924 whereby the Council went into Committee to draw up the programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the Reduction of Armaments (see above), Mr. Dandurand observed that if he were not mistaken, this general Committee of the Council had included other experts and that it had lasted for more than two years.

" He added that, in submitting these proposals to the Council, he had been actuated by a sense of justice and by a desire to do his duty towards the League of Nations.

" In many countries public opinion was uneasy and confidence was shaken. Without doubt, the League had in the past accomplished good work, but the atmosphere of mystery and of silence in which minorities were investigated encouraged the belief that the League was not carrying out fully the obligations incumbent upon it.

" To dispel all doubts and to remove any semblance of justification for fears which had been so often expressed Cannon was endeavouring in a spirit of complete disinterestedness, to contribute to the solution of the minority problem.

" In conclusion, he wished to emphasise the importance he attached to enlarging the Committee of Three. He did not propose that its powers should be extended, for he appreciated the fact that a Member could not be bound to lay a complaint before the Council. He felt, however, that the least which the minorities were entitled to expect

from the Council was that all its Members should be in a position to acquaint themselves with the facts.

Dr STRESEMANN. During this year, the League of Nations will bring to a close the first ten years of its work. Looking back over this period, it is impossible to apply to the time which has elapsed since the war the same standard as applied to other epochs. The changes which have shaken the lives of States and of peoples have been so profound, and evolution in the social sphere within the boundaries of every State has been so great, that the events of the ten years have given rise to problems which at other periods of the world's history would have required a whole generation in which to develop. It would be taking up too much of your time to retraced the entire history of this post-war epoch, and to explain all that it has meant to the life of the peoples of the world. As regards, however, the question with which we are dealing to-day, so many currents of opinion have become apparent in the League of Nations which show us that the question is being asked within the League itself, as well as outside, whether the ideas of the founders of the League are still viewed in the same light as when they were first expressed.

During the course of the last session of the Assembly it could be inferred from the speeches of some delegates that the moment had come in the development of the activity of the League when it would be useful to look back on the manner in which the problems of minorities had so far been treated. On the basis of experience gained, we must, therefore, try to discover whether those organisations of the League which duty it is to carry out this great and important task are moving in the right direction, or whether it is advisable to take fresh decisions in regard to certain aspects of the problem.

Since these suggestions were first made at the Assembly in September last they have taken a more definite form in the very important proposals which the representative of Canada has set forth in his interesting memorandum and which he has explained in the speech to which you have just listened. I myself felt some doubt, and asked myself whether we were not running the risk of inadequate putting into practice an idea of very great importance. This preoccupation led me to state, at the last session of the Council, that it would be desirable to examine the question of principle as regards the attitude which the League of Nations has adopted towards minorities. It is not my intention here to emphasise the fate and conditions of life of certain minorities in any particular country, for the present discussion concerns the principle involved. What is important for me is to describe the situation resulting from the treaties and declarations in force, from the guarantee entrusted to the League of Nations and from the rights and duties which the League must exercise and fulfil as the result of such a guarantee.

It is unnecessary to ask which is the primary and which is the secondary of the two aspects of the question—procedure or principle. The procedure and the details connected with it naturally reflect the attitude which the League of Nations has adopted towards the principle. Further, any attitude adopted towards the principle obviously implies the possession of the means necessary to achieve in practice the object in view in order that the noble idea, instead of being lost, may be firmly based on reality, and that those peoples who have been so often deceived in their hopes should not be forced to adopt an attitude of disillusionment or scepticism and, perhaps ultimately, of despair. Is it not the duty of the League of Nations to have unflinching regard for the life of peoples which is subject to evolution, and that there is a forward movement which neither resignation nor pessimism can hinder? Do not forget that this resignation, this pessimism, is never more strong than when there is a flagrant contradiction between the promise and the performance.

As a matter of fact the problem of minorities usually comes before Members of the Council merely in the form of questions of detail and of the particular wishes of a special group of persons which, at first sight, seem only to be of secondary importance, and which perhaps only affect the lives of a small number of human beings. Comparison with the other general duties of the League of Nations might give rise to the impression that the Council had to occupy a disproportionate amount of its time in dealing with matters which should be settled by some less authoritative organisation. There is in this a danger, which I might describe as psychological, which can only be eliminated if the Council realises to the full that, even in the most insignificant cases, it is faced with symptoms or with the effects of a situation of great importance from the international point of view. My colleagues on the Council will probably agree with me when I say that the examination of special cases must always be based on the great and fundamental ideas in virtue of which the contractual stipulations in force have included in the international statute of law and in virtue of which the guarantee of the League of Nations has been established.

I cannot better describe these fundamental ideas and their essential importance in connection with the present situation of Europe than by referring to the Note submitted in 1919, of which you are all aware, and in which the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers stated clearly and definitely the motives and objects of the first con-

vention concerning minorities. The minority system, the *Notre* state, is a necessary consequence constituting an essential part of the new system governing international relations inaugurated by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under the old system, the guarantee that regulations of this nature would be entered was vested in the Great Powers. Experience has shown—I am still quoting from the Note—that this was not feasible in practice. For that reason, in the new system, the guarantee is vested in the League of Nations. To-day, the Powers are faced with an entirely new situation, and experience has shown that new provisions are necessary. The territories ceded by the terms of the Treaties of Peace—I am still quoting from the Note—include numerous populations speaking languages and belonging to races different from that of the people with whom they were incorporated. Long years of fierce hostility had caused the most serious divisions between various races. These populations would more easily become reconciled to their new situation if they knew from the beginning that they would receive the necessary protection and guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or of oppression. The mere knowledge of the existence of such guarantees would materially aid that reconciliation which was universally desired.

I have merely to add to this quotation from the Note a passage from the report submitted to the Council in 1920 by its Rapporteur—a report which forms the basis of the entire procedure which the League applies to minorities—to show clearly that the meaning and object of the great responsibility entrusted to the League had at that period been fully understood in its essential points. That report defined the guarantee as one which necessarily maintained intact the provisions relating to minorities and as one which imposed upon the League the duty of ensuring that the regulations concerning the protection of minorities are invariably applied.

When I remember these fundamental principles and contrast them with actual practice, I cannot but feel that theory and practice have not always walked hand in hand. In any case, we cannot forget the undoubted fact that this impression is dominant in the minds of the minorities themselves and that as a result they have grave fears as to the future of their civilisation. It is easily understood that the disappointment which they have had to endure has expressed itself in strong criticism of the organisations of the League. This is not the first time that such criticism has led to long discussions within the League itself. It appears, however, that every effort made to remedy the existing shortcomings has encountered basic objections which might cause public opinion to believe that the League desires to deviate from the principle which forms the basis of the protection of minorities.

I cannot refrain at this point from referring to the statement made by a former Rapporteur to the Council in 1923. That statement had a considerable effect, as did also the Council's discussion which followed it. In that statement, and in the discussion, certain fundamental views are to be found regarding the object of the provisions for the protection of minorities and the guarantee exercised by the League of Nations. These views can be interpreted as meaning that such provisions are intended to some extent to cover a kind of transition period before the final disappearance of minorities as such—that is to say, to cover the period up to the time when the minorities could be absorbed by the majority of the population of the State to which they belonged. If these declarations were really interpreted in some way as a theory of assimilation—as certain observations made at later sessions of the Council might lead me to believe—I, at any rate, should be compelled energetically to oppose such a view. A theory of this kind is contrary to the idea—which was definitely put forward when the new system was instituted—that the protection afforded to minorities is of a permanent nature and not merely something which covers a transition period instituted in order to overcome temporary difficulties.

In this connection, another point of principle arises. At the moment the existing procedure is confined to dealing with petitions addressed to the League. No institution or procedure exists, apart from petition, for putting into operation, in a general manner, the guarantee entrusted to the League. There is, however, no doubt that that guarantee cannot be limited to settling concrete cases in which the actual or threatened violation of the right of minorities has been brought to the knowledge of the League of Nations.

The fundamental report of 1920 to which I have already referred explicitly states that it is the duty of the League of Nations to assure itself that the provisions for the protection of minorities are constantly applied. This idea has perhaps also inspired certain suggestions for the establishment of a Permanent Minorities Committee. It seems to me in any case necessary to take into account the way in which the League of Nations may keep itself continuously informed as to the situation of minorities.

The provisions for the protection of minorities imply a duty which it is neither impossible nor beneath the dignity of a Sovereign State to fulfil. The fact of belonging to a minority and the special position resulting from that fact are certainly in no way incompatible with the accomplishment of the duties of a loyal citizen towards his State. The

being so, it equally follows that the interest taken by a country in the minorities of another country, an interest which may take the form of an appeal to the guarantee of the League of Nations, cannot be regarded as an inadmissible political interference with the domestic affairs of a foreign Power.

I am well aware of the political considerations which are urged against the ideas which I have just developed. It is said, for example, that the rights of minorities may have the effect of supporting a movement which is directed against the integrity of the State and that it may lead to an irredentist agitation. Frankly, I do not think that we have in the present century established a condition of affairs which is eternal, and that idea is very clearly expressed in the Covenant of the League of Nations. These, however, are considerations which have nothing to do with the question of minorities to which our attention is now devoted. It is quite a mistake to say that, in supporting the rights and the educational liberties of minorities, we are being made of a weapon with which to break up States. The peace between nations will be all the more stable in proportion as the appeal of minorities threatened in their cultural life is more widely reflected in the public opinion of the world. Anyone who works in defence of the rights of a man to his mother tongue, and of the maintenance of his race and religion, without prejudice to nations or frontiers, is working at the same time for the maintenance of peace, and not with a view to provoking excitement and violence. States composed of several races and cultures sometimes of recent creation, will lose nothing of their importance or prestige by offering an example in this field. I would point as an example to the fortunate country in which we are at present meeting, where, in spite of differences of race, language and religion, there is one of a common country which has become rooted for many centuries among the people, has never been disturbed.

What methods must the League of Nations adopt, in conformity with existing treaties and guarantees, in order to attain the objects which we have in mind?

I have already referred to the necessity of forming a clear idea of the way in which the guarantee may be realised even outside the sphere of petitions.

As regards the treatment of petitions themselves, Mr. Danneberg's memorandum emphasises that the procedure followed by the Council, the excellent point of which is the institution of Committees of Three, gives rise among the petitioning minorities to the impression that their grievances are not heard and that they are the victims of the inertia or indifference of the Council. This impression is due to the fact that the minorities learn nothing of the steps taken to deal with their complaints and more particularly remain ignorant of the attitude adopted by their own Government. This is one of the principal shortcomings of which the minorities have unanimously complained for a long while. The means by which Mr. Danneberg endeavours to overcome this difficulty are extremely interesting and deserve our most careful attention. I should be happy to contribute to a settlement of this question by explaining in outline my own ideas on this matter. These ideas point in the same direction as Mr. Danneberg's.

At the time of their institution, the Committees of Three were entrusted with the task of facilitating, on behalf of the members of the Council, the carrying out of their duties and rights towards minorities. By means of the work of the Committees, the members of the Council were to be enabled to decide whether there was or was not good reason for questioning the Council with an instruction or a request of instruction of any provision for the protection of minorities. In practice, the system has worked in such a way that the whole procedure has been confined to a discussion within the Committees and these members of the Council who were not represented on the Committees were not informed of what was taking place. It seems to me that one of the logical consequences of the reason for which the Committees were appointed is that, in any case, the Committees would submit the result of their work to the Council in order that the latter might finally decide whether it desired to proceed with the matter or not. Moreover, some means must be found of keeping the minorities informed of what is being done with their petitions during the phase of the procedure. If it is not considered possible to communicate directly to the minorities the result of the examination which takes place in the Committees, the objection in view might, without disadvantage, be relieved by giving a greater publicity to the procedure as a whole. It might, for example, be considered whether it is not desirable to annex to the annual report submitted to the Assembly on the work of the Council a summary of all the petitions received and dealt with by the Committees. The publication in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations of the reports submitted to the members of the Council to which I have just referred might also be contemplated.

It would, moreover, be extremely useful, in my opinion, to hasten the procedure before the Committees. It is true that it would be difficult in the majority of cases to call these Committees between the sessions of the Council. It might, however, be possible to hasten the settlement of petitions during the period between the sessions of the Council by subjecting them to a preliminary examination which would be entrusted to representatives of the principal delegates.

It seems to me it does not, moreover, to consider whether the work of the Committee might not be rendered more effective if the Committees were not only to get into touch with the Governments of the countries of the minorities in question but were also able to ask the authorised representatives of the minorities themselves, or other competent experts, to furnish them with complementary information in cases where the Committees might think it useful to do so.

It has on previous occasions been urged in objection to such proposals, which contemplate participation of the minority in the procedure that such participation, beyond what is contemplated in the treaties and declarations in force, would set on foot a controversial procedure as between the minority and its Government. Whatever value may be attributed to that objection, it cannot be applied to a simple request for information which would be made on the initiative of the Committees.

The representative of Canada desires that the Committees should be enlarged and modified so that all the Members of the Council might be represented on them. I think it is essential to follow up this idea. In any case, the possibility should be considered of strengthening the Committee of Three, perhaps according to the degree and importance attached to each particular case. In this respect it is in my opinion, necessary to consider again the decision taken by the Council in 1925, in accordance with which the participation of the Members of the Council in the Committees is subordinated to certain definite conditions. I am well aware that I am touching on what certain people may consider a delicate point. I think, however, that I am serving the cause which we all have at heart by expressing my views frankly. The reasons underlying the decision of the Council are apparently based on the idea that certain Members of the Council, owing to their relations with certain minorities—relations which are defined by the decision in question—cannot always be regarded as absolutely impartial, and any appearance of a lack of impartiality must be avoided. If I had taken part in the discussions which led to this decision, I should have opposed it even though I fully realise the importance of the reason on which it was based. Without desiring to insist on the fact that the competence and knowledge of the Members of the Council in question might be of the greatest use, it seems to me, in principle, inadmissible to deny to Governments which are thought worthy to be permanent or temporary Members of the Council confidence in their impartiality. I think that in many cases the participation of the Members of the Council at present excluded would contribute essentially in helping the Council in the discharge of the high mission entrusted to it under the provision for the protection of minorities, which consists in removing misgivings which are politically dangerous and in establishing peaceful relations between the countries concerned.

Why should we not trust to the discretion of the President of the Council for the appointment of the Members whom he desires to see participating in each special case in the Committees which are entrusted with the practical examination of minorities questions? This seems to be all the more necessary as the votes of the Members of the Council who could eventually be excluded remain in every case a decisive importance in dealing with the question in the Council itself.

I think it moreover, my duty to remind you of another scheme to which I briefly referred and which played a certain part in the discussions of the last session of the Assembly, namely, the establishment of a Permanent Minorities Committee. This idea is of so much importance that it needs to be carefully examined. Only a study of the questions of detail bound up with the carrying out of the scheme and, in particular, a study of the competence of such a body in relation to the work of the Council itself will enable us to take a decision in this matter.

Whatever may be the form which we give in future to this procedure, we are all aware that even a system of regulation which seems to offer every imaginable technical perfection will only be of service if it is governed by a clear and precise conception of the object for which the guarantee of the League of Nations was designed and of the point which should inspire the carrying into effect of that guarantee.

The conditions which I have just laid down lead me to the following conclusions. That which I desire to attain and which I recommend to the serious examination of the Council is first, a careful study of the existing possibilities for an improvement of the procedure applied to petitions. Secondly, I would ask that the participation of certain interested nations should be considered instead of their exclusion as hitherto. Thirdly, it is necessary, to examine in what way the League of Nations can accomplish its duties as a guarantor outside the sphere of petitions. Finally, I think it of importance that the principles of the guarantee assumed by the League of Nations should be elucidated in the spirit I have just indicated. I quite realise that this is too great and too important a task for us to be able to settle it finally during the present session of the Council. We must, however, make a beginning with this task. It seems to me that the best way of dealing with it would be the appointment of a special committee of enquiry. The committee should be empowered with a view to giving it the authority and competence necessary

for its object. It would afford the possibility of giving due weight to all the aspects of the problem. If we give sufficiently precise instructions to such a committee it will certainly be able, within a reasonable period, to achieve results which may constitute a useful basis for the final discussions upon which we shall subsequently have to embark.

Fears have been expressed on the part of public opinion that these discussions may inaugurate a conflict between two opposed theses within the League of Nations. I do not share that view. The League of Nations would be untrue to its purpose if it abandoned the principle which formerly guided it when it accepted the task of guaranteeing the rights of minorities. I was glad to note that the representative of France, at the December session of the Council, unhesitatingly and solemnly endorsed the principles which govern the protection of minorities. I would add that I do not admit in this question any distinction between interested and disinterested nations. The problem with which we are dealing is a problem which necessarily concerns the League of Nations as a whole. If we review history, we shall see that there is in the life of nations a perpetual change in their relations. On many occasions dominion exercised by one nation has been followed by a period in which the members of its race and civilisation have been subject to the overrulers of a foreign State. It may be said that history endeavours to prove the truth of the saying of Goethe, who puts men, States and nations on their guard against the inconsistency of fortune. If I understand rightly the idea which inspired the creation of the League of Nations and the guarantees which the League has assumed for the protection of minorities, I should say that it consists precisely in the desire to relieve the strains quite naturally produced by new situations, and to effect this by a just treatment extending to men of another race, religion and language. The ideal towards which humanity is tending is the assurance of peace for all time, even though we may not share the belief that humanity will ever attain this ideal. We must do our utmost to create conditions favourable to such a peace. One of these conditions is a peace between the various national civilisations. More effectively than by definite engagements and understandings, peace for all time may be assured by a regime of justice towards all those who claim the vital and elementary right which is theirs to speak their own language and to safeguard their faith and their souls.

**M. ZALDSKI.**—Before discussing the proposals of Mr. Dandurand and of Dr. Stresemann, I wish to make some preliminary observations.

As you are aware, no provision was made in the minorities treaties for the application of the procedure in its present form. It is a procedure outside the treaties, established as an act of grace in the interest of minorities by common and voluntary agreement between the Council and the States which have signed minorities treaties.

It follows, therefore, that this procedure has been drawn up by the Council in agreement with the States which have signed minorities treaties, and that without the assent of those States such a procedure could not and would not have been put into operation.

It is necessary for me once more to remind you that the States which have signed minorities treaties have, on numerous occasions and again quite recently, stated that it was impossible for them to agree to any change in the system at present in force which would impose fresh obligations solely upon those States.

Since the idea that the minorities treaties should be a general obligation is at the moment encountering serious obstacles and since the point of view of the State which have signed minorities treaties is well known, I think—without giving any of the many other reasons in support of what I have said—that the object of the discussion which is now taking place must, if it is not to be purely of academic interest, be to discover whether the proposals just made are in the nature of a new procedure which will modify the existing obligations accepted by the States bound by the minorities treaties to which I have referred. In reading the report of the Committee of Jurists which was submitted to us this morning, I find the statement that the Committee is of opinion that the proposal (that is to say, the proposal of Mr. Dandurand) goes, in certain respects, beyond the present scope of the minorities treaties and declarations.

Consequently, I have the honour to ask you to appoint a Rapporteur who, with the aid of two of our colleagues, shall study the question and shall submit a report to the Council as soon as he is in a position to do so.

It is of set purpose that I have confined myself to making these few remarks, abstaining from any long comment upon the question of minorities in general. We are all deeply convinced that the defence of the legitimate interests of minorities is an act of justice. Despite the numerous difficulties and threatening complications connected with the matter, the minority States have invariably directed all their efforts toward conciliation and agreement, and they have given most convincing proof of this by so many times adopting a procedure which made it possible to apply more easily and more efficiently the minorities treaties of 1919.

Nevertheless allow me to remind you that the best way to help minorities is not to



claim on their behalf over their providers and more and more complete guarantees, but to try to make use of what already exists by endeavouring in every way to realise the main object of the treaties—that is to say, to harmonise and to conciliate opposing interests and to grant to minorities such satisfaction as is legitimate and compatible with the interests of the State.

If we really desire the good of the minorities we must try to do something that is useful, practicable and attainable. In examining a minorities question, we must not forget the possible effect on the feelings of the majority in the State, for it is only with their agreement that we can give useful and effective aid to the minorities.

The continuous action which has to be taken as a result of the complaints, more or less justifiable, excites public opinion and makes it sometimes less favourable towards the acceptance of the solutions demanded by the minority.

The advertisement which some wish to give to the examination of any minority complaint, the publicity which it is desired to give to any documents connected with the procedure being applied, may sometimes lead to an undesirable reaction in public opinion and obscure the main object of the minorities treaties which is to achieve peace and concord among the various elements of the population.

May I make one last observation? I am aware that criticism of the present system is widespread but I think this is due to the fact that the public in general only sees the negative side. It does not pay any heed to the positive outcome already achieved. Public opinion allows itself to be stirred by a more or less justified complaint, but it forgets that the number of persons making a complaint is infinitely small compared with the great mass which finds nothing of which to complain in the present situation.

Do not let us forget the magnitude of the task hitherto accomplished. Do not let us be hypnotised by certain details which are open to criticism. Before criticising the present system, let us compare the situation of the minorities, not with something which is ideal and therefore impossible to realise in practice, but with the situation of those minorities before the war.

These are the considerations which have led me to confine my self at this moment to putting forward the proposal which I have the honour to submit to you.

**M. TRULZESCO** — In the name of the Royal Government of Roumania, I have the honour fully to agree to my self with the interests made by the Polish representative, and with his proposal to appoint a Rapporteur chosen by the Council and assisted by two of our colleagues to study the question whether the suggestions made to us do or do not exceed the obligations existing in virtue of the minorities treaties.

I reserve my right to speak again at a suitable moment, in order to make any observations which may seem to me to be necessary.

**Sr Austen CHAMBERLAIN** — I desire in the first place to express my sense of the opportuneness of the initiative taken by the representative of Canada and the representative of Germany in opening a public and general discussion upon this question, and I hope that the result of our discussion will be useful to the countries concerned, to the minorities for whose protection the treaties were signed, and to the Council itself in the general discharge of its duty.

None of us can be unaware of the many currents of criticism which have arisen in recent times of the action of the Council more often in respect of its alleged inaction, in the matter of the protection of minorities. I have had some experience of the work of the Committee of Three to which reference has so often been made. It is important to remember that the Committee of Three is a Committee which varies constantly in its membership. It is not composed of the Members of the Council, or of three States which have been chosen for all time to examine these petitions, but it is composed of the President and two members whom he associates with himself for the examination of a particular petition or petitions presented on the occasion of any one of our sessions.

I would ask you, in the first place, to consider the position of the Council itself, and in consequence of its Committee of Three in relation to these matters. We are not dealing in this case with the general provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations. We are not acting in pursuance of any article of the Covenant. The responsibilities which we are to discharge, the rights which we enjoy, whether they be greater or less, originate from the minorities treaties themselves and the Council has no power to vary those treaties or to go outside the limits which they indicate.

The treaties contemplate that it should be the friendly right of any State Member of the Council to draw the attention of the Council to what it might consider to be an infraction of any of the minorities treaties. That was an individual, a thankless, task to impose upon the individual States Member of the Council. We have not yet reached such a solidarity in international affairs that any of us welcome even the most friendly intervention of another nation in what we consider to be our domestic affairs, and there was inevitably some danger lest an individual intervention by a particular Power calling

attention to what it considered an infraction by another Power of a minority treaty should create disturbance, produce ill will, even embitter the relations between the State which felt it its duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Council and the State of whose action it complained.

It might be feared, and I think the Council did fear that this task was so great and so onerous that individual States Members of the Council might be unwilling to discharge it, and that, if we relied upon such individual initiative and on that alone, we might fail to watch over the treaties as it was intended that we should do.

The Council therefore, with the assent of the minority States, made the arrangement which is embodied in the examination of these petitions and complaint by the Committee of Three, that is to say instead of leaving it to each individual State Member of the Council, to satisfy itself whether or not a complaint had arisen which once stated it individually to draw the attention of the Council to the matter, three Members of the Council, chosen from time to time among our ranks, would undertake the duty of examining each petition, and if those members thought that it was necessary to bring a matter before the Council, they would jointly call the attention of the Council to it. By this means the dangers, the difficulties and the injuriousness of the individual intervention of a particular State would be avoided.

It should be noted, however, that, though the Committee of Three goes to the Council the satisfaction of knowing that every petition is carefully examined, that Committee can neither by its action nor by its inaction deprive any other member of the Council of the inherent right to take the initiative if he thinks fit to do so. The Committee of Three may see no ground for action of any kind after examining a certain petition. Nevertheless it is within the right of every member of the Council, if he feels that he can assume that responsibility, to bring that same petition to the direct notice of the Council, even though it has been rejected by the Committee. Similarly, in cases where the Committee of Three has either noted that satisfaction has been given to as much of the demand of the petitioner as it thinks reasonable, or where this result has been obtained by its own negotiations, so that it does not bring the petition to the notice of the Council, it is yet the right of every member of the Council, if he feels it compatible with the responsibility which he owes to that body, to declare himself to be dissatisfied with those private negotiations and to bring the matter before the Council itself.

I think that the very fact that no member of the Council has thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the Council a petition which has not been brought before it by the Committee of Three is the justification before the Council and before the world of the care, the attention and the scrupulous fairness and sense of justice with which the Committee of Three, however constituted has discharged the responsible duties placed upon it. I must say in this connection that those Committees have been regularly aided by that Section of the Secretariat which has been specially charged with the study of these questions. I have heard it said that the Committees decide upon insufficient information, that they have not the means of testing the allegations that are made or the reply which is offered. I do not believe that such criticisms would bear the test of careful examination, if indeed it were possible to examine such a question. The information which individual members of the Council may derive from their own particular sources is supplemented by the information collected by the Secretariat, and I as an ambassador of the Council, desire to declare my deep obligation to the Minorities Section of the Secretariat, and to Mr Colban, who for so many years, and until quite recently was at its head.

I believe, therefore, that, in the main, the work has been well done. I believe that in the main, the purpose for which the minority treaties were signed has been attained. I do not say that satisfaction has always been given. A petitioner whose petition is rejected is seldom satisfied, a Government whose action is criticised is not likely to be wholly content, but I believe that an impartial person having access to our proceedings would be satisfied that they have not merely been conducted with scrupulous fairness and with a great desire to see justice done, but that we have in fact achieved in large measure those purposes for which this system was initiated.

I should be curious to know, and perhaps it may be ascertained in such an enquiry as has been suggested what number and what proportion of the petitions have been rejected in whole by the Committee, what proportion has been settled before they became the subject of enquiry by the Committee owing to the attention of the Government was called to a grievance by the presentation of the petition and its communication to the Committee, and in what further proportion either in the Committee or as a result of its work some arrangement has been reached between the parties concerned. I think that the two last cases, the petitions to which satisfaction is actually given by the Government before they come up for examination by the Committee and those to which satisfaction is obtained by the Committee, would cover in the opinion of any impartial person, practically every case of solid grievance.

I do not want to say that the Committees have never made a mistake. It is not in

human nature never to err. But I hope it will be remembered that the Committee have to consider the permanent interests both of the minorities and of the State, and the most permanent and the most important interest of both is that they should learn to live together in peace and amity, and that the need for recourse to petitions to the Council and for the intervention of the Council should in time cease because they settle their grievances between themselves and without the intervention of the Council.

I repeat, I do not pretend that we have never made a mistake. Neither do I wish for a moment to assert that our procedure is never will perfect or final. Two difficulties have been mentioned which I think are of some consequence and for which I should be glad to see a remedy found if that were possible.

First of all there is a complete lack of information at the present time as to what, in fact, are the results of the examinations by the Committees of Three. Certainly, there are some dangers in connection with publicity, against which we must be on our guard. There is the danger lest we should inflame passions where it is our duty to avenge it. There is the danger lest, in an excited state of public opinion in the locality in question, we should render the position of the petitioner more difficult and even expose them to danger. Above all, we must be on our guard against making more difficult the settlement of disputes and the removal of grievances. The secret of our deliberations in the Committee of Three has at any rate had this advantage—that a Government could make a concession without any fear that in doing so it was lowering its dignity or authority in the face of nationals of its own State. It could make voluntarily, in the confidence of that confidential, confidential and undertaking which it could present thereafter to its own executive or legislative authorities as acts proceeding from its own volition not dictated by any external authority and therefore more easily commended to a national opinion which was perhaps somewhat excited.

I have mentioned these dangers which surround any effort to make public our proceedings or even the results of our proceedings. Nevertheless I hope it may be found possible to give a greater publicity in future than has been given in the past, because I believe that by this means a great deal of misapprehension will be removed. A great deal of uneasiness will be allayed and the stability of good feeling will be more assured.

The other defect in our present system is that his table must all be conscious is the delay which often takes place before a final decision is reached regarding some complaint which we have been called upon to investigate. It is not easy to see how our procedure can be made much more rapid. Time must be given for the Government concerned to make its observations. Time must be given for the examination of the petition and of the reply. Supplementary information is often required, and that again takes time to procure. But if we could find a way of expediting our procedure, at any rate in the simpler cases, I think that this will be an advantage and a cogitatio such by everyone.

Dr Stresemann, in the course of the very interesting statement which he made this morning referred to a previous discussion of the question at the Council table. It was a discussion initiated by our former colleague, M. de Mello Franco who had taken the trouble to make a careful study of what I may call the history, not merely of the minorities treaties, but of minority. He had studied the result of his study, and his reflection for the information of his colleagues. Dr Stresemann referred to a passage in that declaration in which M. de Mello Franco spoke of the purpose which underlay the minority treaties and which had inspired their promoters and founder. Dr Stresemann did not himself quote the passage, but I think I have the one to which he referred, and I propose to read it. I have permitted myself to retranslate the original French text because the English translation happens in this case not to be quite accurate. M. de Mello Franco said:

"It seems to me obvious that those who conceived this system of protection did not dream of creating within certain States a group of inhabitants who would regard themselves as permanent strangers to the organic life of the country. On the contrary, they wanted the element of the population, captured in such a grip to enjoy a status of legal protection which might inspire respect for the inviolability of the person in all its aspects and which might gradually prepare the way for conditions necessary for the establishment of a complete national unit."

In the subsequent discussion, I called attention to these words, which appeared to me admirably to express the purpose of the treaties and the nature of the charge committed to the Council. I used in this connection a word which is not quite appropriate.

"The object of the minority treaties, and of the Council in discharging its duties under them was, as M. de Mello Franco had said, to secure for the minorities that measure of protection and justice which would gradually prepare them to be merged in the national community to which they belonged."

The word "merged" was unfortunately chosen. I did not mean for one moment to suggest that it was intended that the cultural characteristics of the minority population should

be submerged or abolished. I did intend to indicate, and I hold that this is vital, that the purpose of the treaties was to make conditions in the minority countries such that the minorities could be and were loyal members of the nation to which they belonged.

Dr Steinmann feared that M. de Mello Franco and I regarded the treaties as purely transitional, whereas they are in their nature permanent. I recognise their permanent value, but I cherish the hope, as I indicated at the beginning of my observations, that the need for having recourse to the Council will not be permanent, be as it is in course of time the relations between the minorities and the States to which they belong will take on a character that renders any application to this body unnecessary and undesirable.

As I conceive it, the authors of these treaties argued in this way. As a result of the treaties of peace, large populations have been restored to nations belonging to the same race as themselves. Owing to this measure, certain minorities of other races were inevitably transferred to a new allegiance. In the past the oppression of a minority has been the occasion of great international bitterness. It has sometimes been the cause of war. It was felt that this new world of minorities should not become a source of oppression, and therefore a danger to the peace of the world in the future, and the minorities were therefore guaranteed certain rights which were expressed in the treaties. These rights were to be under the protection of the Council, and each Member State of the Council was given the right, as a friendly act, to call the attention of the Council to anything which that State considered to be an infraction of the treaties.

The duty so conferred upon the Council, as the predecessor of France so solemnly observed, when he closed our last session, a sacred duty which the Council will never neglect. That affirmation cannot be made too strong, but there is something correlative to it which needs to be said. If the Government of a minority State owes definite obligations to the minority, so does that minority owe loyal allegiance to the State of which it now forms a part. The rights which it derives from the minority treaties are based upon the allegiance which it owes to the State of which it for us a part, and the rights of the minority cannot be separated from its obligations. The Council, when considering the one must take into account also the other.

In this connection I regret one allusion, I think unnecessary for his purposes, which was made by the representative of Germany in his speech this morning. He remarked that finally was not human and that history taught us that change was apt to occur in human institution, and he referred to Article 19 of the Covenant. Appeal can be made to Article 19 of the Covenant under the conditions named whenever the occasion arises. But to cite Article 19 in connection with the minority treaties can only make trouble. The article is not germane to the discussion on which we have embarked to-day. The Council will I am confident, use its power to do all that it can to protect the rights guaranteed to the minorities by these treaties, but it will expect the minorities who appeal to these rights to come to it with clean hands, able to show that they have behaved loyally to the country of which they are a part and have borne true allegiance to the Government to which they are subject.

I agree with the representative of Germany, and with others who have spoken that this is too large a subject and raises too many delicate questions to be dismissed in a single Council discussion, however prolonged. I support the proposal made from more than one quarter that a Rapporteur shall be appointed and that with the aid of colleagues, if such be his wish, he shall undertake a careful study of the whole question. I hope that to him and to his colleagues there may be left the widest latitude. I am thinking here of what the representative of Roumania said. This Committee would no doubt clearly distinguish in its report which it made between what is comprised in the treaties and that which is outside the treaties and to which the minority countries have already consented or which may require their consent before it can operate in the future. I hope that the enquiry which is to be conducted will be of the widest and most character, and will give to this Council, and through the Council to the world at large, the fullest information both as to our obligations and their limits, as to our procedure and its results in the past and as to any suggestions for the improvement of that procedure which can be made for the future.

That is all that I wish to say at the present time. On particular results of one kind or another I would wish to reserve my opinion until the Committee has reported so that I may have the benefit of the information that it will supply and of the judgment which it will make.

M. P. COHEN. — I wish to make some very brief and modest observations concerning this serious and important matter.

The fact that the question of minorities in general, and in particular the procedure applicable to petitions based on the treaties, has once more been brought before the Council has been welcomed with great satisfaction not only in the countries interested, but also in those which have no direct interest in the problem. This question assuredly affects the League as a whole, it affects both the Members of the League who have undertaken

engagements to ards minorities and those who, as is the case with my own country, have no obligations under the head.

In the admirable speech to which reference has been made several times to day, and by which the President of the last session, M. Brand, closed the discussion at Lugano, he referred to the rights of minorities as "sacred" and recalled the duties of the League and of the Council in their respect. Those words have had a reverberation throughout the world.

The protection of minorities and the corresponding duties which fall upon the Council undoubtedly constitute one of the most important aspects of the work of the League. Their duties are based directly on one of the fundamental principles underlying the whole work of the League that is to ensure the maintenance of justice in the relations between peoples. The question is, on the other hand, very complex, and cannot be settled rigidly and according to formula. That which in certain circumstances might be regarded as a great step forward may in other circumstances give rise to an unfortunate.

The question must, therefore, be studied while taking account of the existing possibilities, of the practical requirements, and, above all, of the other fundamental principle of the League which is to contribute to the good understanding and co-operation between nations.

It is not my intention to begin a detailed study of this question at the moment. We have listened to the admirable statements of the representative of Germany and Great Britain. We have also before us the scheme proposed by Mr. Dandurand, and we have heard a number of very interesting observations and objections put forward by our Polish colleague. I think the Council has been a little frightened at the thought of entering upon a discussion on procedure. It has been said that the treaties merely lay down certain principles, that we should not go beyond those principles, and, above all, that the result of our work must not be to extend the engagements already undertaken by the States. I fully understand this point of view. Once admitted, however, it must not prevent us from trying to set up the best possible procedure in existing circumstances. If principles have been laid down by the treaties, if general lines for our guidance have been embodied in those treaties, we must find a procedure capable of putting them into practice, otherwise the principles will remain a dead letter.

The scheme of Mr. Dandurand has only been before us for some days. It would remain to be asked to give any opinion on the work just suggested by the representative of Canada until it has been treated in greater detail. I think that our colleague has not put forward this system as a definite proposal but rather as a basis of discussion.

After having made that reservation, may I say that, in my view, this scheme contains in our opinion great advantages and makes considerable progress possible. The scheme is based on three fundamental principles. In the first place, greater publicity must be afforded. Secondly, the preparatory study of petitions must be reorganised. Finally, a rule must be adopted to the effect that any minority petitions must in the future be forwarded to the League through the Government concerned, which will thereby have the opportunity, if it so desire, to change the situation of which the petitioners complain, and so prevent the question from being brought before the organs of the League.

The proposal to ensure a certain degree of publicity, so far as is practical and advisable, and the proposal to reorganise the present system for the preparatory study of minority petitions, seem to me to deserve further study. I think that the third proposal, namely, that the petitions should be forwarded to the Secretariat through the Government concerned—a principle suggested some years ago by Poland—has advantages in certain respects. Nevertheless, this must not be laid down as an exclusive rule. The representative of Canada has also taken account of this point of view. He has mentioned in his revised proposal cases of extreme urgency and cases which can constitute an exception. In that case, however, we must determine who is to decide whether a case is exceptional or of extreme urgency. This is a rather difficult point to settle.

I think it is impossible to reach a definite decision on these various suggestions and observations during the present discussion. I agree with the proposal that a Committee of the Council should be appointed with instructions to study the suggestions made during this debate and prepare, if it thinks fit, a more detailed programme of action.

I would, however, make one small observation. The proposal has been made that a rapporteur should be appointed. If, however, my memory is correct, the representative of Japan was appointed rapporteur last autumn for all questions concerning minorities.

DR. STRICKLAND.—May I make some remarks in regard to the observations made a moment ago by the representative of Great Britain, which were addressed to me personally.

SIR ALFRED CHAMBERLAIN began by saying that a discussion on minorities problems might be of great value. I entirely agree with him and, moreover, I think that the discussion which we have had to day has already proved its value.

SIR ALFRED CHAMBERLAIN next referred to discussions in the Council which took place on this problem in 1915 and he alluded to the observation then made by M. de Mello

Franco and him all. It was those observations that I had in mind when I said in my speech this morning that, if I had been on the Council at that time, I should have had to state opposite views.

I was glad to hear Sir Austen Chamberlain say that the English text of his statement might have given rise to misunderstanding that he did not wish to maintain that the race and civilisation composing the minorities must merge their race and civilisation in those of the majority with which they have been incorporated, but that he had merely expressed the hope that, although the system of protection would be permanent, a day would come when it would be no longer necessary to apply that system because there would no longer be any grievance. He had, indeed, merely wished to emphasise the fact that the greatest loyalty was necessary on the part of minorities towards their Governments. On this point we are in full agreement. I, too, expressed the same views in my own speech.

I would make a second observation. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his speech stated that I expressed certain undesirable opinions in my speech this morning—opinions which might lead us away from the end we are trying to attain. I am sure that Sir Austen could not have made a very such criticism of my speech had I been able to submit the exact text of it to him. May I repeat, once more, what I said?

I pointed out that it was wrong to allege that those who favour the rights of minorities are at the head of a movement against the integrity of the State to which those minorities belonged and that they were provoking an irredentist agitation. I continued by saying that the condition of affairs established in our century was permanent, but I added at once that these are considerations which have nothing to do with the question of minorities to which our attention is now devoted. It is quite a mistake to say that in supporting the rights and the educational liberties of minorities, one is being inane of opinion with which to break up States. The peace between nations will be all the more stable in proportion as the appeals of minorities threatened in their cultural life is more widely reflected in the public opinion of the world.

I am, then, in substance in agreement with what we have just heard from Sir Austen Chamberlain. He said that the moment will soon come when it will no longer be necessary to have recourse to the Council in so far as minorities are concerned. I am glad to note that we are in agreement at the end of this little controversy. Further, I willingly agree with what has been said on the value of the discussion on which we are about to enter in regard to the question of minorities.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN — I am grateful to Dr. Stresemann for his explanation.

I suppose there is no Empire which contains more minorities than the British Empire, and indeed there are many parts of the British Empire where the Briton by race, and still more the Englishman, is in the minority. I have never thought that you could merge a Scotsman and an Englishman or an Englishman and a Scotsman, and it has never occurred to either a Scotsman or an Englishman that we cannot preserve our own distinct characteristics and our own cultural qualifications without ceasing to be loyal members of the country and the Empire to which we both belong.

All that I venture to insist is that the obligation on the State to the minority are the counterpart of the obligations of the minority to the State. The two obligations are reciprocal, they cannot be considered apart, and those who come to the Council for redress of their grievances ought to come like the advocate in a Court of Law, with clean hands, if they desire justice by this Tribunal.

M. BRIAND — Mr. President, you will understand that at the point to which this discussion has reached and in view of the very natural wish to reach a conclusion at least so far as we are able to do this at the present moment, I shall not be so indiscreet as to inflict upon you a speech embodying too much time on the question of minorities. I merely wish to emphasise certain considerations, and I have all the more right to do so as several speakers who have taken part in this discussion have quoted words which I used, both at the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations and more recently at the last session of the Council. I said—and I do not withdraw the expression—that the right of minorities is a sacred right. I still persist in thinking that this is so, and, now that we have heard the views of these members of the Council who have spoken, I do not think that there is any difference of opinion on this point.

It may be useful to declare publicly—in a referendum, has been made—so justice it is only natural that we should endeavour to do justice to ourselves—that, as regards the protection of minorities, the League of Nations has never at any moment tried to evade its obligation or, perhaps I should say its sacred duty. The League of Nations, however, must be taken as it is, and as it has been created. It is called upon to deal with difficulties which are inherent both in the nature of things and also in the peculiarities of its constitution, which is by no means a simple one.

The League of Nations, by its composition and its rules, is obliged to place above every other consideration a respect for national sovereignty. That is the principle which

governs the League, though I do not propose to discuss it. Sometimes it is a good principle, because it affords a safeguard against certain improper schemes which may be suggested. Sometimes it is a hampering principle because it makes it necessary to seek for compromises in an endeavour to reach peace and good understanding which must be unanimously secured. We are, however, face to face with the necessity of respecting this principle, and we must all bow to necessity and not allow it to be ignored. As we are dealing with minorities, it will suffice to read Article 12 of the Minorities Treaty with Poland and the corresponding articles of the other treaties and to recall all the discussions to which those articles have given rise, in order to recall that the governing proposition in dealing with such matters has been to combine the protection of minorities with respect for the sovereignty of nations. This, therefore, is the problem before us. This is the real difficulty which runs counter to what I may call the ideal that we seek.

We have listened to a most interesting debate between Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain. Our German colleague described to us this morning in a very fine philosophical disquisition, of great interest and distinction, the full force of his general ideal.

This afternoon in another speech, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been associated with the League of Nations some what longer than Dr. Stresemann, and who has on occasion encountered certain practical difficulties, tried to reconcile his own ideals with certain misgivings aroused by Dr. Stresemann's declaration my belief that the controversy has led us slowly but surely to realise the sad reality of our normal position which compels us to view matters not from the point of view of the absolute but from that unhappy condition of relativity to which we are condemned.

In dealing with minorities, I feel compelled to take up my position in the sphere of reality. I do not wish to consider whether circumstances are more or less permanent, whether indeed, they are eternal or of short duration. I think that in dealing with nations it is not a bad thing to let them believe in the idea of eternity. It is an excellent idea, it enables them to acquire a certain vitality. It is a guarantee of permanency and at the same time a stimulus to activity. Such eternal dispositions after all adjust themselves in time, and other certainties may take the place of the certainties of to-day. That, however, is not the business of the League of Nations, which has many other things to do.

Judging from his speech of this morning Dr. Stresemann seems to have an excellent opinion of men and of the objectivity of their minds, and I congratulate him sincerely on his belief. Though the practice of politics rather spoils the freshness of our belief in man and makes us drop some of our illusions at a fairly early stage, a statesman cannot be reproached if he succeeds in keeping some of them. Men, however, are men and even though they are drawing a treaty or a treaty embodying noble and generous aspirations, they nevertheless retain their nature. It is evident that Dr. Stresemann and we ourselves are taking up a position superior to certain coming wars. It is no less evident that we are inclined to consider the question of minorities in all its nobility, and that our minds turn towards solutions which are purely objective. If the problem depended solely on us we should be certain of solving it in a satisfactory way.

Unfortunately independently of us life goes on, and I shall cause no surprise when I say that, in the majority of countries, there are a certain number of people—rather too large a number—who have what I should call a hateful inclination towards politics. In order to satisfy this singular but very common taste they do not hesitate to look about them for anything which may arouse their interests. In achieving political combinations, they do not only know how to apply an objective intelligence of the most active description. When they perceive in certain highly constituted countries which have untroubled internal harmony, signs of misgiving, depression, sorrow, or discontent, and when the idea occurs to them to use the League for the purpose of taking political activities of interest to themselves, they do not hesitate to do so. The things will happen. It is only necessary to read certain articles and pamphlets to be convinced of it. There is only one step between this and quietly turning to view or using the taste for propaganda which is so common in political circles and which politicians do not hesitate to take it. He takes it with astonishing rapidity and at once seizes upon the minorities. He is no doubt inspired by the most respectable sentiments but, instead of a long and minute study of the situation calmly, and to do their utmost to show that they are reasonable, he prefers to use words of bitterness which are liable to trouble and excite their minds.

We are present living in an environment of understanding and peace. Our lives depend entirely upon the existence and the permanency of that state of peace. In all the problems with which we are dealing we must endeavour to maintain the peace, and that is not always an easy thing to do. We must, however, work to this end and I may say that we have succeeded that is one of the achievements which make the League of Nations seem rather a marvellous institution. Nevertheless, the task must not be regarded too difficult for us, and if the imperious demands of the minorities are used as a pretext to use the words of Dr. Stresemann, not of my self, the best example, an

order to shake the position of the Governments, disturb their authority and national strength, if attempts are made, as they have been made, gradually to associate all these minorities in order to create general discontent and continual grievance and if these efforts meet with success, I do not think they will bring about an atmosphere of peace. What then will be the position? We cannot help having some misgivings on this matter, for it cannot be denied that certain efforts are being made in the direction I have indicated. There have been quite recently examples of them and it is our duty to speak frankly to the minorities in terms which they must be brought to understand.

I have listened with the greatest interest to the little controversy which has taken place on the use of a certain word between Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain. The question at issue was how the racial or other elements may tend to be merged or to disappear within the nation to which they belong or how, on the contrary, they may preserve their identity. It is in no way to the interest of a country that any element of its population which has its own value and its own characteristics should disappear, and a great country which realises its own strength does not endeavour to bring about any such disappearance. It does not try to reduce its population to a uniform level. On the contrary the strength of a country consists in assimilating various elements of its population without letting them lose their own characteristic and qualities. It is in this way that a country develops and acquires its full strength which enables it to expand. Those who only think of reducing a country to one uniform pattern by suppressing the individual characteristics of each of the elements of its population is deemed to many reverses. Before the war, many such mistakes were made. That was a period in which regard for minorities did not exactly flourish, and it may be said that if that regard has now developed, it is thanks to the League and to the fact that the League has done nothing to bring about its disappearance. The League must do nothing to hinder that respect for minorities from developing further since it is a noble and worthy sentiment.

That, however, is not the real problem. The real problem is, while ensuring that the minorities shall preserve their language, culture, religion and traditions, to keep them as a kind of small family within the larger family, not with the object of weakening the larger family, but with the object of harmonising all its constituent elements with those of the country as a whole. The process at which we should aim is not the disturbance of the minorities but a kind of assimilation which will tend to the greatness of the nation as a whole without in any way diminishing the importance of the smaller family. That is how I understand the problem of minorities.

In order that this problem may always be presented and solved on these lines, it is essential not to create in the minorities what I may call the spirit of controversy and subversion. It is essential that they should not be placed in opposition to the nation with which they are called upon to live and it is in their own interest to avoid such opposition. When controversies such as those to which I have referred become too acute, when they become too irritating and exasperating, when they give rise to unrest, the nation which is affected by the controversies will in the last resort take measures to defend itself and those measures are always rather drastic. I do not see how it can benefit minorities to be led into such dangerous paths. It is to their interest that these difficulties should be settled directly between themselves and the State of which they are citizens.

When I look at Europe, which has been profoundly disturbed by the war, I find that in certain countries minorities have not only ended by settling down comfortably, but that they are even participating in the public life of those countries as a result of continual contact and closer relations between the different racial elements. The minorities are forming the habit of pleading their own cause directly in appropriate terms with the Governments on which they depend, and they regard it as a great achievement when a dispute is settled without any intermediary. I consider that the Council of the League should also consider it a sign of success when they do not hear anything of the difficulties which may arise between a State and its minorities, for in such cases those difficulties are being settled as they arise. An agreement has some where been achieved and this procedure is in harmony with the rhythm and progress of the League of Nations.

I will now venture to refer to another question. I have constantly heard complaints made against the unfortunate Committees of Three. The composition of those Committees is never the same so that they can accept criticism without being overburdened by it since their duties are transitory. I have myself been a member of those Committees, like every other Member of the Council. I therefore accept my share of the criticisms which have been made. It is said that the Committees of Three have been deaf to all complaints from the minorities, that they have not considered their grievances but have consigned their claims to the wastepaper basket and have never done any work. Is that the reputation which the Committees of Three ought to enjoy in the eyes of the public? Since we are speaking of justice, such a reputation does not do justice to the Committees. If that reputation had been deserved during the last ten years, there would have been a regular revolt of public opinion in the countries concerned against the Committees. The



fact that no such forcible protest has been made shows that, in reality, the Committees have, by working quietly and behind the scenes, solved a great question. But what greater fault can be found in any piece of work than that it has been done in secret?

I see, for example, that, during 1928 alone, the Committee of Three dealt with twenty-three petitions which were judged to be reasonable, coming from eight countries. These Committees of Three held forty-four meetings to examine these petitions, a fact which sufficiently shows their zeal for work and indicates that they do not deceive such ingratitude. The Committees have settled most of these questions in various ways, but in any case they have settled them. The fact that they have been engaged in this work shows that the question of minorities during the year 1928 was not neglected. By all means by improving the procedure let us try to do better. If that is possible, well and good. Care should be taken however in seeking this procedure not to create a supranational jurisdiction before such groups of citizens, more or less excited by the means which I have mentioned, come to plead their case instead of going to their Governments. Such a position would not help the consolidation of nations. If the claims of the minorities assume too great proportions, the work of the Council of the League, already excessive, will become impossible.

I do not draw these considerations as a negative conclusion. I merely say that, in dealing with this question, it is obviously necessary to convey a very clear impression that the League of Nations desires to fulfil its task and to perform its duty. It must, however, be careful not to adopt a procedure which will have the effect of creating a centre of discontent and discord within itself. One is convinced, in reading Article 12 of the first Treaty of Minorities, that those who created a right for minorities found it extremely difficult to discover a suitable means of giving effect to that right. There is the right itself, there is the use to be made of the right, and close at hand, there is the abuse of the right, there is only one step between the use and the abuse. Evidently those who drafted the statute were inspired with a noble ideal, were anxious having created nations, to ensure their life and permanence, and, having conferred upon them national sovereignty, to do nothing which might impair that sovereignty, while, at the same time, they desired to protect the minorities. The difficulty of the question of procedure arises from these considerations. It is impossible to do anything serious without agreement, and without ensuring the co-operation of the countries concerned or in other words, those who are responsible for the minorities. It is essential for us to achieve such an understanding. I am very glad to hear the representative of Poland and Roumania express a wish that the Council should clear its mind on the subject by means of a report, a complete one is possible, concerning the present situation. It has been suggested that a Rapporteur should be appointed and two members of the Council associated with him. This is a matter of small importance. We already have a Rapporteur with whom we are all acquainted and in whom we have every reason to place the utmost confidence—M. Adami. I would suggest that M. Adami, alone or with the assistance of other members of the Council associated with him for the purpose, should draw up a report which may enable us to adopt a satisfactory procedure. I cordially support his proposal subject to the reservations which I have just made.

Clearly it is dangerous for the League to continue to work behind the scenes, since it is suspected of not performing its duty. I think it would be useful to adopt some means of publicity, for example, the periodical issue to the public of a report on its work. All the precautions would, of course, be taken to whiten the representative of Great Britain alluded in his speech. I also think that it would be a good thing, under conditions to be determined, for the Council to be informed of the situation. It would thus be possible for the Council to intervene, if it so desired and in accordance with its undoubted right, either acting as a whole or through any one of its Members. Care should be taken, however, to avoid anything which might create controversy between what we describe as minorities and the nations of which they form a part. Above all nothing should be done which might be interpreted as a sort of encouragement to such tendencies which would have deplorable consequences for the League of Nations and for the minorities themselves.

Such, gentlemen, are the observations which I desired to make on this question. I apologise for having perhaps charged upon them rather more fully than I intended.

Mr DAVIDSON.—I have no objection to the appointment of a committee to assist the representative of Spain in the investigation of the questions which he has discussed to-day, and of the proposal which I have made to the Council. Allow me to point out that this proposal may have seemed somewhat voluminous to those who do not know how the present procedure is applied. Let me say, however, that it is merely an attempt to consolidate all the methods used up to the moment, together with a few amendments.

The point which has struck me in regard to the manner in which the Committee of Three work—I was and still am a member of one of those Committees—is the striking inadequacy of the information at our disposal. That information takes the form of a

request—I must not use the word *complaint* though it means exactly the same—and such a request must necessarily contain some kind of complaint on the part of the persons who think their right have been infringed. This information I repeat, comprises the petition as well as the observations of the Government concerned, and that is absolutely all. Obviously, the Committee of Three can ask the Government for further information. I have been a member of committees which have done so, but what appears quite extraordinary to outsiders, as well as to many representatives who have sat on these Committees of Three, is that even the person who believes that he possesses rights which have been infringed completely disappears. He has laid before the Council, through the intermediary of the Secretariat, a complaint or certain information and there the matter ends. He never knows what has happened.

The Committee of Three has before it nothing but two documents. I maintain that these obviously constitute an insufficient amount of information. Consequently, I thought that there was ground for improving the procedure in order to obtain rather more complete information and to notify those who have made representations in order that they may be made aware of what has happened, and that they may at least be in a position to know that some kind of reply, be it the Committee of Three or a larger Committee, has studied their question. As at present they are not aware that this has been done, I have been pleased to observe that some of my colleagues have admitted that, as regards publicity, there are gaps to be filled in the present system. We are, therefore, more or less agreed on the necessity of notifying briefly the persons submitting petitions of what has happened.

In the resolution which I have proposed I have said that the Committee might decide the cases and conditions in which publicity might be granted if no report is made to the Council—for the affair becomes public if a report is so made—or to make it possible for that Committee to eliminate groundless complaints, or complaints which are in the nature of propaganda or which are tendentious and thus only to lay before the world at large the complaints which are well founded. For that reason, I chose the form of words which is now before you and which I read this morning.

So far as the other point is concerned, which is of a certain degree of importance, and by which it will be possible for the Committee of Three to obtain satisfactory information, I have not ignored the clauses of the treaty. I am well aware that we can only act within the narrow limits of the treaty and of the procedure to which countries with minorities have consented. I have not forgotten this fact. I sought the help of some States possessing minorities treaties, and I have elements of very great interest in the Polish proposal.

Poland has suggested that complaints should be forwarded through the Government concerned—that is to say, through the Government complained of—before they reach the League of Nations, in order that that Government may have an opportunity of settling on the spot a number of questions. I considered that to be the proper procedure, and I have adopted it. As far as these complaints are concerned which are not settled on the spot and which therefore come before the Council or the Committee of Three or a larger committee as has been proposed, I have tried to devise a scheme whereby they should be accompanied with sufficient information.

In causing a national to address himself to his Government, the dignity of that Government will not be affected, because it will have tried to convince that national that he is in the wrong or because it will have agreed that he is in the right. In the circumstances, whether the national be convinced that he is wrong or whether he maintains his views and asks that his complaint be forwarded the Council will be in possession of complete information. I think that in this I am following the principle laid down in the Polish proposal. The Committee of Three or a larger committee will then be able to obtain a reasonable amount of information, and most of us will not remain passive in regard to the decision to be taken.

I must confess that I have sometimes had occasion to note that the information available is not sufficient for us to turn to the person making the complaint and say: "The following reply has been received to your complaint, the facts are disputed this particular legal argument has been put forward." In the above circumstances I have thought it best for us to ask the Government to talk the matter over with the national concerned and from the results of that conversation we may be able to obtain further information. In any case, we shall have the dossier of the case before us.

I hope, therefore, that, if this committee be appointed it will be in a position to study the question whether there is any means, either by following the method which I have proposed or by some other method, of obtaining more complete information to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Three with the assent of the countries possessing minorities treaties, for I like to hope that all the countries desirous as do other members of the Council, to throw full light on questions of interest to them.

## 2 — Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice

*Draft Protocol adopted by the Committee on March 28th 1929*

The States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, dated December 16 1920, and the United States of America, through the undersigned duly authorised representatives have mutually agreed upon the following provisions regarding the adherence of the United States of America to the said Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the Resolution adopted by the Senate on January 27, 1916

### ARTICLE 1

The States signatories of the said Protocol accept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following articles

### ARTICLE 2

The United States shall be admitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory States, Members of the League of Nations represented in the Council or in the Assembly, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly, for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Statute of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute

### ARTICLE 3

No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the contracting State

### ARTICLE 4

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the now existing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court

### ARTICLE 5

With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall, through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court, and thereupon, if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States

Whenever a request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court the Registrar shall notify the United States thereof among other States mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the Rules of Court stating a reasonable time limit fixed by the President within which written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received. If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for an exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded, and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States, proceedings shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such an exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place

With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly

If, after the exchange of views provided for in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article it shall appear that no agreement can be reached, and the United States is not prepared to forego

its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

#### ARTICLE 6

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below, the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol.

#### ARTICLE 7

The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each State shall forward the instrument of ratification to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States have deposited their ratifications.

#### ARTICLE 8

The United States may, at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it withdraws its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary General shall immediately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol.

In such case the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary General of the notification by the United States.

On their part, each of the other Contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the States signatories of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when, within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification, not less than two thirds of the contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary General of the League of Nations that they desire to withdraw the above mentioned acceptance.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ in a single copy, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative.

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 4

Published on May 15th, 1929

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English speaking countries it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 2 shillings to 8 shillings, 6d for the current year. All annual subscriptions at the old rate of 2 shillings up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930. If payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last number of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.



## I — Summary of the Month

April 1929

The sixth Session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and a Conference for the suppression of the crime of counterfeiting currency were the principal League events in April. There were also numerous meetings on international law and economic and social questions.

The sixth Session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference opened on April 15th and continued into May. Twenty-four States were represented, including the United States, Turkey and Russia.

During the three weeks' session, the Commission began the second reading of the 1927 draft Convention, drew up a verbal text and proceeded to a thorough discussion of some of the principal questions raised in connection with the preparation of a Disarmament Convention, namely, objectives, trained reserves and material.

Naval disarmament was dealt with in an important statement by the American delegation to which the delegates of the principal naval Powers replied.

An examination of a draft convention and resolution accepted by the Soviet delegation led the Commission to adopt a resolution concerning the 'reduction' of armaments. Proposals from the Turkish and Chinese delegations were reserved for the Disarmament Conference.

The Commission adjourned to give the Governments concerned an opportunity for a thorough consideration of the American suggestions regarding naval disarmament. It asked these Governments to inform its President of the progress of their negotiations, so that he might convene the next session with a full knowledge of the facts.

The International Conference on the Counterfeiting of Currency met from April 9th to 20th and drew up a Convention that was immediately signed by twenty-five of the thirty-five participants. The Economic Committee pursued its study of the most favoured nation clause, tariff reduction, coal and sugar, bills of exchange, safeguarding, etc., and a small Committee of Experts continued work on standard customs nomenclature.

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its annual session. This Commission, which consists of the Child Welfare Committee and the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, prepared two Conventions on the assistance and repatriation of foreign minors for transmission to the Council, and submitted the position of blind and illegitimate children, the cinematograph in relation to child welfare, the abolition of licensed houses and numerous other questions.

Questions relating to a survey of international law and the publication of conventions were considered by a Committee of the jurists, which examined over 450 conventions. The number of treaties registered with the League Secretariat reached two thousand on April 24th.

The Straits Commission in Constantinople sent in its annual report for 1928.

The Permanent Central Opium Board appointed by the Council held its second session and the Supervisory Commission considered the League budget for 1930 and the audited accounts for 1928.

## II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

### SIXTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference sat at Geneva from April 13th to May 6th with M. Loozen (Netherlands) in the chair (1). At its first meeting, on April 13th in the morning the Commission was not called upon to adopt an agenda in the strict sense of the word but to consider its procedure in regard to the following documents: the draft Convention of 1927, a German proposal concerning the exchange of information and observations submitted by Count Bernstorff on the disarmament problem and the draft convention presented last year by the delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A few days later proposals were submitted by the Turkish delegation on criteria for the reduction of armaments, and by the Chinese delegation for the abolition of compulsory military service.

In opening the session, the President laid before the Commission a programme which gave rise to a discussion, following which the President's proposals were adopted, on the understanding that the order of the items might be changed and that the principal questions left in abeyance since 1927 should be discussed. The Commission then examined the Soviet draft, the Chinese proposal being discussed in connection with the question of effectives. At the request of the Turkish delegation, the Turkish proposals were reserved for the Disarmament Conference.

The main work of the Commission concerned the draft Convention adopted in first reading in 1927. It heard an important statement by the American delegate regarding the general principles of disarmament and the naval problem, to which the delegations most directly concerned replied. There were long discussions on several of the essential parts of the 1927 draft (effectives, in particular the limitation of trained reserves, limitation of land armaments, material). On several points new texts were adopted (Chapter I (Effectives) Articles A, H, C, D, E, Chapter II (Material) Section 3, Articles AA, AC, AE, Chapter IV (Chemical Warfare)).

The Commission finally decided to adjourn in order to enable the Government concerned to make a thorough examination of the American proposals on naval disarmament. The Governments were invited to inform the President of the progress of their negotiations, so as to enable him to summon the Commission with a full knowledge of the facts.

It is virtually impossible in a publication like the *Monthly Summary* to reproduce all the statements, reservations, amendments, counter-amendments etc., which figured in the minutes of the Commission and were discussed during the three weeks of the session. The following analysis contains general indications on the principal points dealt with:— (1) the debate on the agenda, (2) the discussion of the Soviet draft and proposals, (3) chemical warfare, (4) air warfare, (5) general questions, (6) the naval problem, (7) the question of effectives in particular the limitation of trained reserves, (8) the limitation of material in reserve, (9) the close of the session and future action.

Although these points are taken neither in chronological order, nor in the order of the discussion, it is thought that, subject to the above reservation, they may give a fairly complete and exact idea of the work of the Commission and of the principal subjects dealt with at this session.

The texts adopted are published as an Annex to this number.

(1) Mr. Loozen having withdrawn one of the votes at the 11th Point, and the chair from April 20th to May 5th. At its first meeting the Commission elected M. Loozen (Spain) to act as Vice-President and M. Verbeke as vice-president.

# 1 *Debate on the Agenda*

At the first meeting of the Commission the President stated in his opening speech that he did not consider that

"the time had yet come to take a second reading of the whole of the preliminary draft Convention drawn up at the first reading and to frame a final text, marking the completion of the preparatory work."

He added that "as regards the negotiations between the Governments concerned—with whom he had kept in touch—agreed solution which would make it possible at this juncture to foretell the final success of the Commission's work had not yet been reached. As I have said many times, he said, "and now repeat once again it will not be possible for the Commission to agree upon a draft convention as a whole, laying down the principles of the limitation and reduction of armaments, until the Powers concerned have reached an understanding on certain points of capital importance upon which they have hitherto been divided. Let us hope that this will be before long. Public opinion is growing impatient and rightly so. I have had a striking proof of this in the very large number of letters which, as President of your Commission, I have received during the last few weeks. These letters come mainly from labour organizations in different countries—some of them representing not thousands but millions of persons. These letters have been classified and are on view. They express the opinion that it is expected that the Preparatory Commission should complete its work as soon as possible so that a general convention may be concluded, thus fulfilling the solemn promise of disarmament made to all the nations of the world. A certain number of letters urge that the General Disarmament Conference should be convened for the year 1929. We are glad to see public opinion expressed in this way, and I venture to hope that, if it is supported and directed in all civilized countries by a press conscious of its real responsibility in the matter, it will bring increasing pressure to bear upon Governments whose action in this field more than in any other depends on the will of the people."

The President then submitted a programme with fourteen items, including the Soviet draft convention, the German proposals concerning the exchange of information, and all the articles of the draft Convention of 1927.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) recalled that in March, 1928, the Commission had decided to take the second reading of the draft Convention at its next session. He urged that this second reading should now begin and that the essential questions—effectives and material—should be dealt with.

The President said that the suggestions submitted only concerned the order in which the various points of the 1927 draft might be discussed and that in any case the Commission would proceed to the second reading of the draft Convention.

Following exchanges of views between the President, Count Bernstorff, Lord Cushenann, Mr. Gibson H. Mather, Dr. Riddell, M. Zuretti, and M. Litvinoff, it was decided that the order of the items might be changed, that the draft Convention submitted by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics should be discussed first and that the essential questions—effectives and material—should be examined.

The Turkish and Chinese delegations deposited proposals concerning respectively the fixing of a criterion for the reduction of armaments and the abolition of universal compulsory military service. It was decided that these proposals should be discussed in connection with the relevant articles of the 1927 draft Convention. Later on the Turkish delegation decided to reserve its proposal for submission to the Disarmament Conference, in view of the fact that it concerned the question of criteria on which the Conference would have to take a decision, and in order not to increase the work of the Commission.

As regards the German proposal for the exchange of information contemplated under Article 8 of the Covenant, it was decided, in agreement with Count Bernstorff, that the Commission should examine it in connection with the chapter of the 1927 draft Convention concerning publicity.

## 2. *The Soviet Draft Convention and Resolution*

Before the Commission discussed this subject M. Litvinoff made a statement criticising the earlier work of the Commission and urging that it should change its methods. He said *in effect*:

It must now be obvious to all that the persistent failures of the Preparatory Commission are attributable to the path it has hitherto pursued and the method on which its work has been founded. The fundamental defect of this method consists in the fact that, instead of establishing a coefficient for the reduction of armaments which would be equitable and obligatory for all countries, it provides for the individual fixation of armament to be applied to each individual country, taking into account all its specific political, geographical, strategic, economic and other features, the desperate obligation and necessity for general international recognition of individual estimates of the requirements of each State.

M. Litvinoff added that on the one hand he intended to make use of the other the conclusion of the Kellogg Pact ought to stimulate efforts with a view to disarmament. He asked that his draft should be studied in detail and thoroughly discussed.

The assistant delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, M. Langvov, then explained the principal provisions of the draft. The main principle of this convention was the proportionate reduction of all elements of armaments (effectiveness, cadres, number of units, material, aggregate tonnage and tonnage by category, numbers of aircraft, budgetary expenditure) based on the position on a fixed date. For each of the three important categories of armaments — military, naval and air — countries were divided into three groups according to the scale of their armaments.

In each category the coefficient of reduction is 50 per cent for the strongest Powers, 33 per cent for medium Powers and 25 per cent for the weaker Powers. The States whose armaments have been fixed by the Peace Treaties form a special group.

The Convention is intended to be completed by a certain number of supplementary conventions regarding details of execution — to be ratified within six months from the coming into force of the principal convention.

The Japanese, Chilean and French delegations gave the reasons why, in their opinion, the Commission could not take the Soviet draft as a basis for its discussion. These reasons may be summarised as follows:

1. The Soviet draft does not take account of the connection, established by the League Covenant between disarmament and security, one of the implications of the notion of security is the examination of "the geographical situation and circumstances of each State." The very notion of security is, to some extent, proper to each State. The Soviet plan starts from a mathematical and impersonal basis, which was rejected by the League organs some time ago.

2. The Soviet draft would lead the Commission to change its methods, and even to encroach upon the domain of the future Disarmament Conference. The Commission's instructions are merely to build up the technical framework of the Convention. It is for the Convention itself to fix figures.

3. Before the Soviet draft comes into force fourteen special conventions must be concluded. Its application would result in anomalies. It would also involve inequality and injustice.

Court Bernstorff (Germany) expressed the hope that the fresh ideas contained in the Soviet draft would stimulate the work of the Commission. He recalled that, as stated by the German Chancellor in September, 1928, the first stage of disarmament could and must involve an appreciable reduction of the present situation of armaments—a reduction including all elements of military, naval and air armaments and a guarantee of full and entire publicity in respect of all classes of

armaments. He noted that these basic conditions "are contained in the Soviet draft, which further provided a new and, to some extent, mechanical system designed to facilitate the fixing of figures. He concluded with a statement to the effect that it was not so much the method which was of importance as the aim to be attained, i. e., the appreciable reduction of armament.

Tevfik Rouchdy Bey (Turkey) observed that the Soviet draft contained very interesting and valuable principles and that it would be desirable to study it carefully before examining the draft Convention of 1927. The Turkish proposal should also be examined and discussed.

As the great majority of the Commission did not seem inclined to change its methods and take the Soviet draft as a basis of discussion, M. Litvinoff asked that it should express its opinion on the three principles embodied in that draft, namely, the reduction of armaments, the proportional principle and numerical coefficients. To this end he deposited a draft resolution asking the Commission to prepare a draft convention based upon the principle of "the appreciable reduction of existing armed forces,

"To embody in the Draft Convention method of reducing armaments, based upon the proportional principle, or a similar impartial criterion,

"To include in the Draft Convention numerical coefficient for the reduction of armaments."

The Commission sought the opinion of its Bureau as to the measure in which it could deal with the Soviet proposals, having regard to the instruction it had received and the scope of its work. The Bureau gave the following opinion:

1. The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has been instructed by the Council, not to effect the reduction of armaments but to prepare a scheme for the reduction of national armament to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligation. This plan is to be submitted for the consideration and action of the Government taking part in the Conference.

The Commission is preparing a scheme to enable the Conference, when it meets, to effect a substantial and possible reduction of national armaments — on the understanding that the Convention adopted shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

2. The Commission has not seen its way to adhere to the method of reduction based on the proportional principle. At the same time, there is nothing to prevent the Government representatives assembled at the Conference, when they finally come to draw up the Disarmament Convention, from taking account of this principle or of any other similar objective criterion in addition to those indicated in Article 8 of the Covenant.

3. The numerical coefficients for the reduction of armaments constitute a method of applying the proportional principle laid down in Point 2 of the Soviet draft resolution. Consequently, the arguments set forth above in connection with Point 2 apply equally to Point 3.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations, the Bureau is of opinion that the Preparatory Commission while continuing the examination of its preliminary draft of 1927 should decide, if the Soviet delegates, to append the Soviet draft convention to the report to be submitted by the Commission on the conclusion of its proceedings, and to be subsequently referred to the Disarmament Conference without prejudice to the right shared by the Soviet delegation with all the other delegations, to bring forward amendments to the articles of the 1927 preliminary draft in the course of the discussion in the Preparatory Commission.

The Commission adopted this opinion, the Soviet and Chinese delegations voting against it. The Turkish delegation had announced its intention not to take part in the vote.

Several delegations made statements before voting.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that he would refer to these proposals, when he comes to conclusions, but that he would not be willing to agree to the first two points of the Soviet resolution and to refer the third to the Conference.

The text drawn up by the Bureau referred to national security, Count Bernstorff recalled that the Assembly of 1927 had adopted a resolution according to which "the present conditions of security would allow of the conclusion at the present time of a first general convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments". He trusted that the Soviet delegation would take advantage of the facility offered by the text drawn up by the Bureau to repeat its proposals in the course of subsequent proceedings or amendments to the points under discussion.

M. Sokol (Poland) thought that it should be underlined that the opinion of the Bureau had been adopted without comment.

General Tsing Tsopring (China) said that, as he was in favour of the proportional principle, he could not agree to the opinion as a whole.

M. Litvinoff subsequently circulated to the delegations a printed statement criticising the methods followed by the Commission since its constitution. This statement contained the following passages:

"The consciousness of these facts might justify the Soviet delegation in withdrawing from the Preparatory Commission."

"The Soviet delegation remains in the Preparatory Commission in the hope that the other Governments there represented will find themselves forced by the pressure of public opinion, and especially by the demand of workers' organisations, to agree, if not to complete disarmament at least to substantial reduction of armaments. When their representative in the Preparatory Commission must inevitably be forced to turn again to the very Soviet proposals which the present instructions of their Governments have so far caused them to reject."

### 3. Chemical Warfare

On this point the Commission adopted a text (see Chapter 4 of Annex I) which gave rise to a long discussion.

The discussion bore in the next instance upon the point whether the Convention should include a chapter containing provisions on chemical warfare, or whether, in view of the fact that the prohibition of the use of certain weapons was not directly connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments it would not be preferable either entirely to suppress the Chapter or to stipulate that the ratification of the Convention in the reduction of armaments would entail *de facto* accession to the Protocol of 1925, which had not so far been ratified by all States.

The Commission finally adopted by a small majority a proposal of the Belgian delegation, providing for the maintenance of the two first paragraphs of Chapter 4, the prohibition of chemical warfare subject to reciprocity and the absolute prohibition of bacteriological methods of warfare.

On the proposal of the Soviet delegation the Commission also adopted a resolution recommending that States which had not yet done so should ratify the Protocol of 1925 as soon as possible.

There was also a long discussion on paragraphs 3 and 4 of the 1927 draft, which aim at the prevention of the preparation of chemical warfare preparations. The French delegation submitted an amendment with a view to giving more precision to these paragraphs, but the debate showed the considerable practical difficulties which the application of such a provision would encounter, including the question of eventual supervision. The Commission finally decided to suppress paragraphs 3 and 4, stating that this should not be interpreted as implying that the obligation incurred under paragraphs 1 and 2 should in no way be weakened. On the proposal of the Polish delegation, it reserved its right to resume discussion on this point and to submit to the Conference proposals with a view to the completion of the Protocol on this subject.

The Commission also discussed a proposal of the Rumanian and Serb-Croat-Slovene delegations for the organisation of a system of mutual assistance and aid in the event of a State infringing the provisions of the Protocol. This

proposal was not put to the vote and its authors reserved their right to submit it to the Conference.

In the course of the discussion the British, Canadian, German, Roumanian, Serb-Croat-Slovene and Turkish representatives stated that their Governments had just ratified or had decided to ratify the 1925 Protocol. Lord Cushendun added that he was authorised to make a similar statement on behalf of the Governments of the South African Union, Australia, the Irish Free State and New Zealand.

This Protocol has already been ratified by Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Liberia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela.

#### 4 Air Warfare

Count Bernstorff (Germany) had deposited a proposal that warships should be prohibited from hurling any implements of combat from the air. He observed that bombardment from the air was one of the most effective forms of attack and a direct menace to the urban population.

"The terrors of air attack," he said, "will increase as time goes on if we do not take far-reaching steps to prevent these attacks. Our work not be complete if we merely prohibited the use of gas and allowed explosives or incendiary bombs to be thrown from air ships."

He added that, if airships were prohibited from hurling bombs, it would make it unnecessary to maintain bombing machines, thus, the purely offensive side of military aeronautics would be abolished and it would be possible to arrive at a solution of the problem of air material.

This proposal was finally rejected by the majority, five delegations voting for it. The delegations forming the majority subsequently stated that the rejection of the German proposal in no way implied the sanctioning of air attacks upon the civilian population.

The adversaries of the German proposal pointed out *inter alia* that the aim the Commission should pursue was not the prohibition of any particular form of warfare, but the prohibition of war itself, as regards the Convention an endeavour should be made to maintain it within the sphere of the limitation and reduction of armaments without attempting to codify the laws of war, which did not come within the competence of the Commission.

It was also observed that the principle of sparing civilians the horrors of war has for long formed part of international law, that, if bombing aircraft were an instrument of attack they might also be an instrument of defence, and that, as regards measures against armed forces, there was no great difference between bombardment by cannon and bombardment from the air.

Count Bernstorff reserved his right to lay his proposal before the Conference.

#### 5 General Questions — The Naval Problem

On April 2nd the American delegate, Mr. Gibson, made a statement to the Commission explaining his Government's views with regard to disarmament and the naval problem.

"Our first duty," he said, "is for each of us to examine all phases of the problem before us with a view to discovering what measure of concession can be offered by each delegation. Agreement upon a single text can be achieved only by a minimum of such concession."

"I feel that we are able to deal to best advantage with the specific questions on our agenda only if we bear clearly in mind the recent important changes in world conditions."

"Since our last meeting, the nations of the world have bound themselves by solemn undertakings to announce as it is an instrument of national policy

We believe (and we hope that our belief is shared by the other nations), that this agreement affirming humanity's will to peace will advance the cause of disarmament by removing doubts and fears which in the past have constituted our principal obstacle. It has recently been my privilege to discuss the general problem of disarmament at considerable length with President Hoover, who has always been an ardent advocate of peace and good understanding. I am in a position to realise, perhaps as well as anyone, how earnestly he feels that the Pact for the Renunciation of War opens to us an unprecedented opportunity for advancing the cause of disarmament, an opportunity which admits of no postponement.

"If we are honest, if our solemn promise in the Pact means anything, there is no justification for the continuation of war and peace. Great armaments are the relic of another age, but they will remain a necessary evil until the present deadlock is broken and that can be accomplished only by the decision of the Powers possessing the greatest armaments to initiate measures of reduction."

"Fundamentally, our purpose should be to release large numbers of men from military service to productive effort, and second, to reduce the heavy burden of taxation. So long as the nations are burdened with increasing taxation for the maintenance of armaments it would be to pretend that the world is really advancing toward the goal of disarmament. In recent years the word "limitation" has come to be used chiefly in describing agreements at existing levels or still higher levels, and is generally looked upon as having nothing to do with actual reduction. It is useless to attempt to correct this impression by explaining that limitation may be at any level, lower or higher than those existing. As a practical matter, it would seem to be best to accept the general public understanding of these terms. Let us therefore take the bold course and begin by scrapping the term "limitation" in order to concentrate upon a general reduction of armaments."

After stating that, as regards land armaments, the American delegation would be able when this question was reached, to defer to the countries primarily interested in the subject with such measure of concession as it trusted would materially facilitate agreement between them Mr. Gilson made the following statement in regard to naval disarmament:

My country's defence is primarily a naval problem. The American Government has found no reason for modifying its view that the simplest, fairest and most practical method is that of limitation by tonnage by category—a method which has been a general practical and satisfactory application in the Washington Treaty.

The American delegation has urged this view throughout the first reading, but, in view of the inacceptability to some other delegation of our unmodified thesis, my Government has sought in the various methods presented some solution which might offer the possibility of compromises and general acceptance. It will be remembered that during the third session of the Preparatory Commission, the French delegation brought forward a method which was an attempt to combine its original total tonnage proposals with the method of tonnage by categories. Under this method, a total tonnage was assigned to each nation and this total divided among categories of ships by specified tonnages. If I am not mistaken, certain modifications were suggested in informal discussions, so as to provide that the tonnage allocated to any given category might be increased by a certain percentage to be agreed upon, such increase to be transferred from any other category or categories not already fixed by existing treaty.

In the hope of facilitating general agreement as to naval armaments, my Government is disposed to accept the French proposal as a basis of discussion.

My Government is disposed to give full and friendly consideration to any supplementary method of limitation which may be calculated to make our proposals, the French thesis, or any other acceptable to other Powers, and if such a course appears desirable, my Government will be prepared to give consideration to a method of estimating equivalent naval values which takes account of other factors than displacement tonnage alone. In order to arrive at a basis of comparison in the case of categories in which there are marked variations as to unit characteristics, it might be desirable in arriving at a formula for estimating equivalent tonnage to consider certain factors which produce these variations,



such as age, unit displacement, and calibre of guns. My Government has given careful consideration to various methods of comparison and the American delegation will be in a position to discuss the subject whenever it comes before the Commission.

The willingness of my Government, I may even say its eagerness, to go to the limits is based upon the fundamental belief that naval needs are relative, namely that what we may require for our defence depends chiefly upon the size of the navy maintained by others. Aside from the signatories of the Washington Treaty, there is no conceivable combination of naval power which could threaten the safety of any of the principal naval Powers. There is therefore no need to maintain large naval armaments as against the rest of the world. As between the principal naval Powers, what justification can there be for the powers which lead in the respective class of naval vessels to sanction further building programmes in those classes? In the case of the United States we have already expressed our willingness to agree on a basis that would mean a substantial reduction of our present destroyer and submarine forces. In the case of cruisers, it is only possible on the basis of greatly superior strength in this class that I assented to the adoption of the present building programme.

My Government has always felt that we need no exact balance of ships and guns which can be based only upon the idea of conflict—what is really wanted is a common sense agreement, based on the idea that we are going to be friends and settle our problems by peaceful means. My Government has never believed that an effective approach to the problem of disarmament could be made by methods of reduction of armaments alone. It feels that genuine disarmament will follow only from a change of attitude towards the use of force in the settlement of international disputes. It is for that reason that I venture to make this appeal that the countries here represented examine the whole problem afresh in the hope that they will find in general world conditions and in the solemn obligation they have taken among themselves a reassurance as to their security and that they will find in this the confidence to enable them to dispense with the armaments which hitherto have seemed so essential.

Statements on the same subject were made by the British, Japanese, Canadian, French, Soviet and Italian representatives. Lord Cushendun expressed himself as follows:

No one can fail to have been struck with the friendly, conciliatory, and helpful spirit of Mr. Gibson's declaration, and I should like, so far as I am concerned, to speak on behalf of the British Government, to say that in the same spirit that we also desire to approach this very complicated and difficult question, and that, so far as there are points in dispute, either with the United States or with any other State represented here, we shall endeavour to meet them in exactly the same spirit.

I cannot commit myself at the present moment with regard to any specific proposition contained in that declaration to which we have just listened.

Certainly I am in agreement with the generality of the remarks that he has made, and the principle which he has laid down. One thing that he said I will come particularly, and that is his allusion—it was only a passing allusion—to the Kellogg Pact.

Another point on which I am in full agreement with Mr. Gibson is when he says that in naval matters we desire not only limitation but reduction. That is also the desire of the British Government, and we, like the United States, desire limitation and reduction to be applied to all classes of vessels.

When one is speaking about reduction, I hope I may be allowed to remind the Commission that five months ago I publicly intimated that the British Government would be glad to see a further reduction in the size of the ships in those categories covered by the Washington Agreement and also the prolongation of the life of those ships, that is to say a longer period should elapse before they could be replaced. We also intimated our readiness, if our colleagues would agree, for the total abolition of submarines.

One very important matter which was laid down by Mr. Gibson and on which I cannot say very much until I see his words—but I notice how very important it is—is when he spoke of equivalent naval values.

I do not like to say very much upon that point until I have further information, but I may say that for myself I entirely agree that it is along those lines that we ought to investigate the problem.

Finally, may I say this. I think that his declaration is so important and has such a close bearing upon the whole of the naval question that it must profoundly affect our work here.

M. Sato noted with satisfaction that Mr. Gibson's and Lord Cushendun's statements helped to clear the atmosphere as regards the general question of disarmament and the special question of naval forces. He said:

The United States representative has shown us the path we must follow in order to bring about a reduction in naval armaments. My Government will of course give careful consideration to all the points raised by Mr. Gibson.

Lord Cushendun touched upon the question of the comparative value of naval forces. As regards the idea mooted in Mr. Gibson's statement, I quite agree with Lord Cushendun. The study of this new question by the Government of the United States will be of interest to us all, and it will afford valuable aid in the search for a rapid solution for the question of the reduction of naval armaments.

My Government still considers that the reduction of naval forces must affect four categories of warships:

Our efforts are being directed towards revising the division of ships among the various categories. We have carefully considered the observation made at the Conference of Naval Powers and those since communicated to our Government by several other Powers.

We have thus found it necessary to modify the system of division, more particularly as regards the subdivision of the categories of auxiliary surface ships and aircraft carriers.

Dr. Riddell (Canada) said that the Canadian delegation would be prepared to cooperate wholeheartedly in solving the disarmament problem and he thanked the speakers for the impetus they had given to the preparatory work for the Conference.

M. Mastigh (France) said that, if the question of land armaments were discussed in the spirit of conciliation and realisation shown by Mr. Gibson, it seemed that the Commission could not fail to make rapid progress. He said:

Let us remember indeed that all the questions of principle now under discussion were discussed in all their aspect, for nearly two months a couple of years ago, that all the arguments on the subject were developed at length, and that all the delegations are now fully acquainted with one another's point of view, if we remember that we have come here for a second reading of the proposal and not to revert to questions of principle but to frame texts, if we confine ourselves to submitting to the Commission definite amendments in regard to specific points we should have no difficulty in rapidly clearing the ground.

Mr. Gibson has informed us that his Government is prepared to seek a solution on the basis of the proposals which France submitted to the Preparatory Commission by way of a compromise in April, 1927.

I need not assure you that the French delegation is prepared to assist in this task. I may add that, true to the spirit of accommodation and conciliation of which it gave proof at the discussions on the first reading, and enlightened by the subsequent discussions as to the difficulties and requirements of other navies, my delegation would not dream of urging any solution which failed to take these difficulties into account or failed to satisfy these requirements.

The honourable delegate for the United States spoke just now of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and the responsibilities which it lays down. The French Government and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs took too big a part in the framing of that pact for there to be any doubt that their cooperation can be counted on in advance in any policy designed to translate into deeds the fundamental declarations in regard to principle which it contains and to contrue the treaty which we all signed on August 28th last, as implying as a logical corollary the organisation of peace and the limitation and reduction of armaments.

M. Litvinoff said that he had been glad to identify in Mr. Gibson's statement a certain number of theories and arguments that he had himself advocated.

Suffice it for me to say that, like myself, he too insisted on the necessity of doing away with the much abused term "limitation of armaments" and of

substituting for it "reduction." I would further note that the American delegation seemed to me to support also the principle of proportional reduction, since he mentioned that the equal application of the principle of reduction to all states would not alter existing relative force and would therefore not be detrimental to the security of any state. It will be seen also to the replies hitherto given by delegations to the three fundamental questions put by the Swiss delegation, has now been added a definite reply, also by the American delegation.

General de Martini stated that he shared the satisfaction shown by the delegates who had spoken before him in regard to the spirit of friendliness and accommodation shown by Mr Gibson. He thought that this statement would tend to expedite the progress for the work.

## 6 Effectives — Trained Reserves

Two important questions of the limitation of trained reserves were raised in connection with the examination of the articles of the 1927 draft Convention concerning effectives. The question of compulsory military service was also raised, in particular in connection with a proposal of the Chinese delegation for the abolition of conscription. The question of formations organized on a military basis was also touched upon and the discussion of the articles concerning effectives led to an exchange of views as to the nature of the terms "limitation" and "duration." These questions and the statements made by the various delegations are analysed below.

(a) *Trained Reserves* — Chapter I (Effectives — Article A) (2) of the 1927 draft Convention contained reservations made by the American, British and German delegations concerning the non-inclusion in Article 4 of the limitation of trained reserves.

When these texts were discussed by the Commission, the American delegate, Mr Gibson, stated that, while maintaining the views he had expressed in 1927, he would, as regards the question of trained reserves, support the opinion of the majority of the countries whose land forces constituted their chief military interest. He said:

We have always maintained that trained reserves should be included with peacetime armaments since both actually exist in time of peace. In our eyes a nation which possesses in adequate and equipped trained reserves is in a position promptly to undertake offensive battle. Such a nation is therefore in a markedly more favourable position than one which must train its personnel and equip it. Starting with these premises, the American delegation reached the conclusion that logic and fairness called for trained reserves being included among peacetime effectives in the draft Convention.

In these principles for which we stood during the first reading we still believe. Nevertheless as I indicated the other day, I do not ignore the other delegations which hold opposing views but believe in their sincerity with the same conviction. Therefore, if we are to reach an agreement—if we are to be able to join in a common draft—it will be necessary for concession to be made not only on the part of one, but on the part of every delegation here present. With this in mind, I am able to declare that the American Government, as a practical matter, is disposed to defer to the views of the majority of the countries whose land forces constitute their chief military interest, and in the draft Convention before us to accept their ideas in the matter of trained reserves.

I venture to express the hope that as a corollary to the attitude the delegations of other countries will in like manner make the maximum of such concession as they find possible. I do this in no spirit of bargaining. There are two

### Annex A

(1) The United States, France, Japan and Great Britain have in the past had large and well-organized air forces and have been able to employ them without having to build up to the effort and expense of building up a new force for the purpose of the Convention.

ways in which the Commission can proceed further. The first is for each delegation to hold up the concessions it is prepared to make until the last minute, seeking in return to obtain other advantages for value received. This would inevitably result in months of negotiation and bargaining and would certainly not truly represent the spirit in which we are met here. The other method is for the delegations frankly to explain what concessions they are in a position to make, to lay their cards on the table, and to create a feeling of candour and harmony that will be conducive to the further success of our work. It is in this spirit that I have made a fundamental concession to-day and it is, I am convinced, the method by which, if it finds favour with the other delegates, we can advance our work not only speedily but effectively, and after three years and six sessions offer to our Governments and peoples a positive accomplishment.

M. Massigli (France) replied by a statement containing the following passage:

I have just listened with deep emotion to Mr. Gibson's statement which is certainly of a nature to advance our work not only speedily, but effectively. My country, as you know, has always held and still holds that the safeguarding of the vital principles underlying its national defence not allow it to make any concession in regard to trained reserves. The French delegation adopted that attitude notwithstanding the desire of its head to make all concessions necessary to hasten the completion of your work and when other delegations, for reasons for which we had the greatest respect, expressed the fear that the exclusion of trained reserves from the system of limitations was likely to cause anxiety as to the stability of the peace, my country's representative maintained that attitude because he was firmly convinced that France did not and could not cherish any aggressive intention in maintaining her point of view.

The situation is now profoundly changed. Mr. Gibson in the lucid explanation just given us has invited us to lay our cards on the table and complete our work. I may be mistaken in my efforts, but it has always been my aim since I have been here to lay my card on the table. For that reason, in expressing my thanks to Mr. Gibson for the declaration he has just made, I should like to state in reply that so far as the French delegation is concerned it will continue to play the game with its cards on the table, and to make every concession which it is within its power to offer.

M. Sato (Japan) expressed himself as follows:

To countries in which the conscript system is still in existence this declaration opens an entirely new prospect. All the difficulties encountered at the first reading with regard to trained reserves are now removed.

After centuries of the feudal system, when we had an army composed of volunteers and regulars, which caused us a great deal of trouble, we adopted the system of conscription sixty years ago. This system is still in force and I can state definitely that my Government will not be prepared to make any radical alteration in that system.

For this reason it was very difficult, and even impossible, for my country to accept the proposal to limit or reduce trained reserves. The system in force in Japan necessarily results in the formation of trained reserves.

The declaration just made by Mr. Gibson has, however, reassured us, since it holds out to us the possibility of maintaining this system without the necessity of having trained reserves in any way.

On behalf of my delegation I desire to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Gibson for the very important concession which he has made, without departing from his own standpoint in regard to trained reserves, in order to take account of our difficulties in this connection.

I should like to state in its turn the Japanese delegation will do its utmost to make every possible concession during the forthcoming discussions.

General de Martino (Italy) associated himself with the statements of the French and Japanese delegations.

He also desired to pay a tribute to the broad spirit of conciliation displayed by Mr. Gibson and, I would add to the common-sense, practical sense and the grasp of realities of which he gave us such very tangible proofs. I congratulate myself particularly on this development because my instructions would not have allowed

me to abandon the principles from which we have always approached the question of trained reserves

Mr Gibson concluded his statement by urging us to place our cards on the table, I think I have always given you proof of the frankness with which I have set forth my own ideas and my Government's point of view

It is that point that the Italian delegation will begin the discussion of the very important chapter which we have now to consider

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that his country could not consider a disarmament convention which did not provide for an appreciable reduction of armaments He continued

Indeed, how could any appreciable reduction of naval armaments be made at all if no change whatever were made in the sphere of land armaments? In this matter, that is to say, the question of an appreciable reduction of armaments, Germany, who is herself completely disarmed, has no concessions to make The important point for us is to know whether the other States who are interested in land armaments are prepared, in execution of the Treaties and of the Covenant, to contemplate an appreciable reduction of armaments for themselves also Accordingly, Germany can be asked only for concessions as regards the method by which an appreciable reduction of the armaments of States which are not disarmed may be brought about

In the observations which I made on the eve of this session, I referred to such a concession in regard to the problem of trained reserves, which possesses a particular interest for us It seems to me that that is entirely in conformity with the spirit of consultation which has been referred to I explained in the observations that the German Government is prepared to seek for a path which may lead to an agreement in this field

In my opinion it is quite possible to arrive at a method which, for purposes of comparing military effectives, would enable a smaller value to be attached to trained reserves, particularly the older class of reserves, than to the effectives serving with the colours

He drew attention to the concessions which Germany had already made

"The logical consequence of this view," he said, "would be to demand the entire abolition of the conscription system In that way the problem of estimating the value of trained reserves would solve itself and the comparison between different armies would be greatly facilitated However, the German Government—and I venture to emphasise this point—has not asked for any general abolition of compulsory military service That is fundamental concession which Germany has made The German Government has—if I may venture to say so—made two successive concessions, firstly, it refrained from asking for the general abolition of the conscription system in favour of the voluntary system—which amounts to recognising the existence of trained reserves—and secondly, it has proposed that the value of trained reserves should be estimated not by their numbers but by a scale of military values—a point on which agreement would have to be reached No concession, I believe, has as yet been made in regard to trained reserves by any other country, in the same conciliatory spirit (1)

He set forth as follows his country's reason for insisting that the Convention should deal with trained reserves

A disarmament convention which neglected the question of trained reserves might be conceivable if all the signatory States had a free choice between a system of military service which enabled them to form trained reserves and some other system which did not enable them to do so But here you have a group of signatory States, some of whom do not possess this freedom of choice, but who are obliged under the existing treaties to give up the formation of trained reserves, and a disarmament convention which neglected so important a consideration could not be regarded as equitable

and urged that the delegates who had expressed their readiness to make concessions would make it upon what these concessions would be

Mr Putziger (Netherlands) explained why his delegation, while maintaining its

views with regard to the limitation of trained reserves, had decided to make the same concessions as the American representative. He said:

We must remember that the problem before us is not a technical or an arithmetical problem but a political problem. If we are to arrive at practical results, it is no use taking a stand on logical arguments, however irrefutable, because it will be a long time before they can prevail. The Netherlands delegation is anxious that the work of our Commission should at last lead to definite results. In order to obtain these results it is absolutely essential to renounce a certain number of proposals made at the first reading.

While maintaining the views previously put forward by the Netherlands delegation, we have decided to make many concessions in order to achieve results as quickly as possible. This applied in the first place to the question of the limitation and the gradual reduction of trained reserves. In Sub-Commission A., as well as in the plenary Commission, our delegation and others have strongly advocated this limitation. We have not changed our opinion and we shall seize every opportunity of effecting this limitation. We are willing to examine any proposal for even a partial limitation, but we realise that nothing can be gained reopening a discussion which has run its course.

We would lay stress on the extent of our concession, which implies in effect that the limitation and reduction of armaments will not affect large armies.

M. Westman (Sweden) said that, like Mr. Gibson, the Swedish delegation had not changed its opinion on substantial points but would also be prepared to make a concession.

A limitation of land armaments which only extends to troops serving with the colours will press very hardly on countries which only maintain professional armies or have only very small trained reserves, and also on countries which have a conscription system with a very short period of military service and which thus could not make any further reduction without reducing the annual contingent itself.

Such a principle of disarmament might very easily mean that countries having a long period of military service will maintain the whole of their available forces intact at the outbreak of war, whereas the forces of the other countries would be very appreciably reduced.

Such a result is, in our view, far from satisfactory.

If at the present stage of our work the Swedish delegation is to withdraw its opposition to a decision, reached by the Commission by a large majority, to prepare a text on the basis of the limitation of effectives with the colours, with no limitation of trained reserves, it is because we hope that appreciable results will be attained in other fields of disarmament.

M. Litvinoff expressed his delegation's disappointment at the concession made by the American delegation.

"It is quite obvious", he said, "that unless the draft convention provides for the reduction of trained reserves and war material, the whole work of the Disarmament Conference will only lead to a certain quite insignificant reduction of effectives in service, that is to some diminution of war budgets in respect to the maintenance of effectives. This reduction of budgets will be of an extremely limited nature inasmuch as provision for the equipment of armies and for military stock will not be taken off them and will not be reduced."

I have not been sent here for the furtherance of the specific interests of my own country, nor for agreement with other countries,—based on their taking into consideration the special interests of my country,—in exchange for concessions to their interests. I am authorised to declare that any agreement on the reduction of all sorts of arms, of all armed forces, both effectives in service and trained reserves, will be acceptable for the Union of Republics which I represent, if the same reduction applies equally to other countries.

The Soviet delegation will therefore continue to defend and support all proposals extending the scope of disarmament. The Soviet delegation considers the reduction of reserves as an essential and integral part of the real reduction of armaments. To renounce the principle of the reduction of trained reserves will mean the renunciation of disarmament in general, and the ruin of any hopes for any satisfactory solution, whatsoever of the problem of disarmament by the Preparatory Commission and the coming conference.

M Solal (Poland) observed that it was not entirely accurate to say that countries which were opposed to a limitation of trained reserves had not hitherto made any concessions.

"I would draw your attention", he said, "to the fact that the preliminary draft convention before us has been subjected to a first reading and that this first reading affords a striking proof of the conciliatory spirit shown by all States, including those which are now opposing the limitation of trained reserves. The draft Convention now under discussion would not exist if no concession had been made by these States."

As regards the limitation of trained reserves, I am personally of the opinion that the arguments submitted by certain delegations in favour of this limitation, while they are deserving of respect, are not all entirely logical.

We must do one of two things—we must either limit trained reserves in all their forms or we cannot limit them at all.

It is not possible to limit athletic organisations whose members receive military training. It is not even possible to control them, and we all know that in a large number of countries there are vast organisations which really constitute trained reserves and to which the provisions of the Convention can never apply.

Those who are in favour of the limitation of trained reserves appear to forget that by reducing effectives you are indirectly reducing trained reserves. Since, for the reason I have just mentioned, it is not possible to limit all trained reserves let us confine ourselves for the present to limiting them indirectly by limiting peacetime effectives. By so doing we shall, I think, be taking the first step towards the goal desired by all countries. I feel sure that public opinion will be content even with very small progress and will be far more satisfied than if it were to learn that the Convention had broken down because it had not been able to settle this thorny question of effective and trained reserves.

Lord Cushendun stated that, although the British delegation had not changed its views as regards the limitation of trained reserves, it would be ready, like the American and other delegations, to make a concession. He continued:

I want to insist that we have not changed our opinion, but I think it is not sufficiently realised perhaps, that to include trained reserves is a system which cannot be combined with a system of conscription. I have thought a great deal over the matter and I see very great difficulties in grafting on to a system of conscription any effective limitation of trained reserves as a matter of administrative difficulty. I am quite aware that this morning Count Bernstorff did intimate, or suggest, a scheme of different values for different classes of reserves, and he intimates the opinion that upon those lines it might be possible.

Well without having had an opportunity of carefully considering what he said and the inference to be drawn from it, I think it would be very complicated and probably quite unsatisfactory to make any estimate of that sort, and therefore it seems to me that conscription and limitation of trained reserves are closely bound up with each other. I need not say that Great Britain is opposed to conscription. We have never had it in our history, with the single exception of the emergency of the Great War. Immediately the war was over, we went back to the voluntary system and of course we naturally think that our system is the best. Not only do we think it is the best on all grounds, but it appears to me to be clear that you cannot have a really far-reaching and effective system of limitation and reduction of armaments combined with a system which enables a country to depend on the whole of its manhood at the outbreak of war. That is our view, but we realise it is one which does not largely prevail on the continent of Europe, and we are anxious to get something done. We do not want to run our heads against a brick wall, and as Mr Gibson, and, I think, Mr Rutgers, said this morning we recognise that we should only be obstructive of real progress if we insist upon our view. But let me add that this is not, we hope and believe, the final work which will be undertaken in the direction of disarmament. Let us recognise that all we are doing now is laying the foundation. We are taking the first step in the direction of disarmament—an enormous movement—a movement that twenty or thirty years ago no one would have believed possible, in that all the nations of the world should be simultaneously gathered together to determine upon a system of disarmament.

General Tsiang Tsoying (China) said that China had no trained reserves and

could not conceive of a draft convention for the reduction of armaments which failed to take account of trained reserves. He added that his delegation believed that it had furnished the key to the problem in its proposal for the abolition of compulsory military service.

Following these statements, the President noted that a large majority of the Commission agreed that the Convention should not deal with the limitation of trained reserves.

b) *Formations organised on a military basis*. — During the drafting of the article concerning the limitation of effectives in the 1927 draft convention, the American delegation had made a general reservation with regard to the inclusion in that article of formations organised on a military basis.

On the proposal of M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), the Commission decided to accept this reservation, stating that the Convention would not apply to troops placed under the control of the various States of the American Federation.

c) *Compulsory Military Service*. — In submitting his proposal to the Commission the Chinese representative, General Tsiang Tsoping said that in his opinion, it was the only fundamental solution to the question of the reduction of effectives.

He explained his proposal to the Commission, showing the advantages it presented as regards the maintenance of peace.

If the abolition of acts of aggression, he said, is to be the aim of our present work, the most practical and feasible way to obtain it is, in our opinion, the abolition of compulsory service, which will not only limit the possibility of large scale aggression, but will also reduce and limit the spirit of war.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that for his part he had withdrawn his proposal for the abolition of compulsory service because he realised that the majority of the Commission could not accept the proposal and he desired to make a concession.

Now that another delegation has moved the abolition of compulsory military service I desire to say that I entirely associate myself with the arguments which have been advanced by the Chinese delegation, and if the matter is brought to a vote I shall my vote for the abolition of compulsory service.

M. Litvinoff said that he was not opposed in principle to the Chinese proposal.

The President recalled that the question of conscription had been discussed at length by the Commission and its military Sub-Commission and asked the Chinese delegation not to insist on maintaining it.

General Tsiang Tsoping said that he reserved his right to lay the question before the Conference.

d) *Limitation and Reduction*. — M. Litvinoff proposed to substitute the words "reduce appreciably" for the words "limit" in Article A (Effectives). In the connection an exchange of views took place in the Commission with regard to the meaning of the words "limitation" and "reduction".

M. Valdes Mendevilla (Cuba) put forward the legal and political arguments which, in his opinion, would make it impossible to suppress the word "limitation".

In regard to the legal aspect, the great majority of the delegations here present as representatives of the State Members of the League, cannot depart from the principles of the Covenant and the terms of reference given by the Assembly, which stand for our constitution and our law. The Covenant makes the reduction of armaments dependent on the four following conditions: that it should be consistent with national safety, that international obligations should be enforced, and that the geographical situation and circumstances of each State should be taken into account. That is to say, it allows of a simple limitation in the sense you have just indicated for those countries whose armaments



a too small in view of the circumstances referred to. The Assembly, having created the "Preparatory Commission for the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments" (for which the name "Disarmament Conference" is merely an abbreviation), laid down last September in very definite terms, that it was necessary to come to the end of the first stage in the reduction and limitation of armament. For this reason, which is a legal one and a very important one, it seems impossible to reject the idea of limitation and consider only that of reduction of armament—still less that of any appreciable or substantial reduction.

There are further, very important political considerations which make it essential to avoid any excessively exclusive or rigid terms in the draft Convention.

We must never forget that the draft we are preparing is not intended to become a Convention for one or two continents, but a general Convention binding the whole world.

It must, however, be recognised that with respect to these problems of the reduction or limitation of armaments, the Latin American nations are, generally speaking, in a position appreciably different from that of other parts of the world.

I fancy the Commission is unanimous in desiring that a large number of Latin American delegations should be present at the future Conference. For my own part I will merely say that I earnestly hope so, for otherwise the presence of a small number of them would give an entirely false impression of the cooperation of that vast and important part of the world in the termination of the first stage of our great work. To make their participation possible, however, it is essential that there should be no rigidity in the terms of the draft Convention, because it is a general Convention and we are preparing a draft that should be adaptable to the different situation I have referred to, with which you are all familiar from the document before you.

M. Polin Jacquemyns (Belgium) said that the Commission had a two-fold object:

It should be understood, he said, that countries which have already sufficiently reduced their armaments should for the present be allowed to maintain that limit without prejudice to any further reductions.

M. Miasaigh (France) observed that the Military Sub-Commission had defined the expression "limitation of armaments" as follows:

The limitation of armaments means 'the fixing of the level of armaments which the countries undertake not to exceed. We have been working in the basis of this definition for several sessions. I do not therefore understand the point of the present discussion. We have not been called upon to fix the figures. Eventual reductions will be the result of the difference between the limits fixed by the Conference and the armament which the State had, or might have had, before the Conference.'

M. Litvinoff reminded the Commission that it had adopted a resolution containing the word "reduction."

Count Bernstorff noted that M. Valdes Mende's statement was not in conflict with the principle for which the German delegation had been working—that is, a certain levelling of armaments.

Lord Cushandun thought it would be difficult to substitute the word "reduction" for "limitation" without going beyond the provisions of Article 8 of the Covenant.

Article 8 lays it down that there shall be reduction to the level which is compatible with national safety. We cannot tell at the present moment what nation, if any, have already reduced to that level, consequently if we were to insist upon reduction as well as limitation in the present Convention we might very well be going beyond the obligations of Article 8.

On this occasion he gave definite figures concerning the reductions to which Great Britain had already proceeded as regards effectives and military expenditure.

Resuming the debate, the President pointed out that there was no need to

change the drafting of Article A which, in its present form, allowed of any reductions that might be deemed possible

## 7 Material

This was adopted in 1927 on the limitation of material for land armaments took the form of two different proposals, one submitted by the German delegation and based on tables giving a numerical list of authorised material, the other presented by the French delegation and based on the limitation of budget expenditure. On that occasion the American delegation had submitted a reservation of a general character on "the failure to include provisions for the limitation of material both in the hands of forces serving with the colours and reserve material of land and air forces"

The Japanese and Italian delegations made a general reservation touching the German proposal. At the 21<sup>st</sup> session the Soviet delegation submitted a proposal based to some extent on the general lines of the German proposal.

The discussion on the limitation of land and air material in reserve lasted for 140 days and included more than twenty statements by sixteen delegates. The discussion began with a statement of the American representative, Mr Gibson, who, after recalling that in 1927 the American delegation had endeavoured to persuade other delegations that material in reserve should be limited, announced that in this matter as in that of trained reserves which had been discussed earlier, the American delegation while maintaining its convictions, stood ready to defer to the conviction of the majority of those Powers whose defence was primarily military.

During the debate two arguments were put forward, one, mainly supported by the German delegation provided for the direct limitation of material by the establishment of maximum numerical limits for each category of material. The other proposal, whose principal supporter was the French delegation, provided for the indirect limitation of material by limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material. The Italian and Japanese delegations adhered to the latter system during the discussion.

The partisans of direct limitation pointed out that this method alone enabled States to know the armaments in respect of material possessed by other States and to restrict the possibility of aggression, it prevented the compensation by material factors of a reduction of effectives, and it was perfectly feasible because it had been applied in execution of the provisions of the Peace Treaties concerning disarmament.

The opponents declared that the direct method would restrict the freedom of internal organisation as regard to the armies of individual countries, that it was difficult to compare land armaments, that this method would be illusory in view of the difficulty of defining and limiting the manufacture of spare parts, that it would operate unfairly against smaller countries which were obliged to buy war material from other countries, and might even compel them to set up national war industries that this method was calculated to arouse suspicion and distrust and, finally, that it was difficult to conceive how it could be applied without international supervision, which most countries did not seem able to accept for the moment.

The supporters of the indirect method of limitation through budgets observed that this system was extremely elastic, that it made it possible to take account of general economic conditions or any special conditions in each country, that it was easy to understand, that the progress of such limitation could be followed with the help of public documents and that there would be no difficulties as regards control. The adversaries of this system thought that this method did not cover the material in existence at the date of the coming into force of the Convention, that the information it gave was confined to the commercial value of stocks, without

take any account of his military and political situation in the case of emergency with a view to a decision.

The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change. This system would be more comparable to the United States, one of which is due to the American Union leader.

With reference to the statement he had made in 1932, and recommended system of public or emergency.

Some suggestions were made, therefore, as to the system of public or emergency, and the possibility of applying it to the American situation. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

The Government has accepted and still has the same policy of public or emergency, but it is not a question of emergency. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

At the end of the day the President noted that the Commission was unanimous in its decision to accept the 1933 budget without any change. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

Subsequently the American delegation submitted the following resolution:

The Commission is of the opinion that the 1933 budget is a reasonable one, and that it should be accepted without any change. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

Resolved:

That the Commission is of the opinion that the 1933 budget is a reasonable one, and that it should be accepted without any change. The American delegation said that it could accept the 1933 budget without any change.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 0, with 1 abstention.

The President noted that the Commission was unanimous in its decision to accept the 1933 budget without any change.

Count Bernadine said that the American delegation had accepted the 1933 budget without any change.

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have been eliminated which cannot however, be omitted from the Convention if the latter is to have any real effect.

The Commission has therefore lost sight of its task, at any rate as far as the disarmament of land forces is concerned.

For years past I have been co-operating with all my strength in the Commission's work and I have shouldered in all its responsibilities. But my Government has never left it for one moment in doubt—and in this connection I would remind you of the speech made by the German Chancellor at the last Assembly and of my own statements in this Commission—that it could not accept, even as a first stage, a solution which would not include all the forms of armaments, and which would not bring about an appreciable reduction in the excessive armaments of the present day. Such a solution would not correspond with the principles either of the Treaties or of the Covenant. I therefore find myself obliged to dissociate myself definitely from the programme which the majority of this Commission has just drawn up and to leave it henceforth with the sole responsibility for the preparation of the Conference as its course is being shaped at the present moment.

I am almost unable to tell you once more how much I regret the turn which this Commission's debates have taken. My regrets and my criticisms would be even more keen if I did not remind you that at present we are still only in the preparatory stage. It is not in this Commission, but at either discussions and especially those of the Disarmament Conference that the final political decision of the whole problem will be taken.

In view of the gravity of the situation, I therefore appeal to all these Governments. Pending the opening of the Disarmament Conference, let them try and understand at last what is required by public opinion, and listen to the more and more urgent voice of the peoples of the world. Let them give their delegates other instructions than those which have inspired the work of this Commission: instructions in true conformity with the aim of the future Conference which is we must not forget to bring about an effective reduction of armaments.

In reply to this statement, the President, M. Politis, said that it was, perhaps, rather early to pronounce upon the value of the work being done or on the degree of limitation and reduction which would be the outcome of the Conference.

It must not be forgotten that in Article A (Limitation of effectives) we have embodied an essential principle whose practical effect will depend on the figures which the Conference will enter in the tables annexed to this article.

Count Bernstorff has said that he left to the Commission the responsibility for what it had decided. I think it would be more correct to say that each delegation bears the responsibility for its attitude whatever that may be in regard to each system proposed. The advantage of our discussion which a public is to give public opinion an opportunity to judge ultimately of the views which are put forward here.

### 8 Close of the Session — Future Work

At the end of the above discussion, the Commission decided to adjourn its examination of the other points on its agenda—naval material budget expenditure, general provisions (control), etc. It instructed its President to fix the date of its next meeting and asked the naval Powers concerned to inform him of the progress of their negotiations, so as to enable him to convene the Commission with a full knowledge of facts.

This decision was preceded and followed by statements which may be classified under the headings:

1 *Naval Disarmament* — The Japanese, British, French and Italian delegates informed the Commission that their Governments had warmly welcomed Mr Gibson's statement of April 2nd, and that they would give his suggestions their most careful attention. They asked the Commission to leave the principal naval Powers sufficient time for the examination and voted their Governments' desire to do all in their power to facilitate and hasten a solution.

M. Sato said

In the declaration he made on April 22nd last, Mr. Gibson pointed out that the essential object of disarmament was not merely limitation but in every case an effective reduction of armaments. The Japanese Government entirely shares this point of view. It has indeed, on many occasions expressed a similar opinion. It feels, however, that the moment has not yet come to state its views on the problems that constitute the very basis of the question, such as that on which the arrangement in force for certain categories of vessels is founded, particularly as the new American proposal only concerns the method of estimating equivalent naval values.

Lord Cushendun observed that it was impossible to say how long it would take to study the American suggestion. He said

We have not seen the proposals yet, but I have no doubt they will be communicated to the different Governments by the Government of the United States. Each Government will then have to examine them carefully to see whether they offer a prospect of agreement. I have no doubt that thereafter there will have to be communications between the various Governments most interested in this question and it is quite obvious that that is a process which may take some time. It may not take a very long time, on the other hand, it may take a considerable time. It depends a great deal upon the nature of the proposals to be made, the technicalities to be discussed and the opportunities for examining what they are.

M. Massigli assured the Commission that the French Government would examine the suggestions with the firm desire of enabling the Commission to resume its work and carry it to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible, and also because it was anxious to support any arrangement which would conduce to a general solution of this problem and which, without compromising any vital interests, would take account of the special situation of the various countries.

The American delegate, Mr. Gibson, said that since making his statement of April 22nd he had learned that certain other Governments were making analogous studies which should, of course, be taken into account in any general discussion.

He explained the meaning of the American proposal concerning the "equivalent of value" and recognised that the best method of furthering a successful conclusion was to give the Powers concerned sufficient time to study the question.

2. *Question of Supervision* — The draft Convention of 1927 included a series of provisions concerning the supervision of the execution of the Convention, drafted by the French delegation. In 1927 these provisions had given rise to controversy. During the sixth session, the various references made to them showed that there was still considerable divergence of opinion on this point, a circumstance which caused the French delegation to make a statement containing the following passage:

So strong is our desire to discover a solution that will meet with general approval, that the French delegation has re-examined the question of supervision which is an essential element of M. Paul Boncour's draft. We are still convinced that if any sort of attempt is made to go beyond the general framework within which the future draft must be worked out, he maintained, the whole problem of supervision will cease to exist in all its aspects. In that case we should certainly prefer to maintain the *status quo*, proposal as they stand because they are founded on those principles to which the French Government still adheres. In the present state however of the facts we are preparing it would seem to be possible to discover solutions which would provide the Contracting States with those guarantees they are entitled to claim without violating any such opposition as was envisaged by the French draft of 1927.

Before the Commission adjourns its work I therefore wish to state that the French delegation has now decided to substitute in spite of its original proposal contained in the text of Chapter V as it left the first reading certain simpler and more general proposals governing the essential point for which provision must be made in the draft Convention: exchange and centralisation

of information, settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, steps to be taken in the case of any infringement of the same, having regard more particularly to the special position of States non-Members of the League,—naturally without prejudice to the procedure which States Members may be bound to follow

M. Massigli added that to enable the Members of the Commission to study these proposals at their leisure, the French delegation would transmit them to the President without waiting for the next meeting to be convened

The American delegate thanked the French delegate for this concession, saying

It is not an overstatement to say that in all our previous discussions it was the question of international supervision and control which divided us most fundamentally. It was a question that involved the delicate subject of state sovereignty and was something that many of us could not accept, not only because of our disbelief in its efficacy, but for many other reasons, which, happily it is no longer necessary to enumerate

Surely, Mr. President, there is no one in this room to-day who does not feel that we are appreciably nearer to our goal, which is and which remains, the completion of a single text of the draft Convention which we have been discussing for two years. That agreement can be reached only by mutual concession, and that it can be reached only in this way, has been clear for a long time. But I am the first to recognize that concession is not always easy. It often means the sacrifice for the common benefit, of a principle held with conviction, and as such I for one, value the concession just made by M. Massigli, in its true light, and pay sincere tribute to the spirit which prompts it

3 *General Statement by M. Litvinoff* — M. Litvinoff said that the results of the sixth session had been entirely negative. He set forth the principal proposals rejected during the session suggesting that it was useless to convene the Commission anew and asked that the Conference should be summoned promptly

If nevertheless, we still urge a speedy convocation of the Conference, it is because we hope that the people of all countries who are the principal motive power in the international campaign for disarmament and peace, learning of the fruitlessness of the work of the Preparatory Commission, will so increase their pressure on their Governments, that the latter will be forced to take up at the Conference itself a position much more in correspondence with their desires and demands

The Soviet delegation feel no disappointment whatsoever. It does not regret its participation in the Commission, nor the time which it would seem to have spent in vain. By its presence in the Commission and its proposals in the sphere of the utmost disarmament, it has happened in the busy time when it was attempted to circulate here of the Soviet Union as an obstacle in the path of general disarmament

It is willing, in the same spirit of readiness for sacrifices and real concessions for the sake of disarmament, and in the same spirit of peace, to come to the Disarmament Conference

In reply, the President pointed out that it was not for him to pass his opinion on the pessimism expressed by M. Litvinoff. He added

M. Litvinoff will at least allow—I am sure he will agree with us on this point—that we are working in a glass house, both in the literal and in the figurative sense. Opinions have been freely expressed here and no one can deny—M. Litvinoff least of all—that absolute freedom of speech is allowed here. The public has heard what every delegation has said, and it is the public whom we regard as sole judge of whether we have done well or ill

However, I was very much gratified—and I think the Commission will agree with me—to hear M. Litvinoff's closing word in which he led us to hope that he could also make concessions in a spirit of international concord and peace when the time comes for the Conference to draw up in final form the First Convention on the Limitation and Reduction of armaments

Before closing the session, the President gave a brief survey of the work done

Commercial agreements and conventions between Austria and France, Sweden and Turk<sup>y</sup>, Norway and Poland

Agreements on local questions between Greece and Czechoslovakia, and Latvia and Sweden

Conventions between Hungary and the Serb Great Slavonic Kingdom (Belgrade February 22nd, 1923) concerning insurance contract in Austrian and Hungarian crowns, the treatment of private insurance companies, and the settlement of questions relating to the property of department, towns and villages divided by the frontier resulting from the Treaty of Trianon, presented by Hungary.

An exchange of Notes between Belgium and France (Paris May 7<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>, 1928) replacing the agreements of 1895 (renewed in 1900, 1906 and 1910) concerning the notification of cases of infectious human and animal diseases in the Franco-Belgian frontier district, presented by Belgium

## 2 — COMIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council in December 1929 on the instructions of the 20<sup>th</sup> Assembly met at Geneva from April 1930 to April 1931, to establish a systematic survey of the field of international law with a view to codification and to study the methodical classification of conventions with a view to publishing them from time to time in the form of a code.

The Committee was attended by M. Dionisio Professor of International Law at Pavia University, Member of the *Consiglio dei Ministri* in the Italian Foreign Ministry, M. Gustavo Guerrero former Foreign Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister of Salvador in France, and M. Walter Schücking Professor at Kiel University.

The Committee proceeded to a thorough study of the question on its agenda examining more than four hundred and fifty conventions, and drew up a report for the Council.

## IV — The Technical Organisations

### 1 — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

#### *3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency*

The Diplomatic Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, convened under the auspices of the League met at Geneva from April 24<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> May 1931. The Conference was the result of a request, submitted by the French Government in 1925, that the Council should investigate the question of counterfeiting currency.

The Conference drew up a Convention with a Protocol and Final Act aiming at the most efficient prevention of the offence of counterfeiting currency by various legislative and administrative measures. For certain of the Contracting Parties this involves the obligation to modify their domestic penal codes and to take concerted administrative measures to prevent import and export of forgers, paper punishment.

One of the results of the discussions of the Conference will be the convocation of an international congress of national police officers dealing with the suppression of counterfeiting currency. It was also recommended that an enquiry should be made into international law which might be tried with a view to preventing the counterfeiting of other financial instruments and documents (certificates, cheques, bill of exchange, etc.)

The Conference was attended by delegations from thirty-five States, of which the twenty-two following signed the Convention, the Protocol and the Final Act at the end of the meeting: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following States, who were also represented at the Conference, reserved their accession: Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United States.

The Conference was presided over by M. Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. It appointed as Vice Presidents Mr. Wilson (United States) and M. Seiberler (Austria).

The object of its discussions was a preliminary draft convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, prepared by the Mixed Committee set up by the Council on the advice of the Financial Committee. Two Committees were set up by the Conference: one to study legal questions raised in the convention the other to study administrative questions.

The main provisions of the Convention and its annexes are analysed below.

## ARTICLE I

The object of the Convention is to render more effective the prevention and punishment of counterfeiting currency, the word "currency" being understood to mean paper money (including bank notes) and metallic money, the circulation of which is legally authorised.

For this purpose the Contracting Parties recognise that the following should be punishable as ordinary crimes:

- (1) The fraudulent making or altering of currency which is means as employed;
- (2) The fraudulent uttering of counterfeit currency;
- (3) The introduction into a country or the receiving or obtaining of counterfeit currency with intent to utter and with knowledge that it is counterfeit;
- (4) Attempts to commit and involuntary participation in the foregoing acts;
- (5) The fraudulent making, receiving or obtaining of instruments or other articles particularly adapted for the counterfeiting or altering of currency.

Each of the acts enumerated is a distinct offence, and no distinction is made in the scale of punishments between acts relating to domestic and foreign currency. In countries where the principle of the international recognition of previous convictions is recognised, foreign convictions for offences of counterfeiting currency will be recognised for the purpose of establishing habitual criminality. In so far as penal practices are admitted under domestic law, foreign penal practices, including if necessary, the death, Contracting Parties have solemnly agreed, will be recognised as right and due to the inhabitants of the country.

The Convention contains provisions concerning the extradition of offenders, which are, according to the laws of the different countries, but which are general as to preventing offenders from escaping punishment by residence in a foreign country or in a country other than that in which the offence has been committed.

There are also provisions for the seizure and confiscation of counterfeit currency, and of the instruments used for counterfeiting. The Convention provides that a central office shall be established in each of the Contracting countries to investigate cases of counterfeit currency and that the offices will correspond directly with each other. There are stipulations regarding the organisation and working of these offices, the institution of a central international office with which the national



offices will correspond and the transmission of letters or request (1) relating to offences of counterfeiting currency.

It is specified that the participation of High Contracting Party in the Convention shall not be interpreted as affecting that Party's general attitude towards criminal jurisdiction as a question of international law. The Convention, moreover, does not affect the principle that the offences referred to should in each country without ever being allowed impunity be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the general rule of its domestic law.

The Contracting Parties agree that any disputes arising between them regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation. Should any Contracting Parties involved in such a dispute not be signatories to the Court Protocol the dispute will be referred to another arbitral tribunal. The Convention is open to all States Members of the League and to all non Member States invited to accede.

Ratification of the Convention or accession by any Contracting Party implies that the latter's legislative and administrative organisation are in conformity with the rules of the Convention. In the absence of an contrary declaration by the Contracting Parties the provisions of the Convention do not apply to colonies, overseas territories, protectorate or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

The Convention will come into force when five ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

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In the Protocol annexed to the Convention it is specified

(1) That the falsification of a stamp on a note when the effect of such a stamp is to make that note valid in a given country, shall be regarded as falsification of the note.

(2) That the Convention does not affect the right of the Parties freely to regulate, according to their domestic law, questions as to the institution and conduct of prosecutions, the prerogative of pardon or mercy and the right to amnesty.

(3) That the rule stating that certain acts are regarded as distinct offences if committed in different countries in no way modifies internal regulations establishing penalties in the event of concurrent offences. It does not prevent the same individual, who is both forger and utterer, from being prosecuted a forger only.

(4) That States are required to execute letters of request only, within the limits provided by their domestic law.

The Protocol mentions reservations submitted by the Indian and Chinese Governments concerning extradition, and by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning ratification. It also contains statements by the Swiss and U. S. S. R. Governments relating to special circumstances.

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The Final Act contains the following principal recommendations:

(1) The Council is requested to communicate the text of the Convention and Protocol for signature or for accession to all Members of the League and to non Member States where it considers it desirable.

(2) Governments which have signed the Convention are invited to notify the Secretary General of their situation in regard to ratification, should such ratification not have been deposited within three years from the date of signature.

(1) Or letters rogatory.

(3) Governments are invited to take as far as possible, even before ratification administrative measures for the organization of the services provided for in the Convention.

(4) They are also requested to notify the League of the existence of a central office for the prevention of counterfeiting currency. As soon as fifteen central offices have been created the first conference of the representatives of these offices may be summoned by the Council. It is suggested that, pending the creation of an international central office, Governments should continue to have recourse to the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna.

(5) It is further recommended that the central national offices should study the prevention of counterfeiting other securities (shares and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.) and that the League should consider the desirability of preparing an international convention on this subject.

Other recommendations concern the unification on an international basis of rules for the extradition of accused or convicted persons with a view to securing really effective suppression of crime, the direct communication of letters of request concerning cases of counterfeiting currency in preference to using diplomatic channels, and the regulation by international convention of the despatch and execution of letters of request so as to produce a uniform system of rules.

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Finally, on the proposal of M. Pella (Roumania), an optional protocol was laid before the Conference by which Contracting Parties undertake, in their mutual relations to consider the acts covered by the Convention as ordinary offences from the point of view of extradition.

The Optional Protocol has so far been agreed to by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

In his closing speech M. Pospisil described as follows the work of the Conference:

It is certain that, in the general acceptance of the term, there is nothing exceptional in the Convention we have just adopted. But I am none the less convinced that it is an important international act and for this very reason may render more lasting services to mankind.

Though we have encountered divergences leading down to the very root of legal systems, firmly anchored and consecrated by centuries of evolution, we have, without losing sight of practical requirements and feasibility, advanced along the path of international unification, co-operation and solidarity.

We have also made some progress in regard to the vexed question of extradition—the complexity and gradation of which are due to the fact that it not only belongs to the relatively limited domain of the technical questions with which we have dealt but also concerns the important political principles which permeate the whole work of the League of Nations.

The direct object of our work—the more effective prevention and suppression of counterfeit currency—achieved in an appreciable manner by the Convention. In the clauses adopted we have laid down the principle that the counterfeiting of currency is an ordinary offence, and in this difficult matter we have found a formula which, if not entirely satisfactory as regards the letter—and we have taken a great deal of trouble to draft this letter—we do not mean a vague one if you can reckon with the sincere and loyal understanding of the spirit of the Convention and it is difficult to conceive that it should be otherwise.

We have made a joint effort, which has not been an useless one to refuse to allow person guilty of counterfeiting currency to escape punishment.

It is a well known fact that the efficacy of a law depends in a large measure upon its necessity being recognised by public opinion. I think it is possible to state that our Convention is supported by a universal conviction of this kind.

*by General Wright, Member of the Economic Committee.*

The twenty-eighth session of the Economic Committee was held in Geneva from April 8th to 12th, with M. Friedländer (Germany) in the Chair. The session was preceded by a consultation with experts on the sugar question.

The agenda included a study of relations between bilateral treaties based on the most favoured nation clause and multilateral conventions, collective action for tariff reduction, the coal and sugar problem, bills of exchange, industrial protection in customs nomenclature, industrial agreements, statistics and economic tendencies and the peace.

1 *The most favoured nation clause — Relations between bilateral treaties and multilateral economic conventions* — The Economic Committee completed its study of this question and decided to transmit its conclusions to the Council proposing that it should communicate them to States, together with the results of its work in regard to tariffs and treaty-making policy.

At the Geneva Conference for the conclusion of a Convention on Import and Export Prohibition and Restrictions (1927), the question had arisen whether non-party States could in virtue of bilateral agreements based on the most favoured nation clause claim the benefit of any advantages mutually conceded by the signatories to the Convention. The Committee examined this problem in connection with its study of the most favoured nation clause in commercial treaties. During the discussion several of its members observed that in certain cases, countries would have little or no interest in according to multilateral economic conventions if, by invoking the most favoured nation clause in bilateral agreements, they could claim as of right, without incurring a corresponding obligation, that the obligations contracted by signatories of a multilateral convention should apply to themselves. It was even urged that such a possibility might seriously impair the whole future economic work of the League and that the only means of averting the danger would be to adopt the rule that the most favoured nation clause in bilateral commercial treaties should not affect multilateral economic conventions. It was however, objected that a clause of this kind would not only be contrary to the Economic Committee's recommendations aiming at the unlimited application of the most favoured nation clause but might be misunderstood in countries whose commercial relations were based on this clause and even give rise to a hostile attitude toward the League's economic work. Other members argued that a State might possibly be unable to undertake the commitments of an international economic convention and that it could hardly be asked to give up, in bilateral commercial treaties, the right to refuse differential treatment on the part of one or more other States.

In these circumstances the Committee felt unable to propose a uniform solution for the moment. It was, however, unanimously of opinion that, although a reservation concerning multilateral conventions might in some cases be legitimate, it could only be justified in the case of general multilateral conventions aiming at the improvement of international economic relations, and not in the case of special convention, concluded by certain countries to attain particular ends, the benefit of which the signatories could, by such procedure, be returning other States which might, by invoking most favoured nation treatment, derive legitimate advantages.

The Committee considered that this reservation should be expressly stipulated and should not deprive a non-signatory of a multilateral convention of advantages enjoyed either under the national laws of a signatory State or under a bilateral agreement concluded by the latter with another non-signatory State. It was of opinion that this reservation should not apply to cases in which a State claiming the advantages of a multilateral convention, though not according to it, would be prepared to grant full reciprocity in the matter.

The Committee finally expressed the view that countries agreeing to insert in bilateral agreements based on the most favoured nation clause a reservation in accordance with the above principle, would not be acting contrary to the recommendations of the Economic Conference or in a manner inconsistent with the objects of the League.

2 *Cement and a view for tariff reduction.* - In the course of its enquiry, the Committee noted that a large number of countries concerned in the production of and trade in cement would be willing to take part in a meeting to examine the customs regime applicable to that product. As, however, it was unable to form a definite opinion with regard to certain Latin American countries which played an important part in the international cement trade, it considered it preferable, before coming to a decision, to arrange for a consultation between experts of the cement industry, to take place in the early autumn. A delegation was appointed (M. Trendelenburg, M. Schuller, M. Serruys and Sir Sydney Chapman) to proceed to this consultation. It was decided, subject to such modifications as the delegation might make in the list, to invite experts from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States.

The other products in connection with which the Committee is studying the possibility of collective action are iron and steel, wood, leather, fresh fruit and vegetables etc. It will pursue this investigation with the aid of reports and notes prepared by its members.

3 *Coal* - Following the consultations on the subject of coal, the Committee prepared a preliminary report for the Council outlining the more characteristic international aspects of the problem.

Considering that further consultations would be necessary before drawing up conclusions or recommendations, the Committee expressed the desire to consult experts acquainted with all important aspects of the question (production, labour, trade and consumption). It added that it had already studied a mass of material prepared by experts or collected by its members in their respective countries, by the League Secretariat and by the International Labour Office.

4 *Sugar* - A consultation between experts of the sugar industry, held at Geneva from April 4th to 6th, provided the Committee with a large part of the data necessary to obtain a general insight into the position of the sugar industry.

The experts' attention had been focused on two main points - the possibility of stabilising production for a number of years and joint measures to increase consumption and they had expressed the opinion that agreements between producers must be concluded before such measures could be put into practice. The Committee, noting this conclusion pointed out that it could not assume any responsibility or take any initiative in the matter but must confine itself to keeping in close touch with the development and progress of such agreements, it would bear this factor in mind in its final report to the Council on the position of the sugar industry.

In view of the bearing of the question of beet sugar on various agricultural problems, the Committee decided to consult experts on this subject during its next session.

The following took part in the first consultation:

M. de Albuquerque d'Oray (Portugal), M. Lucien Bauduin, President of the *Société Générale des Fabricants de Sucre de Belgique*, Mr B. A. Forster, of the firm of Carlsberg, London, M. Garmikoff, Director of the Danish Sugar Factories, Copenhagen, M. P. van Gerdyn, Director of the Netherlands Branch of the *Proefstation voor de Javaansche Industrie* at Amsterdam, M. Gupta, Assistant Trade Commissioner for India in London, M. J. Hartmann, Director of the Czech Sugar Industry Association, M. H. Fisher, President of the *Conseil Central des Fabricants de Sucre de France*, M. H. Eriksson, Expert Engineer of the Swedish Association of Sugar Factories, M. Albert Hudec (Hungary), M. van Ioor of the *Zentral-Süßler-Maschinenbau*, Amsterdam, M. Luis Marino Perez, Secretary of the Cuban Commission for Economic Defence, M. Ench Rabinovich, Director

of the firm Rabbinhgc and Gieseler and of the *Deutsche Zuckerbau A G*, M. Ernesto Russi, Director and Adviser of the National Association of Sugar Producers of Italy, M. Joseph Zychlinski, President of the *Crédit Foncier* and the Council of the Polish Sugar Industry

5 *Bills of Exchange* — The Committee examined replies from twenty three States concerning the report and the proposals of the Committee of Jurists studying the unification of laws on bills of exchange and cheques — the great majority being in favour of a conference. Unofficial information was received, moreover, that certain Governments which had not yet replied were of the same opinion

6 *Indirect Protectionism* — The Committee resumed its discussion of the question of indirect protectionism with special reference to the scope to be given to this enquiry. It decided to extend its investigations to all Government measures (other than tariffs and prohibitions) that might have the direct or indirect effect of reinforcing protection or constitute a hindrance to the trade of other countries

The scope of the enquiry once established, the Committee will examine the question of procedure. Meanwhile it will consider in great detail the question of indications showing the origin of foreign goods

7 *Customs Nomenclature* — The Committee took note of the report of its Sub Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature, whose work during its January session had concerned aluminium, cement materials for paper manufacturing paper and cardboard

After hearing M. Figueroa, Chairman of the Sub Committee, on the manner in which the experts proposed to finish their work, the Committee decided to submit the completed nomenclature through Governments to the industrial and commercial circles of all countries. It would then be possible to amend the draft in the light of the observations and suggestions received

8 *Industrial Agreements* — The Committee considered the report on the work of the Jurists who met in March to draw up a systematic and detailed account of laws in various countries on industrial agreements. These experts were of opinion that their task consisted in a detailed enumeration which would facilitate the classification of these laws in groups based on the principles they contained and the purposes they proposed to achieve

Three principal groups were established. The first comprised legislation of a comparatively old type established at an epoch not yet familiar with industrial agreements as known to-day (Latin, British law etc.) the second modern legislation of a prohibitive character starting from the idea of opposing any restriction whatever on commercial competition (American laws), and the third, very recent legislation expressly devised to deal with modern combinations (German and Norwegian laws etc.)

At their next session the experts will thoroughly investigate the origin, essence and methods of each of these groups

9 *Statistics* — The Committee studied three questions referred to it by the Council in connection with the Convention on Economic Statistics. These questions concerned the constitution of a Committee of statistical experts, the arrangement of international statistical meetings at dates and places convenient for the Government representative attending them, the possibility of giving precise definitions and adopting a uniform practice in the use of the terms "gross weight", "net weight" and "legal net weight"

As regards the first point the Committee decided that, before appointing the expert, it would be better to wait the coming into force of the Convention, as regards the second, it concluded that the Secretary General should forward the

Conference resolution to the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and other organisations interested in the question and, as regards the third, it instructed the League Secretariat to collect information on the regulations in force in various countries.

10 *Economic Tendencies affecting the peace of the world* — The Committee came to the conclusion that this question had not reached a stage suitable for the organisation of an expert enquiry leading up to an international conference and decided to continue its preliminary studies and researches. With this object, it decided to get into touch with universities and other institutions interested in economic and other questions of international interest.

Two economists, Professor Bohn (German) and Professor Siegfried (French) have already been consulted. The Committee will proceed to further consultations before taking a decision as to its future procedure.

### c) *Application of the Recommendations of the Economic Conference*

*(Report on the Period May 1928-May 1929)*

A report on the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference from May, 1928, to May, 1929, has been prepared by the League Secretariat as a basis for the work of the May session of the Consultative Economic Committee.

This document, which is analysed below, summarises the present situation in regard to trade, industry, agriculture and various general economic questions. It describes the League's economic work during the past year and concludes with a general survey of the world economic situation in 1929.

*Economic Conditions in 1928* — According to the report, the world economic position, which had greatly improved in 1927, entered in 1928 upon a period of consolidation. The report contains the following passage:

The aggregate production of wealth in 1928 was certainly not below the level of the preceding year. The output of foodstuffs and raw material was either maintained or increased. In the extractive and manufacturing industries, further headway was made in the policy of rationalisation. International trade continued to increase, not only in volume, but also in value. Economic life in general enjoyed the benefit of greater monetary stability, the effects of which were particularly marked in Europe.

But the process of consolidation has been neither uniform nor easy, in many directions there was no advance and even retrogression during the year. That the readaptation of production to demand in a number of industries is still far from having been completed is proved above all by the year's record of unemployment. There has been overproduction in several industries, others have suffered from a falling off in demand, while in others again the process of rationalisation has reduced the labour strength required. The depression in the sugar industry continued, the fight for coal markets became more intense, and the situation of the timber trade, and, in many countries, of the textile industry remained unsatisfactory. Toward the close of the year, there was a distinct falling off in production in certain countries attributable in part to industrial dispute and in part, no doubt, to credit conditions.

The record of the world's productive activity in 1928 shows somewhat different results for agriculture and for industry. Agricultural production as a whole increased considerably, though unevenly, in volume, but, owing to the downward trend of prices, it is difficult to estimate whether there was any substantial increase in total selling value. The data concerning industrial production convey the impression that the rate of advance tended to slacken in 1928. While production generally averaged higher than in recent years, and notable progress was realised in some directions, the record of 1928 was not maintained in all industries or in all countries. On the other hand, the falling tendency of prices was largely arrested during the course of the year, although several important trades continued to suffer from price depression.

The report gives more explicit details for certain countries and for certain special branches of agricultural and industrial activity, mentioning the following particularly important factors

(a) The wheat crop in 1928 was the largest since the war, the world's crop in 1928-1929 was estimated at 110 million quintals, i.e., twice that of the preceding year,

(b) The British rubber restriction scheme put into force in 1922 was abandoned and, as a consequence, the shipments of plantation rubber were 51 per cent in excess of the average for 1922-1927

(c) The sugar market was particularly affected by the abolition of measures restricting output in Cuba by the rapid growth of production in Java, and by new fiscal and protection measures,

(d) The world production of coal was over 55 million tons less than in 1927, a fact due to a lower output in the United States,

(e) The production of crude oil increased considerably in Colombia and Venezuela, the latter country being now the second oil producing country in the world,

(f) The share of Europe in the total production of iron and steel decreased and, in contrast to 1927, the United States steel output again exceeded the combined production of European countries,

(g) Unemployment difficulties were accentuated in a number of countries (Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Union of Soviet Republics), but the situation improved in others (France, Belgium, Italy, Norway).

The commercial situation in 1928 is described as follows

The aggregate value of international trade continued to increase in 1928, but the rate of advance was slower than in 1927. In that year, the recorded value of trade in terms of dollars increased by 4 per cent, in 1928, according to preliminary information covering about 85 per cent of the world total, the corresponding rise amounted to some 3 per cent. The decrease in the general level of gold prices, if any, was probably small, and it may therefore be concluded that, although the actual quantity of goods exchanged internationally increased, the rate of increase was less than in the preceding year when it was estimated at 8 per cent.

The rate of growth in Europe appears to have lagged somewhat behind that achieved in North America and in the world as a whole. The tendency which manifested itself in 1927, when European trade developed by not less than 13 per cent seems to have been reversed.

Within Europe, the headway made was almost entirely due to the Central and Eastern countries and, to a less extent, to the larger imports of the fringe of Northern countries. In Western and Southern Europe (representing about 60 per cent of the trade of the Continent), no marked change in the value of trade is registered.

Complete data for South America are not yet available, but it seems probable that the continent in which trade developed most rapidly during the last twelve months was North America. Canada, indeed, enjoyed a year of unprecedented economic prosperity and her total trade rose by 11 per cent. The United States not only maintained her position as the world's leading commercial country but increased the excess of exports over imports by some 372 million dollars. The gross exports (not net) of capital from the United States, including all forms of investment abroad, are reported to have risen in 1928 by some 102 million dollars as compared with 1927.

From the information available, it would appear that, in all the leading commercial countries of South America, trade continued to develop. Particularly striking are the very substantial increase in the exports of Chile and the continued prosperity in the Argentine, whose trade advanced even beyond the exceptional levels reached in 1927.

Indian exports, which have contracted in recent years, showed a slight recovery while in New Zealand record figures were reached. On the other hand, the exports from Australia were slightly and the imports into Australia very substantially lower than in 1927.

The remarkable stability of prices in 1928 is another fact brought out by the report.

It is difficult to trace any general trend other than the inevitable tendency for the gold price index, now currencies are more generally stabilised, to converge and the consequent upward movement in those countries where the level ruling was below that of the rest of the world.

As regards the financial position, the report states

During the course of the year, further progress was made in the stabilisation of currencies and in the consolidation of public finance. The Italian reform, the elaboration of which was completed in the preceding December, was put into force early in the new year, as was also the Estonian currency reform, which entered into application on January 1st. In the succeeding months, seven other countries—namely, Luxembourg (February), Norway and Sam (April), Greece (May), France (June), Bolivia (July) and Bulgaria (November), established the definite stabilisation of their respective currencies. Further since the close of the year, Roumania has issued an international loan for the same purpose, and a new fixed parity for the lei has been laid down. Preparatory measures with a view to ultimate currency reform are likewise under consideration in China, Japan, Turkey and other countries.

The effect and the earlier currency reforms have resulted in a growing demand for gold on the part of a number of newly established or reorganised central banks, and this demand has been accentuated in the last year or two by a certain change in the policy of countries operating under the gold exchange standard.

*Application of the Recommendation of the Economic Conference Trade* — The report contains an analysis of the results obtained by the three methods recommended by the Economic Conference with a view to the reduction of customs barriers.

(a) *The autonomous action of Governments* had some immediate success. The proposed increases in tariffs contemplated at the time of the Conference were substantially modified. But in 1928 there were no noteworthy reductions of tariffs due to autonomous decisions. It would even seem that there was a tendency towards increased protectionism.

(b) *The conclusion of Bilateral Conventions* resulted in some important reductions in 1927. In 1928, on the other hand, numerous commercial treaties were concluded without resulting in any reduction of tariffs, it may nevertheless be said that there was a satisfactory tendency in favour of the wider application of the most favoured nation clause as recommended by the Conference.

(c) *Multilateral action* (conclusion under the League's auspices of collective agreements with a view to greater liberty of trade) which in 1927 was only just begun, had in 1928 made considerable progress in the direction of multilateral action.

On the first two points the report gives details for thirty-four countries, including the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It draws attention to the increase of tariffs in certain countries, either as a general measure or in respect of certain categories of wares. Forty-two commercial treaties were concluded during the year.

As regards joint action undertaken under the auspices of the League, the report summarises the work accomplished (Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, preparation by the Economic Committee of a doctrine of commercial policy, the conclusion or preparation of collective agreements in regard to certain categories of wares, in particular hides and bones, the drafting of a unified customs nomenclature, an enquiry into indirect protectionism, the preparation of conventions on the treatment of foreigners and the unification of laws on bills of exchange and cheques).

*Industry* — The report describes the progress made in enquiries concerning rationalisation and the scientific organisation of work, as well as the effects of rationalisation on the position of labour. It draws attention to the investigations



which are being conducted in regard to industrial agreements laws and administrative measures concerning such agreements and new economic role, in regard to which the Consultative Committee will be asked for instructions or suggestions.

The report also describes the coal and sugar enquiries and the possibility of international action in regard to these two subjects.

*Agriculture*. — The report gives information on negotiations which have taken place with a view to more effective co-operation between the League and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. It describes the various aspects of the work on agricultural economy, underwritten on an international scale thanks to the efforts of several organisations (including the International Institute of Agriculture, which will submit a separate report to the Consultative Committee). An account is also given of the Economic Committee's work on animal and plant diseases.

*General Questions*. — An account is given of the results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics and of the meeting of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Exemption, and mention is made of the enquiry regarding economic tendencies affecting world peace and concerning the purchasing power of gold.

The report contains a summary of the work of various international organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, etc.

A list given of the publications issued during the year by the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat, in particular, *The Memorandum on International Trade for 1924-1926* the first volume of the same *Memorandum for the period 1923-1927* a *Memorandum on Production and Trade for the period from 1923 to 1927*, a *Statistical Year Book* (in which the data given are in some cases for the period ending December 1927, and in others for that ending December, 1926).

#### d) Customs Nomenclature

The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature met on April 16th at Geneva, with M. Fighera (French) in the Chair, to continue drafting the nomenclature whose framework it had established at preceding sessions.

On this occasion the Committee considered the nomenclature of fatty substances, gaseous oils and waxes of animal and vegetable origin, food fats and products, beverages, alcoholic liquors and vinegar, tobacco and leather.

It also revised the fourteen chapters already established, which concern live animals and animal and vegetable products.

The meeting was attended by M. Fighera (French), M. Pál (Czechoslovak), M. Ferencsik (Hungarian), M. Flach (German), M. Magnette (Belgian) and M. Paul (Turkish).

### 2. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

#### *Agreement on the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company<sup>(1)</sup>*

Agreement has been reached between the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company and the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Governments in regard to the differences concerning the reorganisation of the Boldva Valley lines, which are situated in Czechoslovak and Hungarian territory. This agreement is the outcome of meetings held at the seat of the League on April 15th, 16th and 17th, the parties being assisted by General de Candolle, a member of the Committee on Transport by Rail appointed for the purpose by the Chairman of the Transit Committee.

(1) See *Monthly Summary* Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 265 and Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 2.

It will be remembered that at the request of the Boldiva Valley Local Railway Company, the Council, on March 9th, appointed arbitrators to settle the dispute, nevertheless, to promote further efforts with a view to conciliation, it was decided that the appointment should not become effective before May 15th, and the Chairman of the Transit Committee was requested to offer the parties the services of one of his experts. This decision resulted in the appointment of General de Candolle and in the meeting by means of which agreement was reached.

## V — Intellectual Cooperation

### MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES

The fourth annual meeting of the Directors of national university offices was held on April 11th and 12th at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris. The offices represented numbered thirteen, namely Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States. Professor O. de Halecki (Poland) was in the Chair.

The discussion bore upon the increasing number of university students and the resulting crisis in the learned professions, conditions of matriculation in foreign universities and the recognition of foreign degrees, laws concerning foreign professors and the publication and exchange of lists of theses submitted or in preparation.

All the delegates were agreed as to the fundamental importance of the teaching of modern languages as a factor in the development of international intellectual relations, and asked the Institute to consider the possibility of summoning an international congress on the subject.

## VI — Political Questions

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STRAITS COMMISSION (1)

The report of the Straits Commission for 1928 has been received by the Secretary General.

The report is in three parts: the first dealing with the work of the Commission in 1928, the second giving information on present conditions regarding the passage of vessels and aircraft through the Straits, and the third containing the annexes.

In the first part of its report, the Commission describes, according to official information, the composition on January 1st, 1929, of the most powerful navy in the Black Sea, that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it names the war vessels which passed through the Straits in 1928, noting that their passage did not give rise to any incidents, and recommends that officers commanding war vessels or naval forces entering the Straits should facilitate its task by announcing their arrival in advance and informing it of their movements during the whole period of their passage through or stay in the Straits.

The Commission is carefully examining questions raised by the Turkish Government's refusal to allow foreign aeroplanes to fly over the Chatalja and Ismidt zones, and to allow foreign war vessels to enter the latter zone. It once more queries whether the existence of such zones is in conformity with the principle of free passage and navigation by sea and by air laid down in the Straits Convention.

(1) This Commission was set up under the Convention relating to the Straits Régime (Lausanne, July 24th, 1923) and works, under the auspices of the League, at Constantinople.

The Turkish Government pointed out that it considered the restriction, applied to the Ismid zone as administrative measures which in no way affected the right of passage and navigation through the Straits and, consequently, did not directly concern the Commission. The Turkish representative on the Commission expressed the view that the Gulf of Ismid was outside the normal and regular line of passage, his Government considered it its indisputable right to take such measures as it deemed desirable in those of its territorial waters which were not subject to special restrictions. Although the Commission divided in its opinion regarding the interpretation of the principle of free passage, it nevertheless unanimously considers that any measure of a nature to modify conditions of passage by sea or by air should be most carefully examined and that it is its duty to procure information in regard to such measures and to forward it to the League in annual or special reports.

The Commission again draws the League's attention to the sanitary inspections and taxes imposed by the Turkish Government "It is constantly the case", it says, "that merchant ships are held up on entering the Straits and have to undergo a sanitary inspection which entails payment of corresponding dues." In the Commission's view, it is clear from the Straits Convention that no warship passing through the Straits without stopping should be subject to sanitary inspection by the Turkish authorities, no merchant ship having a doctor on board, passing through the Straits without calling at a port, should be obliged to comply with such formalities, and no merchant ship without a doctor on board, passing through the Straits without calling at a port should be obliged to comply with international sanitary regulations before entering the Strait unless there is grave risk of infection. The sanitary provisions of the Straits Convention are, moreover, confirmed and defined in the International Health Convention of 1926. The Commission has endeavoured to ascertain the views of the Turkish Government on the subject, but has not so far received any reply.

The Turkish delegate to the Commission stated as his personal opinion that the provisions of the Straits Convention regarding exemption from any tax or charge whatever did not apply to sanitary dues, but only to the tolls levied before the war, the decisions of the 1926 Health Conference merely concerned the methods of inspection.

The other members of the Commission unanimously rejected this interpretation and once again recommended that the provisions of the Straits Convention, as confirmed by the International Health Conference at Paris and the statement of the Turkish delegate at that Conference, should be put into force as soon as possible. The Commission considers that since the coming into force of the Straits Convention and, in any case, since May 31st, 1928, no sanitary inspection of merchant ships passing through the Straits without calling at a port should have taken place either in the Dardanelle or in the Bosphorus, except in the case of ships without a doctor on board and coming from an infected port.

Merchant ships bound for the South passing through the Bosphorus pay special dues for the maintenance of the live saving service of the Turkish Government in the Black Sea, along the Anatolian and Thracian coasts. This service includes the maintenance of light ships at the northern end of the Straits. The dues are 5 piastres per ton (netto) or about three times the pre-war rate, and the Commission considers this too high. It accordingly expresses the hope that the reorganization of this service, begun last year, will be continued so as to bring it into line with modern requirements, and that the tax levied on merchant ships may be reduced in the near future.

The Commission mentioned various improvements, in particular as regards the direct collection of sanitary dues at Bayuk Dere from vessels in transit for the South, arrangements for a single visit of inspection (instead of two as formerly) for all vessels coming from the North and for the larger vessels coming from the South, facilities for ships to put into port at Constantinople without being con-

sidered as breaking a transit journey, the organisation of regular wireless communications with ships on the high seas, the creation of a weather signaling service, etc. The Commission considers that the general working of these services showed marked progress during the past year.

The second part of the report deals with regulations governing passage and stay of vessels and aircraft in the Straits as revised by the Commission on January 1st, 1929.

The third part contains documentary information concerning the Constantinople harbour regulations, the admission of foreign warships to Turkey, the regulation of air traffic in Turkey, maritime traffic in the Straits in 1928, pilotage and towage in and near the Straits etc.

In accordance with the Council's resolution of June 5th, 1928, the report has been forwarded to the signatories of the Convention, the States Members of the League and to various League technical Organisations.

## VII — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### 1 — PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its yearly session at Geneva in April, with Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (Italy) in the Chair.

This Commission, it will be remembered, consists of the Child Welfare and the Traffic in Women and Children Committees, of which the first sat from April 12th to 16th and the second from April 16th to 26th.

#### a) Child Welfare

The principal subjects dealt with at this session were two preliminary draft conventions: an enquiry into the position of illegitimate children, and proposals concerning the composition of the Committee.

1 *Preliminary Draft Agreement regarding the Repatriation or Return to their Homes of Children and Young People* — On this subject the Committee noted the preliminary draft agreement prepared by its Legal Sub-Committee at its meetings in Paris in July and December, 1928. The text of the draft was adopted with some amendments. It will be submitted to the Council for transmission to Governments, which will be invited to send in their observations by December 31st, 1929.

2 *Preliminary draft Convention on Assistance to Minors of Foreign Nationality* — A preliminary draft convention prepared on this subject by the Legal Sub-Committee was also noted by the Committee, which considered that a solution of this question was both desirable and feasible. The draft is based on several conventions already in force and embodies the following principles:

1) As regards assistance a minor of foreign nationality possesses the same rights as nationals.

2) The interests of the minor should always be the determining factor in the choice of the measures of assistance to be adopted.

3) Repatriation should not, generally speaking, be considered as the best method of assistance.

The preliminary draft does not affect the right of persons invested with paternal power or the right of custody, these rights and their exercise continuing to be governed by the general regulations on the subject.

The Committee adopted the text of this draft, which will be submitted to the Council

3 *Illegitimate Children* — The Committee noted a summary prepared by the Secretariat of material received from Governments in reply to a questionnaire. It also took note of a statement in which Mlle Burmanx, delegate of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, described the position of the illegitimate child in the light of the information gained from the Secretariat's enquiry, concluding that it was necessary to improve the legal status of the illegitimate child.

After carefully examining the question the Committee expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to provide more effective protection of illegitimate children. It accordingly decided to keep the question on its agenda, urging that from now on, in all questions of protection and assistance, the illegitimate child should be as well treated as the legitimate child, due respect being paid to the rights of the family.

4 *Preliminary Enquiry concerning Children in Moral and Social Danger* — The Assistant Delegate of the French Government, Mlle Chaptal, whom the Council had asked to undertake a preliminary enquiry on the subject, described the steps she had already taken with a view to the accomplishment of this task. The enquiry will be pursued and several countries will be visited.

5 *Blind Children* — The Committee invited Madame Estrid Henn (Denmark) to pursue her enquiry into the question of blind children, in cooperation with the other League Organisations dealing with the question. Madame Henn will submit a report at the next session of the Committee.

6 *Cinematograph* — The Committee noted the report from its representative on the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, Don Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano. It also heard M. de Fco, Director of the Institute, on the programme of work he proposed to adopt. The Committee decided to direct the attention of the Institute to the promotion and encouragement of the production, exchange and showing of recreational films especially intended to amuse children, while contributing to their intellectual and moral development.

7 *Juvenile Courts* — The Committee, assisted by the Secretary General of the International Prison Commission, adopted a questionnaire concerning the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, which will be sent to all States.

It decided to keep this question on its agenda. At a later session the Committee proposes to proceed, in agreement with the International Prison Commission, to an enquiry regarding institutions ensuring the execution of the awards of juvenile courts.

8 *Reports* — The Committee took note of the progress report of the League Secretariat, and also of reports submitted by Mr. Johnston, liaison officer with the International Labour Office, and by M. Velghe, liaison officer with the League Health Organisation, on the work of these organisations as regards child welfare.

9 *Composition of the Committee* — The Council had asked the Committee to draw up regulations concerning the cooperation of assessors. The Committee decided to submit the following proposals:

(a) The Committee suggests that the Council should consult it before taking any steps to add to the number of assessors.

(b) The number of assessors should be kept within reasonable limits, having regard to the scope and nature of the Committee's work. Except in

special cases, they should be selected as representing international organisations recognised as acting on behalf of large groups of children and young persons

(c) Assessors should in future be appointed for a period of five years

The Committee decided to reconsider its rules of procedure, including the appointment and re-election of assessors

On the same occasion the Committee took note of a letter from the Chairman of the International Criminal Police Commission, asking that a representative of that body should be admitted to take part in its work. The Committee decided to reply that it would welcome the cooperation of a member of the Criminal Police Commission whenever it considered that the questions to be examined were of special interest in this respect

#### b) *Traffic in Women and Children*

Interesting statements were noted during the examination of the annual reports of Governments and of the question of the abolition of the system of licensed houses. The Committee defined its views with regard to the pursuance of the expert enquiry into the extent of the traffic. It decided to forward a recommendation to Governments with regard to penalties for persons living on the immoral earnings of women and began an enquiry on this question and on the elimination of the acquiescent convention on the traffic

1 *Reports* — The Committee noted the progress report of the Secretariat and a summary of the annual reports of Governments for 1927. During the examination of these reports, the French delegate read a ministerial circular of July 7th, 1928, requiring police and gendarmerie to exercise special vigilance in regard to the protection of women (in particular those leaving for abroad) and the discovery of traffickers. The Committee decided to attach this circular to its minutes

The British delegate drew attention to numerous statements in annual reports to the effect that young women artists had become victims of the traffic. In his opinion, this fact was deserving of special attention, in view of the enquiry which was being carried out by the Committee into the material and moral protection of young women artists touring abroad

The Polish delegate and several assessors expressed the opinion that the work of women police had been most satisfactory in the campaign against the traffic in various countries

On the proposal of the Belgian delegate, the Committee decided to redraft the part of the questionnaire used for preparing annual reports concerning information on traffic in children by pawning or bartering

This question will henceforth read as follows: "In addition to any information given in reply to previous questions, please state whether any other measures have been taken to prevent children from exploitation for immoral purposes, especially by the system of pawning or bartering children, or by abuses in connection with adoption"

The Committee examined reports from philanthropic organisations, a statement of the representative of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children laid special stress on the great activity displayed by that association in India, Egypt and the Argentine

The representative of the *Fédération internationale des amies de la jeune fille* gave details of propaganda work carried on by means of lectures which had led universities to take an interest in the subject, the representative of the *Association catholique internationale de la protection de la jeune fille* informed the Committee of the results of her journey to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium, the representative of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women gave an interesting account of the work of that organisation in South America, and the

representative of the International Womens' Organisations informed the Committee that, thanks of the efforts of the competent authorities and of the French National Council of Women, the clandestine embarkation of women for Egypt had ceased. In the course of the discussion several members and assessors expressed the view that it would be advisable to publish a summary of the experts' enquiry in the form of a popular leaflet and discussed the value of propaganda against the traffic by means of films.

The Committee asked the representative of the International Labour Office to submit an annual report on the work of that organisation on matters concerning the work in hand.

2 *The Experts' Enquiry*. — The Committee noted supplementary information from several Governments with regard to the experts' enquiry. It renewed its recommendation of last year that the enquiry should be continued, provided the necessary funds could be obtained. As regards the field of the enquiry, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that it should be extended to countries which had not hitherto been visited and, more particularly, to the East (Near Middle and Far). Drawing attention to the fact that the social customs of certain Eastern countries differed from those of Europe or America the Committee emphasised the necessity of bearing these differences carefully in mind in determining the nature, scope and methods of the enquiries. It therefore recommended that, when the time came for continuing the work in a new field, the composition of the Special Body of Experts should be examined by the Council in the light of the altered circumstances, so as to ensure that it included persons with wide knowledge and experience of Eastern conditions.

3 *Abolition of the System of Licensed Houses*. — This problem gave rise to an exchange of views in the course of which the French delegate stated, on behalf of his Government, that the French authorities were closely following the evolution of public opinion in regard to the abolition of licensed houses, and that they were studying the question with all the more freedom because no French law regulated prostitution. In this connection he pointed out that regulation was, in France, merely a municipal police measure, enforced by the town authorities under the law of April 5th, 1884, which empowered them to take the necessary steps to guarantee order, security and public health and, when such action appeared advisable, to issue decrees to combat the evil effects of prostitution. The municipalities could, therefore, abolish regulations without altering the law or referring to the central authorities. Several important towns (Strasbourg, Colmar, etc.) were at present making experiments in abolition. The French delegate added that "in these circumstances the way to secure the triumph of abolitionist views is to work upon public opinion. The municipalities will not fail to take public opinion into account in such a matter as this." In this connection, he emphasised that it would be essential to have complete information regarding the measures adopted in abolitionist countries to preserve order and public health. The Committee had undertaken last year to collect such material.

The French delegate further recalled that in France a Commission for the prevention of venereal diseases (*Commission de prophylaxie des maladies vénériennes*) had been created, which had prepared an abolitionist bill that was at present tabled in the Senate.

The Belgian delegate said that in his country the question of licensed houses was also left to the communal authorities and that, consequently, they could only be abolished by winning over the more important towns to this course. This was already the case in Antwerp.

The Japanese delegate drew attention to the progress made in his country as a result of the work of the national philanthropic associations. He stated that, in March last, a bill for the abolition of licensed houses had been submitted to the Japanese Parliament.

The German delegate described the general scheme and structure of the new German law of April 26th, 1927, with regard to venereal diseases. She pointed out that when this law was first applied there had been serious interpretation of the term "honour" but that an avowal of the High Court had now made it impossible to evade the law and open establishments of this kind under a "other" name. She also drew attention to the results obtained in Germany by a system of voluntary treatment of venereal diseases.

Several other delegates referred to the economic causes of prostitution such as low wages and unemployment.

4 *Penalties for Persons Living on the Immoral Earnings of Women* — The Committee considered a study of certain aspects of this question made by the secretariat. During the discussion, several Government delegates explained the laws in force in their countries. The Committee decided to draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of ensuring that laws and their application should be effective in bringing the sentence to justice of imposing suitable penalties and applying special measures in the case of recidivists.

5 *The Abolition of the Age Limit in Conventions* — The representative of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women submitted a report on this question. He expressed the opinion that the abolition of the age limit in conventions would enable offences connected with the traffic to be punished more effectively. Through false documents or statements victims of the traffic were often supposed to have passed the age of twenty-one laid down in the conventions. In the course of the discussion the French delegate stated that the competent authorities of his own country favoured the elimination of the age limit. An article of the abolitionist bill referred to above provided for the punishment of the enticing person for immoral purposes even though the latter might be of age and have given their consent. He pointed out that by this article the bill went much further than the 1921 Convention which had dealt with similar cases.

The German, Danish and Spanish delegates said that in the new penal codes proposed or adopted by their countries the age limit had been abolished. The Committee, on the whole, was of opinion that the time had come to examine this question afresh. It decided to ask the Council to authorize the League Secretariat to obtain the views of all Governments as to the proposed change and to submit a report at its next session.

6 *Abolition of the Traffic in Obscene Publications* — *Date of the next Conference* — After examining the position with reference to the advisability of summoning a conference to revise the 1921 Convention on Obscene Publications the Committee decided that the time was not yet come for such revision. It arranged to study at its next session the question of the preparation of annual reports from Governments on the repression of the traffic in obscene publications.

As regards the composition of the Committee and the request of the International Criminal Police Commission, the decisions taken were identical to those described in the case of the Child Welfare Committee.

The next session of both Committees is fixed for April, 1936.

The following delegates took part in the work:

*Government Delegates* — Marquis Paulino di Calboli (Chairman), Italy, M. Onorio Formigini (Assistant Delegate), Italy, Mlle. Fanny Dalmau (Supplementary Delegate to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), Italy, Mme. Baumer, Germany, Count Carton de Wiart, Belgium, M. Haas (Technical Adviser to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), Belgium, Dr. Estrid Henn, Denmark, M. Emilio Martínez Amorós (replacing Don Pedro Sangro y Rúa de Olano), Spain, M. Regnaud, France, M. Bourgeois (President of the League, etc.), France, Mlle. Chaptal (Assistant Delegate to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), France, M. Martin (Technical Adviser), France, M. Le Luc (Tech-



nical Expert to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), France, Mr S W Harris, British Empire, Miss Wall (Assistant Delegate), British Empire, M Ito (Vice Chairman), Japan, M Saito (Technical Adviser), Japan, M Shimizu, Japan, M Posner, Poland, Mme Romanian, Roumania, Dr Luisi, Uruguay

**B Issuances on Child Welfare** M Pocht, *Association internationale pour la protection de l'enfance*, Dr Humbert, League of Red Cross Societies, Dr K. Furse, International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Dr Poligherit, *Union internationale de secours aux enfants*, Mrs Eleanor Pathbone, International Women's Organisation, Miss J Lathrop, American National Conference of Social Service, Mlle Burniaux, International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, Mlle Fanny Dalmazzo, *Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*

**C Assessors on Traffic in Women and Children** Baroness de Montenach, *Association catholique internationale des Œuvres de Protection de la Jeune Fille*, Mme Avril de Ste Croix, International Women's Organisation, Mme Curchod Secretan, *Fédération internationale des amies de la Jeune Fille*, Mr Simpkins, International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, Mr S Cohen, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, Mlle Laviolte, *Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*

**Liaison Officer** Mr Johnston, International Labour Office

## 2 — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM (1)

### *Meeting of the Permanent Central Board*

The Permanent Central Opium Board constituted by the Council under the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 met at Geneva on April 25th, with Mr L A Lyall (British) in the Chair

The agenda provided for a decision as to the form in which the production, import, export and consumption statistics mentioned in the Geneva Convention should be submitted, the appointment of the Staff and the Secretariat of the Board, and the preparation of a report for the Council on the organisation and working of the Board

The Board was composed of Dr Anselmino (German), M Gallavresi (Italian), M Benip (French), Mr Lyall (British), Chairman, Mr H L May (American), M Miyajima (Japanese), and Sir B K Mullick (Indian). The Finnish member of the Board, A Ramaty, was unable to attend

## VIII — Other Questions

### 1 — THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The ninth session of the Special Committee of Five appointed by the 1925 Assembly to consider plans for the League buildings was held on April 12th and 13th in Paris, with M Adami in the Chair

(1) Error — Vol. II, no. 7 Chapter VIII *Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee on the Opium Convention*, page 6. Instead of "The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine legal, imported into India was estimated at forty tons, under the normal consumption"

Read: "The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine illegal, imported, etc."

The agenda included examination of the draft plans prepared by the architects with whom the League had contracted for the buildings to be erected at Geneva on the Ariana site, recently acquired by the League.

The Committee was favourably impressed by the main lines of the plan. Its examination was of a general character, the object being to obtain all necessary technical and other information before taking a decision. Arrangements were made for a preliminary study of the question by the League Secretariat, the Library Organising Committee and the Building Committee set up in 1924.

It is hoped that the data thus obtained will enable the architects to submit a revised plan and that it may be possible for the Special Committee to reach a decision before the next meeting of the Council.

The Committee considered suggestions from Messrs Klopphaus, Schenk and von Pufitz (Hamburg) and Messrs Le Combes and Jeanneret (Paris), submitted in accordance with its decision of September 19th 1928 and asked the Secretary General to thank the authors of these proposals.

## 2 — THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from April 24th to 27th, under the presidency of M. Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister in Paris to consider the League draft budget for 1929 and the audited accounts for 1928.

The meeting was attended by Loro Meston of Agra, M. Nederbragt, M. Parra Perez and M. Reveillaud.

# IX — Publications of the League of Nations

## 1 — THE ARMAMENTS YEAR-BOOK

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has published the fifth edition of its Armaments Year Book, which covers the period 1929-1929.

This edition contains monographs for sixty Members or non-Members of the League (fifty-eight in 1928), which have been revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most recent documents available.

The figures furnished are for 1928 and in many cases for the first months of 1929.

All these monographs are to some extent drawn up on the same plan and are generally divided into three parts — army, navy and national defence expenditure.

The part concerning the army deals in preceding years with the supreme military authority and its organs, territorial military districts, higher formations (army corps, infantry divisions, cavalry divisions), arms and services (infantry, cavalry, artillery), police forces, equipment required by the various units, system of recruitment (basic principle, military obligations, length of service etc.), budget estimate of the army and of the various arms (in the home country, in territory occupied in pursuance of international obligations, in colonies, protectorates, etc.), cadres, schools, preparatory military instruction.

The second part (navy) is similar to that contained in earlier editions and gives information with regard to the number and tonnage of the various warships by categories, together with information concerning the most important characteristics of each vessel or class of vessel. There are also recapitulatory tables of the naval units of each group of vessel, total tonnage and depreciated tonnage calculated on January 1st 1928 or 1929. Part 2 contains for certain countries graphs showing the position of the navy in 1913, 1919, 1927 or 1928.

In the third part, as in former years attention is drawn to the important differences between the accounting systems adopted in various countries in respect of military and naval expenditure particularly as regards the distinction between gross appropriations (all money expended on account of the naval or military departments) or net appropriations (expenditure after deduction of various receipts such as proceeds from sale of old material), expenditure for military and naval establishments (powder factories, dock yards etc.), the functions of the army and navy departments, expenditure for non effective services (pensions), methods employed for the accounting of war charges etc.

Finally, the 1929 edition contains an interesting new feature. A special chapter deals with raw materials and different products of importance for national defence. This chapter has been compiled in connection with the last paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant according to which the exchange of information between all States is to include the condition of each of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes, and it is proposed gradually to expand this section in future editions. In previous editions the information contained in this chapter was shown separately for each country at the end of each of the monographs. This made it difficult to establish comparisons between the various countries. In the present edition this information is given in statistical tables under headings for each group of products, and the countries are placed in alphabetical order. It is thus possible to gain a general insight as regards not only the world output of a given product, but also the percentage of this output for which each country is responsible.

To prevent the Year Book from becoming unwieldy a better quality of paper has been used in this edition, enabling the bulk of the volume to be reduced despite the increase in its contents.

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*Supplemental Note* — Armaments Year Book 1929 42 C 274 H 1 0 19 8 I.V. Geneva, January 1930

## 2 — STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE TRADE IN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The fifth edition of the Statistical Year Book of the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War has just been published by the League Secretariat.

This volume deals with the trade in arms and ammunition of practically the entire world, and contains information on exports and imports of arms and ammunition for fifty six countries and forty three colonies.

All tables have been revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most recent documents available.

The present edition, like the last, is in three parts. The first part contains a series of statistical tables for each country, based on official documents and showing the exports and imports of arms and war material according to the class of goods or the countries of destination and origin. Each table contains data in actual figures and percentage values on the quantity and value of the goods exported and imported. By the means it is possible to estimate the relative importance of these two classes of goods in the total arm trade and to determine the principal buying and selling countries for the countries under consideration. A table showing the balance of trade is, in most cases, added at the end of the table for each country.

The second part is a general summary of the trade in arms and war material and contains statistical tables showing all the countries together in alphabetical order and furnishing data concerning the value of exports and imports.

The third part contains detailed statistical tables based on public and official documents relating to the trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war.

Generally speaking, two sources of documentation have been consulted for each country

1 Annual foreign trade statistics which usually contain details of exports and imports of the various classes of arms and ammunition and indicate the countries of destination and origin, and

2 The monthly or quarterly returns which give as a rule only the total figures for the trade in arms (classified by categories of goods) without specifying the countries of destination or origin

*Bibliographical Note* — Sixth Year Book of the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War, Geneva 1929 415 pages Document No C 3,6 M 117 29 S 1x Price 10f

## X — Forthcoming Events

May 16th	Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva
May 31st	Committee on Intellectual Cooperation Paris
June 3rd	Course in Malariaology, Paris
June 4th	Interchange on Rural Hygiene, Copenhagen
June 6th	Council Committee on Minorities Madrid
June 10th	Fifty fifth session of the Council, Madrid
June 10th	Conference on Cards for Emigrants in Transit, Geneva
June 21st	Supervisory Commission, Geneva
July 1st	Course in Malariaology, Rome
July 1st	Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva
July 1st	Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva
July 4th	Sub Committee on University Relations, Geneva
July 6th	Sub Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva
July 13th	Sub Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva
July 18th	Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva
July 22nd	Plenary meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation Geneva
Sept 2nd	Tenth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice<sup>(1)</sup>

### I — TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE RIVER ODER

The Polish Minister at The Hague informed the Registrar by a letter dated April 23rd, 1929, that M. Winiarski, Agent for the Polish Government in the case relating to the territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder, will be assisted by M. Adam Gumiński, Head of Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Warsaw

### II — DESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREECO-TURKISH MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The President of the Court after having obtained the advice of the presidents of the Supreme Courts of the countries which remained neutral during the war

(1) This article is based on information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

decided to designate for the post mentioned above **N. Niels Vilhelm Boeg**, of Danish nationality, judge of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo and former Vice President of the Tribunal at Mnasourah.

### 3 — APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS FOR LABOUR CASES

The Director of the International Labour Office, by a letter dated April 3rd, 1929 (which was addressed to the Secretary General and transmitted by the latter) informed the Registrar that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had on March 16th 1929 appointed **M. CULINI** (Italian) and **M. Vogel** (German) to replace **M. Buozi** (Italian) and **M. Poensgen** (German) as assessors for Labour Cases.

### 4 — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION

On March 18th, the Government of the South African Union transmitted a list of the international agreements concerning the Court's jurisdiction ratified since December 13th, 1920, on behalf of the Union, and in some cases, of South West Africa. The number of the States which have agreed to communicate agreements of this nature to the Registry thus amounts to thirty five.

## Annex

### Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

#### TEXTS DRAWN UP AT SECOND MEETING

*[The following is the text of the articles of the Draft Convention drawn up at second reading at the sixth Session of the Commission. The reservations and observations of the various Delegations regarding these texts have not been included in the present document.]*

### CHAPTER I — EFFECTIVES

#### ARTICLE A

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention the effectives (land, sea and air) in service in their armed forces, or in formations organised on a military basis.

#### 1 Land Armaments

Table I — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home country.

Table II — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas (optional).

Table III — Maximum of the total armed forces of the H. C. P.

Table IV — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.

Table V — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas.

## II Naval Armaments

(Discussion of text of first reading, and the reservation relating thereto, adjourned)

## III Air Armaments

Table I — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home (optional) country

Table II — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas (optional)

Table III — Maximum of the total armed forces of the H. C. P.

Table IV — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country

Table V — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas

## ARTICLE H

The tables relating to land armaments mentioned in Article A above, shall indicate a maximum number of officers which each H. C. P. shall undertake not to exceed.

The said tables further fix a maximum number of soldiers, other than officers, who may have completed more than X (10) years of actual service with the colours.

In conscript armies the number of men whose service exceeds the legal period in force in their respective countries but is less than X (10) years, shall be shown for each H. C. P. in the annual statements for which provision is made in Article I A of Chapter V.

The tables relating to air armaments mentioned in Article A shall indicate in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non-commissioned officers and men together, the maximum number of soldiers who may have completed more than X (10) years of actual service with the colour.

The number of men of the class mentioned in the second and fourth paragraphs of the present article who are actually with the colours shall be shown every year for each H. C. P. in the statements for the preparation of which provision is made in Article I A of Chapter V.

Each country may, if it so desire, show for purposes of information, in a special column in publicity table I A of Chapter V, the number of recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation who are embodied in the effective or its armed forces.

(To be discussed later as far as Naval Effectives are concerned)

## ARTICLE C

By "formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood Police Forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, can be used without mobilisation, by reason of their cadre, establishment, training, armament, equipment, as well as any organisation complying with the above condition.

## ARTICLE D

By "mobilisation" within the meaning of the present Convention shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace time footing to a war time footing.

## ARTICLE E

When drawing up the tables mentioned in Articles A (Chapter I) and I A (Chapter V) by "effectives in service in the armed force" and by "effectives in service in the formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood the average daily effectives reckoned by dividing the total number of days duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

(The discussion of this article as far as Naval and Air Effectives are concerned has been reserved.)

## ARTICLE I

(Discussion of the text adopted at first reading and of German proposal, doc. C. P. D/174 (1) adjourned)

(c) Note: The figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of actual service with the colours which is in force in the conscript armies of the H. C. P. at the time of the signature of the Convention.

## CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL

### SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS

#### ARTICLE AA

Each of the H. C. P. undertakes to limit the air material in service in accordance with the figures laid down in the following table:

**Table A** — The maximum number and total horse power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their armed force.

*Note.* Any of the H. C. P. who so desire may annex to Table A the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table A:

Table A (1) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed in the home country.

Table A (2) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed overseas.

Table A (3) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in aircraft carriers.

**Table B** — The maximum number and total horse power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their formations organised on a military basis.

The limitation shall apply to aeroplanes and dirigibles capable of use in war employed in commission in the land, sea and air forces, or in the formations organised on a military basis.

*Note.* Any of the H. C. P. who so desire may annex to table B the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table B:

Table B (1) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.

Table B (2) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis in overseas territories.

#### ARTICLE AC

Horse power shall be measured according to the rule (to be established by the Conference).

The volume of dirigibles to be expressed in cubic metres.

#### ARTICLE AD

(Reserved for discussion during the examination of Article ZD.)

#### ARTICLE AE

1. The H. C. P. shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the build of civil aviation material so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economical type. No preparation shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The H. C. P. undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ personnel specially trained for military purposes.

They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings.

3. The H. C. P. undertake not to utilise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The H. C. P. undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries.

## CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL ARMS

The H. C. P. undertake subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes.

They undertake unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare.

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 5

Published on June 15th, 1929.

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July 1st. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, without incurring additional expenditure.

For the reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4s. received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the subscription for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930, if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last 6 months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

## I — Summary of the Month

MAY 1929

The convocation of the tenth Assembly and the meetings of the Economic Consultative and Health Committees were the principal League events in May. There were also Committee meetings on international law and refugee question.

The second session of the Economic Consultative Committee marked the end of the second year of work on the programme bequeathed to the League by the Economic Conference. The Committee reviewed the work of the past year and drew up a report containing its conclusions and recommendations on trade, industry and agriculture. Special aspects of one of the main points of the programme of the Conference—the reduction of trade barriers—were dealt with at meetings of experts on customs nomenclature and veterinary questions. A consultation of experts on beet growing marked the second stage of the Economic Committee's enquiry concerning the sugar problem.

The Health Committee met from May 2nd to May 8th when it reviewed the work of its Commissions since its October session and noted that the Greek Government had approved its plan for the reorganisation of the Greek public health services.

The Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference drew up its final texts and drafted regulations for the First Conference on Codification.

The Commission appointed by the Council to seek a final solution of the refugee question met from May 16th to 18th.

The Permanent Central Opium Board drew up proposals concerning its organisation and working.

Despatches from the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments in connection with the recent occurrences in the Chaco Boreal region were received by the Secretary General and circulated to States Members of the League.

The Saar Governing Commission sent in its report for the first quarter of 1929.

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The Permanent Court of International Justice held an extraordinary session to consider cases concerning Serbian and Brazilian loans floated in France before the war.

## II — Legal and Constitutional Questions

### 1 — CONVOCATION OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The tenth ordinary session of the Assembly has been summoned by the Acting President of the Council to meet at Geneva on Monday, September 2nd, 1929.

The principal item on the agenda is, as usual, the general report on the work of the Council and of the Secretariat, and on the execution of the decisions of the foregoing Assembly.

The Assembly will review the whole work of the League since September, 1928 (Economics and Finance, Communications and Transport, Public Health, the Suppression of the Drug Traffic, Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, and Intellectual Cooperation).

Two particularly important questions concern a draft convention on financial assistance in case of war or of a threat of war and the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court.

The Assembly will elect two judges to replace M. Weiss and Lord Finlay at the Permanent Court. In accordance with the rules adopted in 1926, it will elect three non permanent Members of the Council.

It will also consider the question of the new League buildings.

## 2 — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

### *Registration*

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in May figure

A Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Italy and Finland (Helsingfors, August 21st, 1928), presented by both parties, Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration between Czechoslovakia and the United States (Washington, August 16th, 1928), presented by Czechoslovakia,

The Arrangements of 1926, and 1928 concerning the issue of identity, certificates to Russian and Armenian refugees, the legal status of such refugees and the extension to other categories of refugees of certain measures applied to Russians and Armenians,

A Convention between Austria and Finland on extradition and judicial cooperation in penal matters (Stockholm, 22nd October, 1928) presented by Finland,

A series of agreements between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin, January 24th, 1928 and January 26th 1929), concerning frontier questions and the assistance of military and other pensioners residing in Memel, presented by Lithuania,

A provisional arrangement between Poland and Lithuania (Koenigsberg, November 7th, 1928) concerning facilities for petty frontier traffic, presented by Lithuania,

An agreement between Belgium and Iran (October 20th, 1927), concerning intellectual relations between these countries presented by Belgium,

Treaties and conventions on commerce and navigation between Germany and Lithuania and Hungary and Sweden, air traffic agreements between Czechoslovakia and Germany, postal convention between Belgium and Luxembourg and Luxembourg and the Belgian Congo.

## 3 — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

### *Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference*

The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law took place at Geneva from May 9th to May 11th, with Professor Basdevant (French) in the Chair.

The work of the Committee is now at an end, and it will be for the Council to make arrangements for subsequent action (communication with Governments, convocation of the Conference etc.)

Thirty Governments have replied in whole or in part to the Committee's request for information. At its third session, the Committee examined replies received since February from the American, Australian and Belgian Government and, in the light of this information, proceeded to its final revision of the texts prepared as a basis of discussion and the accompanying comments.

These texts are not an expression of the opinion of the members of the Committee, but are based on the examination of the replies of various Governments. They concern the three questions submitted to the Conference for codification: nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of States for damage suffered in their territory by the person or property of foreigners. In preparing these texts, the Committee took into consideration the resolutions adopted in recent years by the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association and the work done under the direction of Harvard University, it believes that they may furnish the Conference with valuable material on the state of positive

law and on any practical difficulties that may have arisen between States in regard to the subjects on the agenda.

Having considered a letter from the Chairman of the Transit Committee submitting desiderata concerning the question of territorial waters, the Committee asked the Council to circulate this communication to Governments for action at the Conference.

The Committee, finally, on the instructions of the Council, drafted regulations for the Conference, indicating general rules for the discussion. These draft rules will be submitted to the Council in June. They are based on regulations adopted by recent conferences, the rules of procedure of the Assembly and instructions issued by the latter.

The session was attended by Professor Basdevant (French), Chairman, Sir Cecil Hurst (British), M. Pilotti (Italian) and M. François (Netherlands).

### III — The technical Organisations

#### 1 — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

##### *'Fourteenth Session' of the Health Committee*

The fourteenth session of the Health Committee was held at Geneva from May 2nd to May 8th, when it examined the work done by its various Commissions since October and took note of the Greek Government's approval of its plan for the sanitary reorganisation of Greece.

##### 1. SANITARY REORGANISATION OF GREECE

This plan was prepared at the request of and in collaboration with the Greek Government by a Commission of the Health Committee on the basis of a survey made by a group of experts who studied the situation in Greece during the first four months of 1929.

*The Greek Government's Request and the Experts Visit.* — Last October the Greek Under Secretary of State for Health wrote to the Medical Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat requesting the assistance of the Health Organisation in the sanitary reorganisation of Greece. After this request had been approved by the Health Committee and the Council, the Health Organisation sent to Athens the Medical Director, accompanied by Professor Haven Emerson, of the University of Colombia, Dr. Allen McLaughlin, of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. C. L. Park, of the Public Health Service of the Commonwealth of Australia, Professor B. Boric, Director of the Institute and School of Hygiene, Zagreb, and Dr. M. D. Mackenzie, of the Health Section of the Secretariat, to make the survey upon which could be based the advice to be given to the Greek authorities.

*The Commission of the Health Committee.* — A number of representative districts selected by the Greek Under Secretary of State for Health were studied in detail between January and April, after which the President of the Health Committee, Dr. Maden, the permanent Vice-President, M. Velyke, as well as Professor Léon Bernard, Sir George Buchanan, and the Chairman of the Malaria Commission, Dr. Luttrano, proceeded to Greece and, after a study of the data collected by the experts and an exchange of views with the Under Secretary of State for Health and his colleagues in Athens, presented a series of recommendations which have now been adopted by the Health Committee and accepted by the Greek Government.

*The Report and recommendations of the Commission — (a) General Remarks*

— The Commission prefaced its recommendations with the remark that

The initiative of the Greek Government has without doubt resulted from the consideration that measures to provide its citizens with healthier conditions of living, and with more effective methods of preventing and treating disease, are among the first requirements of the country, which after many years of war, economic crisis and political change, and after the influx of its new population, is seeking peaceful development and stability. It is no matter for surprise, when the circumstances are considered, that such measures are urgently needed. We do not attempt to compare Greece with other countries of Europe in regard to the prevalence of sickness which is preventable. Such comparisons would be unprofitable and might easily be misleading. It suffices to say that abundant evidence has come before us that malaria, tuberculosis, enteric fever, dysentery, and other essentially preventable diseases are far too common, that the welfare of mother and infant is often capable of great improvement, and that the treatment of the sick is often lamentably defective. There can be no doubt that the Greek people and its government would find that sympathetic attention to the prevention of disease and reduction of morbidity and mortality would profit the country economically, as well as in many other ways.

(b) *A Unified and purely Technical Service* — The report and recommendations of the Commission provide in detail for the setting up of a unified Public Health Service centralising the various public health functions and institutions now scattered through a number of departments of state. This Public Health Service, the report declares, cannot be established by any mere expansion of the existing organisation, but to be effective should be organised on a new basis and have new objectives. It must be a purely technical service fully protected from political influences, having at its head a permanent technical chief and forming the advisory and executive organ of the Government on health questions, attached directly to the Prime Minister's office. The technical personnel should consist of men fully trained in modern methods of preventing disease and in the modern practice of hygiene, public health officers should give their whole time to the requirements of the service and should receive adequate pay. Proposals are made for the setting up of a modern school of hygiene and for utilising existing organisations to this end, as well as for training selected Greek medical officers by means of interchanges and individual study tours arranged by the Health Organisation.

(c) *Training Centre* — As a first step a training centre is to be established in Athens, the principal officers of which are to include three expert instructors with wide experience respectively in general hygiene and preventive medicine, malaria prevention and sanitary engineering. The Greek Government proposes to call upon experts from abroad for these three professorships.

(d) *Technical Services and their extension* — Technical services are to be built up with the help of the training centre, the officers trained through the League Health Organisation and other available methods. In the beginning these technical services will administer certain selected areas in Greece. Gradually the application of modern public health methods will be extended to the rest of Greece, *par passu* with the building up of the central and local organisations.

(e) *Permanent Health Service* — The report explains how the school of hygiene and new technical services will constitute the nucleus for the Permanent Hellenic Health Service and describes the transitional steps by which it is hoped to have this service in working order by about 1933. All this work will be carried on in close and continuous touch with the Health Organisation, in accordance with the following passage in M. Venizelos' letter accepting the plan:

The Greek Government is fully aware that the execution of this plan will have to be proceeded with methodically, and will require a very thorough tech-

nical preparation. For this reason the Governments requests the Health Organisation of the League of Nations in accordance with the Council's invitation in December last, to place at the disposal of the Greek Government all its technical facilities, including its technical commissions, in order to ensure complete cooperation in the subsequent development of the plan which has just been agreed upon.

(f) *Finance* — The financial aspect of the plan is discussed and provisional estimates supplied. The Greek Government has accepted the increased cost involved which, when the scheme is in full operation, will be about one third more than the existing Health budget.

(g) *Special Recommendations and Legislation* — The Committee makes a number of special recommendations concerning hospitals, malaria and tuberculosis prevention, labour conditions and social insurance, and quarantine service. The necessity is emphasised of setting up a special committee to study Greek sanitary legislation in order to codify existing laws and render them easier of comprehension and enforcement.

## 2 OTHER QUESTIONS

*Epidemiological Intelligence* — The Medical Director's Report on the work of the Health Organisation since the October session of the Committee draws attention to the steady development and improvement in the collection and distribution of epidemiological intelligence. The Weekly Record is used by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service now incorporates the *communiqués* of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique*, the weekly telegraphic bulletin of the Alexandria Bureau of the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt, and the cabled reports of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore. The latter Bureau is now acting as the Far Eastern Regional Bureau for collecting and distributing the information about diseases required under the revised sanitary convention adopted in Paris in 1926.

Through its Singapore Bureau the Central Epidemiological Intelligence Service is in touch with the Epidemiological Service of Australia at Melbourne, which is acting as a centre for collecting and distributing information in the Austral Pacific area. Special attention has been paid in the Weekly Record to the influenza epidemic and telegraphed daily reports are issued from Geneva so as to enable information to reach health administrations specially interested with as little delay as possible.

*Industrial and Collective Study Tours* — The programme of interchanges for 1929 provides—subject to the necessary credits being available—for study tours on industrial hygiene, and the organisation of groups for the collective international study of rural hygiene, including rural sanitary engineering, and the relationship between the medical services of health insurance organisations and the Public Health Service. A general interchange is to be held in France in the summer of 1930. As in preceding years, medical officers from the Far East and other distant countries have been invited to carry out individual missions, while similar facilities will be afforded to Greek health officers in connection with the plan of collaboration between the Greek Health Administration and the League Health Organisation.

*Malaria* — The Health Committee noted that a provisional programme had been framed—consultation with the Indian health authorities for a visit to India in the autumn of 1929 by a delegation of the League Malaria Commission. This visit is the result of the Indian Government's invitation to the League's Malaria Commission to study methods of combating malaria in India. The object of the visit is to afford medical officers engaged in such work in India an opportunity for discussing their problems with members of the Commission as well as to give mem-

bers of the Malaria Commission an opportunity of seeing anti malaria work in India and examining it in the light of their own experience

The delegation will leave Europe early in August on their arrival in India, it is proposed that they should spend the first few weeks in the Punjab considering questions of interest to the group as a whole. Subsequently the members will separate, facilities being given to each to study those aspects of the malaria problem in which he is specially interested under the most favourable conditions possible. During the latter part of the tour, the members will once more work as a group.

The Medical Director's report mentions the fourth series of practical laboratory courses on malariology organised at the universities of Paris, Hamburg and Rome, and a similar course in London. These laboratory courses will be followed by field work in Spain, Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The Health Organisation is once more offering a limited number of scholarships to medical officers engaged in anti malaria work, whose names are submitted by public health administrations. Small expert committees are considering problems of malaria and housing, the intensive treatment of malaria by quinine and the value in treatment of various substitutes for quinine.

*Leprosy* — The Committee noted that Dr Burnet, the leprosy expert, whom it had sent on mission to Latin America arrived in Venezuela in March, and was visiting the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In each country Dr Burnet will discuss with the health authorities at one or more of the problems connected with the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy and cooperation in leprosy research studied by the Leprosy Commission. He is also in touch with the various centres in Europe where methods of combating leprosy are being studied. The investigations may subsequently be extended to the Far East.

*Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products* — The Committee noted that, as regards anti diphtheria and antitetanic sera, the various national standard preparations are being regularly compared at the Copenhagen State Serum Institute, so as to make sure that the preparations in all countries continue to be identical. During 1928, standard anti dysenteric serum was sent to twenty four institutes in Europe, North and South America, Africa and Asia. The preliminary work already accomplished makes it probable that definite proposals for standardising anatoxin and tuberculin may be made this year. Comparative tests are being made in four institutes with the purpose of obtaining an agreement about the standardisation of "standard" sera for blood typing. As regards biological products, progress is reported with regard to the standard for neosalvarsan, the international standard recommended for digitals has been officially adopted in Germany, and a British standard carefully tested by comparison with the international material is about to be adopted officially. The international insulin standard has now been adopted in all countries where insulin is made. The Committee invited its Permanent Commission to consider the elaboration of standardised methods of investigating products put on the market purporting to contain vitamins, in view of the increase in the number of such products in many countries. The Medical Director was requested to obtain information regarding the methods employed by Public Health Administrations to suppress the abuses to which the sale of such products may give rise.

*Ship Sanitation* — Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that Surgeon General Cumming, Chief of the United States Public Health Service had on his return last year forwarded copies of the report of the Commission on Ship Sanitation to all his officers in charge of the larger ports and requested them to collect and submit material on the points raised in the Commission's report, and so far



as their routine work permitted, to carry on fumigation under experimental conditions in order to answer some of the questions of interest to the Commission.

In November a conference of the health officers of the chief ports was held in Washington to discuss the detailed programme of the Commission and to consider future steps with special reference to a meeting of the Commission of fumigation experts, which, it was decided, might be held in 1929 in the United States.

Surgeon General Cumming and his associates, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, have prepared and distributed to the members a programme of work which it is hoped will elicit observations and further suggestions. In addition, an exhaustive review literature on the subject has been prepared by Surgeon Grubbs at the request of Surgeon General Cumming, and this work which will be helpful to the Commission, has been distributed to all its members.

*The Survey Method of Stimulating Public Health Administration in the United States* — The Health Committee heard an account by its American members, namely, Surgeon General Cumming and Professor Winslow (Professor of Public Health at Yale University), of the survey method of stimulating public health administration in the United States.

Health surveys are undertaken by the United States Public Health Service, by state and local authorities and by private and semi-official organisations, such as e.g., the American Public Health Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Social and Child Hygiene Associations, etc. Trained investigators are invited to study health conditions on a common plan in the area chosen with particular reference to the working of the public health service and improvements that might be suggested. As this method has become more generally used, the tendency has been to attempt to establish standards for various items of health service. Thus an "appraisal form for city health work" has been prepared by the American Public Health Association, containing a list of the major health activities now common to practically all cities, setting forth their relative values in a public health programme and presenting a set of standards for evaluating the adequacies or inadequacies in any branch of public health work. Combined with the appraisal form there is a schedule calling for the collection of data essential to appraisal. A similar form for country health work has been prepared, while forms for state health work, standard health department reports, model health department ordinances and model record forms are under consideration. The idea is that these forms should be periodically revised and should serve as the bases for public health surveys.

Many thousands of surveys have been undertaken in recent years, and the surveying method has been found of the greatest value in stimulating health authorities, promoting the exchange of information and cooperation between them and educating public opinion. The American members submitted this report on American experience of the survey method and the extensions and improvements of the method now considered in the hope that they might yield suggestions of value to the health authorities of other countries.

The Committee recommended that an account of this method and of the studies on the cost of medical care in the United States, as well as of the results obtained, should be included in the publications of the Health Organisation. It invited the Medical Director to prepare a report on the methods employed for the appraisal of public health activity in countries other than the United States of America, and in collaboration with the schools of hygiene and health administrations interested to collect and analyse information concerning the work of "Health Centres" and other similar activities in European countries.

*Child Welfare* — The report on the work of the European Conference of Health Experts on Child Welfare was approved. The parallel investigation in four South American states is still proceeding, but the results will be available by the next

session. The report of the European experts makes a number of recommendations resulting from one year's careful investigation in twenty nine urban and rural districts in seven European countries.

The League experts preface their recommendations by pointing out that, in all the districts studied, the value of certain measures was apparent, but that in all districts they were insufficient. These measures include infant welfare centres, supervision of the mother and child and the benefits of social legislation, medical research on puerperal, still birth and infant death within the first days of life as well as on the prevention of respiratory affections is still badly needed.

Their recommendations emphasise the importance of medical supervision of pregnant women, social and legislative measures to make that possible during the latter month of pregnancy, the adequate provision of maternity hospitals, better obstetrical training for midwives and physicians and a campaign against the employment of untrained women as midwives. Among the general measures recommended are education of the public in hygiene through the schools, and the supervision of infants by public health nurses. In view of the results obtained by this enquiry the Health Committee recommends that the health administrations of a many countries as possible should undertake similar studies, to serve as a basis for the establishment and application of preventive measures and to complete official statistical information on infant deaths, which the enquiry has proved to be often insufficient.

*Application of the Geneva Opium Convention* — In reply to a question put to it regarding the interpretation of a decision taken at its last session on the application of Article 10 of the Opium Convention, the Health Committee pointed out that the recommendation that this article should apply to "bazoymorphine and the morphine esters generally" should apply to all morphine esters without exception reserving the possibility of exempting, in conformity with Article 8 of the Convention, those esters which might subsequently be clearly demonstrated to be innocuous.

*The Sleeping Sickness Conference* — The Health Committee expressed its appreciation of the report of the second international conference on Sleeping Sickness and attached special importance to the recommendation of the Conference that the Health Organisation should collect and analyse facts obtainable in regard to the importance of human trypanosomiasis in relation to other causes of morbidity. The Committee expressed the hope that the administration concerned would cooperate fully in this study and recommended that the services of the Health Organisation should be placed at the disposal of these administrations and that the usual methods of enquiry and work should be employed in pursuance of this recommendation. The Committee requested the Medical Director to make all practical arrangements to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference concerning individual interchanges between laboratory staffs engaged in work on this problem, and endorsed the recommendation concerning the appointment of a small Committee to assist in coordinating trypanosomiasis investigations. The names of six experts were recommended.

*The Work of the Eastern Bureau at Singapore* — The Far Eastern Commission of the Health Committee discussed and adopted the report of the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau.

The report describes the epidemiological work of the Bureau and its activity in coordinating the research work of Far Eastern administrations. For instance, plague investigations on a common plan drafted in Calcutta last December, in Siam, Hong Kong, French Indo China, Union of South Africa, Egypt, Australia, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies.

Research work on oral vaccination against cholera, also coordinated through

the Singapore Bureau, is being carried on at a number of points in the Far East. A survey has been undertaken of the quarantine regulations of Far Eastern ports. The system of collecting and distributing news about the spread of epidemics and the movement of infected ships in the Far East is being steadily developed and perfected.

## 2 — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

### a) *Second Session of the Economic Consultative Committee*

The Economic Consultative Committee met from May 6th to May 13th, 1930, with M. Thénard, former Belgian Prime Minister, in the Chair. It reviewed the whole of the economic work of the League from May, 1928, to May, 1929, and all economic events during that period connected with the questions dealt with by the Economic Conference of 1927.

The Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of two members who had died during the past year, M. Leopold Dubois (Swiss) and Professor Allen Young (American). In his opening speech, he reminded the Committee that, as the legatee of the Economic Conference, it was called upon to review the results obtained in the economic field during the past year and to outline the future policy of the League organisations dealing with economic questions.

He added:

The composition of the International Economic Conference of 1927 and the unanimity with which its various recommendations were voted allow us to say that this Conference's resolutions had every chance of approximating as closely as was humanly possible to economic truth as it exists in our generation.

Two years of experience have clearly shown, moreover, that the policy recommended at Geneva in 1927 corresponded to economic necessities and to the deepest aspirations of the different groups of world activity.

And yet, as far as the commercial policy recommended by the Economic Conference is concerned, it must be recognised that the efforts made to carry this policy into effect have met with varying fortunes. Apart from undoubted successes there have been periods of stagnation, if not reaction, which it is our duty not to pass over in silence. We can at any rate note that the successes achieved have been amply sufficient to encourage and justify perseverance.

Noting that progress had been somewhat slower during the past year, he concluded that still greater efforts must be made.

No important net reduction has been made in customs duties by the Governments, either by autonomous action or as a consequence of bilateral conventions. The most important results have been achieved by the plurilateral action provoked by the intervention of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

He then examined conditions for ensuring the complete application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference.

In the first place we must obtain much more definite and effective support from the Government for the policy whose success we are endeavouring to ensure.

The Members of the International Economic Conference were appointed by their respective Governments and they unanimously voted for the Conference's resolutions.

Cast a glance back over the road we have travelled. I cannot help thinking that Governments should often have a better understanding of their responsibilities as regards the practical application of the authoritative opinions of the persons appointed by them.

The first day of the session was devoted to a general discussion in the course of which numerous members gave their views on the economic aspect of the year.

and on special points, such as customs tariffs, the coming into force of the Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, the interdependence of trade, industry and agriculture, industrial agreements and cartels.

The question of the coming into force of the Convention for the Abolition of Prohibitions gave rise to an exchange of views between M. Górcz (Polish) and M. Heines (German) concerning the negotiations between Germany and Poland for a commercial agreement. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman expressed his appreciation of this open and friendly discussion. Few economic events could be of greater importance for our prospects of immediate practical success than a friendly settlement of the differences between Germany and Poland.

The Committee then broke up into four Commissions, each of which prepared part of a general report dealing with trade, agriculture, industry and so-called general questions.

In his closing speech, the Chairman described the general impression gained from this session.

When I compare my impressions of the present session with those of last year's, I cannot help feeling that there is a notable difference between the two meetings. In 1925 we were still too little removed from the actual statements of the fundamental principles by which we were to be guided. This time we have come closer to facts. We have realised more clearly how important and how numerous are the practical difficulties met with in carrying out the programme laid down by the 1927 Conference. The realisation of those difficulties has given rise in some of us not, indeed, to any actual feeling of pessimism, but to a certain impatience.

In the course of our discussions, divergent and even contradictory opinions have been put forward and upheld. Currents and counter-currents have come to light, and that in an excellent thing.

It cannot but be useful—indeed, it is essential—that we should know definitely our points of difference as well as our points of agreement. The clear and definite statement of certain practical difficulties has not shaken our confidence in the truth of the resolutions and opinions of the 1927 Conference. The principles are not in dispute, there are merely certain differences of opinion as to their application.

As regards the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, the Chairman observed that a patient and continued effort was necessary.

It has been said that Geneva is in advance of the national views which are represented there, and this may seem to have been meant as a reproach. If so, it is certainly a mistaken reproach.

- \* It is the League of Nations that does not lead the way, what is the point of its existence? And what are we here for, except to try to bring about some progress in the economic organisation of the world?

While not to neglect of the considerations that invade our daily life and the circles in which we move in our own countries, we are to seek in common a universal policy that will be based on actualities and possibilities and will lead to our goal of harmony and peace.



The report adopted by the Committee is analysed below.

*Economic Policy in 1925* — The Committee noted that the policy of the Economic Conference which, in 1927, had been approved by numerous nations in statements in their respective parliaments or at the League Assembly, and had been strongly supported by a number of international organisations, had continued in 1928 to receive support from various international bodies, which had passed resolutions to this effect. Although the Conference's resolutions thus secured prompt and general acceptance in principle, it was noticeable that the application, whether

by national or by international action, of a policy covering so wide a field should take considerable time

As regards tariff policy, it had in 1928 been possible to report that the upward trend of tariffs appeared to have been checked, at this session, the Committee noted that the endeavour to check the upward movement had persisted, but it could not be said that it had resulted in a move in the opposite direction

Describing certain special features of tariff negotiations in 1928 the obstacles to progress, certain efforts of industrial trusts and of the war-dependent heavy industry and agriculture, the Committee concluded that the net result of all these influences had been to leave the tariff situation on the whole very much where it was a year ago, though there were signs in certain countries of a tendency not to reduce but to increase protection

The proposals for the most radical increases of tariffs came from nations whose indices were already among the highest in the world. In other countries the protectionist pressure did not take the form of a demand for general upward revision but for charges here and there. The effect of this was not as yet sufficient to upset what appeared to be temporary equilibrium. But if present continued these movements might become cumulative and make the position of inter-tariff countries difficult

In this connection, the Committee emphasised that tariff measures adopted by the big producing states exercised a far greater influence on the world tariff average than any protection established by smaller states, and that mere uncertainty regarding the intentions of countries like the United States and Great Britain, which dominate international production and trade, was likely to retard tariff reduction by other States. It noted that, in the old world at all events, progress in production and trade was still very slow and that nothing had occurred to qualify its acceptance of the view that the existing trade barriers were a serious obstacle to economic recovery. Any retrogressive movement at this stage could not fail to have a most harmful effect, and the opinion was expressed that the international measures for the maintenance of peace should remove one of the causes of the existence of trade barriers, namely, the tendency to use protection to foster industries deemed necessary for national defence

**Trade** — The Committee paid a tribute to the efforts of the Economic Committee to secure as far as possible the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference concerning trade. The report gives indications as to the manner in which certain work should be carried out and makes some fresh proposals

The Committee noted that a Conference for the conclusion of an international convention on the treatment of foreigners would shortly be convened and expressed its approval of the draft convention prepared and its conviction that the solution of this problem was a vital factor in the restoration of international relations. Noting further that certain bilateral negotiations had only resulted in precarious makeshifts, and that others were being conducted on widely differing bases, it hoped its opinion that nothing short of a general settlement of the question by collective agreement on a basis acceptable to all countries would ensure the necessary progress in this respect

As regards the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, the Committee was satisfied that the reservations to the 1927 Convention contained in the Supplementary Agreement of July, 1928, were not such as to detract from its practical value. The report describes the Convention as "the first collective agreement directly affecting the commercial interests of a large number of States, which, once ratified, will put an end to a series of abnormal practices which constitute a serious obstacle to international trade" and as "a decisive step towards the reestablishment of freedom of trade, which was the rule before the war and which the Economic Conference explicitly indicated as a preliminary condition to any effective action for the reduction of economic barriers"

The Committee noted that the Convention had so far only been ratified by two countries, to come into force it must be ratified by eighteen States before September 30th. Although it seemed possible to hope that other ratifications would shortly be deposited, the Committee felt bound to appeal to Governments to give effect to the action implied by their signature, observing that failure to execute these agreements at the date indicated must inevitably have an unfavourable influence on progress in regard to international commercial policy. This appeal also concerned the international agreements on hides and bones for which the necessary ratifications should be received before July 1st.

The Committee examined the effect of national measures for tariff reduction. Attention was drawn to steps taken by certain countries to review their general economic position, including necessarily their commercial policy. The Committee expressed the conviction that in many countries there were trade barriers which on examination would prove such heavy and permanent burdens upon their general industrial and agricultural productivity as to call for immediate revision. It noted that certain countries had abolished duties which had ceased to serve any protective or fiscal purpose and suggested that other countries should consider the desirability of organising similar enquiries with a view to autonomous action for a general tariff reduction on industrial and agricultural products. It recommended that, when submitting to their parliaments bills relating to import duties, Governments should endeavour to show that they were in conformity with the policy recommended by the Economic Conference and should, if necessary, explain their reasons for any slight departure from that policy. Commentaries of this kind would figure among the documents to be collected for the Consultative Committee and would prevent one country from misinterpreting provisions taken in others.

The attention of the Committee had been drawn to the necessity for each country of examining questions of production in combination with questions of commercial policy. The chief point brought out by the discussion was that Governments, when asked to protect any given product, must consider their normal possibilities of existence and development, not excluding the demands of social structure, the increase of employment and other elements of sound economic policy. These factors having been taken into account, the Committee expressed its view that it was dangerous to establish production where the necessary conditions for its success were lacking, excessive protection might also run counter to the interests of the industry it seemed to promote, since it might lead foreign producers to settle in the country thus transporting within the country competition previously conducted from abroad. These same conditions might also cause wastage of capital and a rise in the rate of interest.

As regards relations between tariff policy and international organisations, such as trusts or cartels for the rationalisation of production, the opinion was expressed that the latter did not as a rule make for tariff reduction, unless the parties they brought together were of approximately equivalent strength and anxious to increase their strength by means of technical improvement rather than by protection, but it was also stated that canalisation of competition by means of industrial agreements did not invariably lead the parties to consent to tariff reductions.

As regards collective action concerning certain categories of wares, the Committee was satisfied that practical results of considerable importance had been achieved in connection with export duties on hides and bones, but it noted that, in extending its enquiry to other groups of commodities, the Economic Committee had encountered considerable obstacles including the existence of trusts based on customs regimes.

The report analyses the criticisms made regarding the system of multilateral negotiations for tariff reduction. These criticisms bear more particularly on the impossibility of examining the treatment of a certain class of commodities without being led sooner or later to claim that of other categories, especially those akin to the first category. The Consultative Committee nevertheless considered that

enquiries dealing with such strictly with commodities of considerable importance in the general volume of international production and trade would be the best method of obtaining a reliable idea of existing possibilities of reducing tariff barriers by multilateral agreement. It accordingly recommended that commercial or industrial conferences, including representatives of the producer, traders and consumers of certain groups of wares should be summoned, and suggested that, if possible, the first group to be selected should be one of substantial importance both in industry and in agriculture, as for instance agricultural implements and machinery.

The Committee considered that the principle of *commerce at fair* formulated by the Economic Committee was in perfect harmony with the resolutions of the Economic Conference and, if applied by States would furnish international trade with the minimum of security required for normal development.

Letting the Consultative Committee consider principles concerning tariff systems and treaty making method, however, it dealt with most favoured nation clause. It fully endorsed the Economic Committee's opinion that the most favoured nation clause should be of an unconditional and unrestricted character. It considered that the useful formula proposed was calculated to dispose of many of the disputes to which the application of the clause had heretofore given rise and that the application of the principles proclaimed by the Economic Committee would contribute to the improvement of international economic relations.

The formula recommended have already been approved by the Council and submitted to Governments for their observations, the Consultative Committee considered that States should be invited to say whether they would be prepared to conclude an international agreement converting these recommendations into binding obligations.

With regard to the Conference recommendations concerning the stability of customs tariffs the Committee thought that, as in nearly all countries the complication caused by fluctuating exchanges had ceased, an enquiry should be instituted with a view to solving the problem.

With reference to the ratification and application of the *Convention on Customs Formalities* of 1923, the Committee recommended that States which had not yet ratified the Convention should consider the possibility of doing so and that the Contracting Parties should all conform to certain of its provisions. In the opinion of the Committee, the enquiry undertaken by the Economic Committee on indirect protectionism furnished an additional proof of the value of the Convention, because it showed that certain practices which might be considered as indirect protectionism were in more or less marked contradiction with the rules established. The Committee therefore again requested that the enquiry should be pursued with all diligence so that the conclusions and the measures recommended might be adopted without delay.

As regards the *first of customs* and *machines* the Committee expressed the hope that the experts would bear in mind the desirability of establishing a simple nomenclature, the growing multiplicity of industrial products and the technical requirements for its application might allow. It drew attention to the necessity of avoiding an excessive number of specifications, which might weaken the most favoured nation clause.

The importance of the 1927 Convention for the *Exemption of Foreign Travel* was also emphasized. The Committee noted that Belgium, Denmark and New Zealand had deposited their instrument of ratification and that the Convention might therefore soon come into force.

As regards the *legislation on bills of exchange and letters of credit*, the Committee noted that the proposals of the Economic Committee had been favourably received by several States. It concluded that it might be possible to summon an international conference at the beginning of next year and expressed its hope of the importance of this attempt to solve a problem that had long preoccupied the business world.

*Industry* — The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the conclusion of the International Convention on Economic Statistics already signed by twenty five countries—considering it as an important step toward the improvement of industrial statistics, and thanked the International Chamber of Commerce for its assistance. A number of reports from industrial associations having been submitted, the Committee suggested that this information should be coordinated and rendered more comparable. It suggested that national industrial organisations should be consulted with a view to agreeing upon a procedure by which these results might be obtained.

The Committee suggested that the Memorandum on Production and Trade and the Statistical Year Book published by the Secretariat should in future contain a chapter on industrial progress. It expressed its satisfaction as regards the work of information carried out by the Economic Organisation, emphasising the value of sound and reliable data for Governments, business circles and consumers, and the beneficial influence which it would exert upon world trade.

The Committee recommended that the International Labour Office should continue its enquiry into rationalisation and give indications regarding methods that might be adopted by the International Management Institute.

The question of simplification and standardisation was also dealt with, a tribute being paid to the work of various bodies dealing with standards. The Committee recommended that the Management Institute should exchange documents and keep in touch with these bodies. The Institute was also invited to continue to follow the rationalisation movement and to submit a survey of data at the next session of the Committee.

The Committee asked the Economic Committee to continue its enquiry on international industrial agreements, more particularly as regards statute, legal form and legislation applicable thereto. In view of the increasing number of agreements of international importance and the necessity of analysing the fundamental principles of national laws, the Committee considered this as the best way of conducting the enquiry. The work of the Economic Committee was, it considered, sufficiently advanced to enable the principal types of legislation to be classified under a few main headings. This preliminary analysis might serve as a basis for a comparative study of the different types of legislation.

The Committee considered that the researches undertaken on the application of laws and administrative measures in different countries would undoubtedly bring out the trend of the economic policy followed by the public authorities. The development of international agreements was discussed at length, the Committee noting the increasing importance of their various forms. No one suggested that the agreements were in themselves necessarily detrimental to economic life but emphasis was placed on certain dangers which consumers—individuals or countries—considered possible, should industries, grouped together in cartels follow a policy contrary to the recommendations of the Economic Conference. To obviate these dangers, certain members suggested that consumers and workers should have adequate voice in these agreements under the supervision of the public authority. Opinions were divided as regards the influence of agreements on tariff policy. Certain members, considering that private agreement between industrial groups in various countries might facilitate tariff reduction. The great majority nevertheless considered that agreements were only one of the many factors which had to be taken into consideration in connection with tariff policy. The Committee was glad to note the great impetus which the Economic Committee had given to enquiries regarding cartels and international customs and commercial policy. It recommended that the results of these investigations should be borne in mind when further special or general enquiries were instituted on the subject.

Noting the importance of the information which the Economic Committee was endeavouring to collect on existing international industrial agreements their object, scope, organisation and the part they played in the whole economic system



the Consultative Committee recommended that a special annual report should be published containing the most important information should also indicate what results might be ascribed to these agreements as regards technical progress, development and output, labour conditions and prices.

The interim report of the Economic Committee on the coal problem was also examined. The Consultative Committee expressed the opinion that the procedure so far adopted appeared to be well advised and recommended that the enquiry should be pursued on the widest possible basis in the form of joint or separate consultations. It considered that the general principles proclaimed by the Economic Conference as regards commercial policy and international industrial agreements seemed applicable to the coal industry. It congratulated the Economic Committee on not having lost sight of the question of wages and labour conditions, although these were primarily matters for the International Labour Office. It asked the Economic Organisation to continue to collect and analyse statistical and other information on this question.

The Committee expressed the hope that a general report would be submitted on the sugar enquiry at its next session.

*Agriculture.* — Agricultural questions played a considerable part in the discussions. The importance of bringing this question within the scope of the general economic work of the League was strongly emphasised and the principle of the interdependence of industrial, commercial and agricultural factors was reaffirmed. The Committee felt that, in view of these considerations, the time had come to associate agricultural experts with the current work of the League. The League already collaborated with the International Institute of Agriculture on the basis of arrangements made last July. Thus, the Committee considered essential with a view to securing adequate representation for agricultural interests in the work of the Economic Organisation. It was proposed that the League should appoint a limited number of qualified agricultural experts who would be associated with the Economic Organisation in such a way as to make their assistance most practical and effective.

The Committee also considered the progress of the work of the Sub-Committee on Veterinary Experts. It approved the principle underlying the condition to which many countries subordinated their acceptance of the laws of Article 4 of the Convention on Prohibitions concerning the maintenance of prohibitions for protecting the health of animals—namely that such prohibitions should not be so applied as to constitute a disguised restriction of international trade. It further approved the principle that the preliminary condition of any agreement on veterinary questions was that each country should take effective measures against animal diseases.

The veterinary experts having unanimously agreed on common principles as regards conditions for a sound organisation of veterinary services and the uniform and exchange of health bulletins, the Committee recommended that all countries should freely exchange information on the subject.

It asked that the experts should continue, in close cooperation with the International Institute of Zootechnics their general studies of the issues involved by the different States as regards the transit, export and import of animals and animal products.

The Committee noted that the Economic Committee intended to study the economic aspects of the campaign against plant diseases, with special reference to the possibility of reconciling the necessities of the campaign with the legitimate requirements of export trade. It hoped that the Convention concluded by the Conference summoned last April at the instance of the International Institute of Agriculture for the protection of plants against disease would furnish scientific and technical data for the future work, which should be directed on the basis of the necessary compromise towards alleviating the difficulties which the national and local application of phytosanitary measures appeared to place in the way of the international plant trade.

The Committee also invited the Economic Committee to consider the desirability of investigating the present serious depression of agriculture in various countries, taking account of the special difficulties of exporting and importing countries. The Committee was informed that the results of an enquiry by the International Institute of Agriculture would be available for this purpose.

In view of the special difficulties of agriculture, the Committee urgently recommended that the Economic Organisation should continue and extend its enquiries concerning the comparative price of agricultural and industrial products, and should study to what extent comparable statistical series of indices of the state of agriculture might be formulated with the assistance of the International Institute.

The value of direct relations between agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies was recognised by the Economic Conference, and the Committee thought it advisable to draw attention to this point.

The representatives of consumers' cooperative societies, in agreement with the agricultural representatives, again urged that the Economic Organisation should consider as soon as possible the best method of bringing together agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies.

*Other Questions* — The report sets forth the various general questions studied at this session. As regards economic tendencies affecting world peace the Committee expressed the hope that the work would be pursued as rapidly as possible. Its opinion was that the interdependence of the political and economic factors which tend to create or destroy conditions favourable to peace was growing more and more evident, and that it was desirable to interest both institutions and individuals in the study of their mutual reaction. It expressed its conviction that the publication of the results of the Economic Committee's enquiries could exercise a useful influence on public opinion and policy.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Financial Committee had proposed the constitution of a special committee to study the cause of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on the economic life of nations and that the Council had approved this proposal.

Noting the progress in 1928 of the League's work on double taxation and tax evasion, the Committee expressed the hope that the draft conventions prepared by Government experts in October 1928, would provide an effective instrument for the avoidance or mitigation of evils resulting from double taxation and tax evasion. It hoped that these drafts would, as recommended by the Council, be applied on as extensive a scale as possible, and that past and future efforts in this direction would lead to the establishment of a whole network of similar conventions.

The opinion was expressed that such action would remove the main obstacles to the free circulation of capital and that the work of the experts in the domain of double taxation formed an indispensable counterpart to the Economic Committee's endeavours to ensure freedom of circulation for persons and goods.

The Committee welcomed the creation of the Fiscal Committee (contemplated by the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion) whose essential task will be to promote negotiations for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion. This Committee will also be of invaluable assistance to the Council in all matters connected with taxation.

The Committee took note of statements from various non-official international organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and certain special conferences (The Baltic and White Sea Conference, the International Agricultural Commission, the Shipping Conference, the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce and the International Peace Congress at Bern).

It considered that these reports were valuable for the information they contained and also because they indicated that public opinion was alive to the issue, discussed and decided under the auspices of the League, that knowledge of concrete problems was being acquired and disseminated and that there was a strong body of opinion desiring and actively promoting the application of the principles of the Economic Conference.

The Committee drew attention to the work of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the Economic Conference held in Prague under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

#### *b) Consultation of Experts on Sugar-beet Production*

Pursuing its enquiry concerning international measures to combat the depression in the sugar industry, a delegation of the Economic Committee consulted experts on sugar-beet production on May 13th and 14th.

The information laid before the experts included the results of the consultation on the sugar industry held at the beginning of April and a memorandum prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture, emphasising the advisability of considering beet growing not merely from the point of view of the requirements of the sugar industry, but also from the point of view of its beneficial effects on the productive capacity of agriculture as a whole.

The experts were first invited to describe the position as regards beet growing from the point of view of their respective countries. They gave information bearing on the general organisation of the sugar industry, the relationship between farmers, factory owners and refiners, the extent to which increase in output or decline in demand had affected prices and rendered production unremunerative, factors affecting beet growing—recent scientific discoveries, tariffs, subsidies and other Government measures, wages and prices—the prospects of an increase in production and the influence of prices and Government action on consumption.

The effect of the depression in the sugar industry on the general agricultural situation in the principal European countries in view of the role of the sugar beet in agriculture was one of the points to which the experts drew the attention of the delegation. It must be remembered that beet growing not only ensures the existence of numerous agriculturists: it is also an important factor in crop rotation and in cattle breeding. The European beet and sugar production does not at present exceed the pre-war level and, in the opinion of the experts, cannot be considered as responsible for the general depression in the sugar industry. Beet producers consequently do not consider that, in present circumstances, measures to reduce production would be desirable or even practicable. Although sugar consumption has increased more in Europe than elsewhere, producers would be willing to co-operate in any action for increasing world consumption, whatever form that action might take, but they consider close cooperation between the beet growers and the sugar industry as essential to success.

Some of the experts said that they would be willing to take part in immediate international measures, such as the rationing of exports from countries whose production exceeded their own requirements, pending such development of world consumption as would make it possible to absorb the normal surplus of exporting countries. They never the less, recognised the practical difficulties of such action which, in their opinion, should be conducted independently of Governments.

Questions were put to the experts concerning the possibility of replacing the beet by other crops without detriment to the general agricultural position, the possible improvement of beet production, the possibility of using beetroots as cattle fodder, the use of dematured sugar, the possibility of developing cane sugar production, measures for increasing consumption, the effect of a decrease on the tax on con-

sumption, the possible effect of protective measures on beet production and the desirability of League action in regard to the sugar industry.

The replies showed that there was some difference of opinion. Several of the experts, but not the majority, were more or less in favour of replacing the beetroot by other crops. The development of cane sugar production was generally regarded as a serious menace for beet production, the opinion of the minority, however, was that protectionist measures constituted the greater danger. A decrease of consumption duties on sugar was generally recommended, but one of the experts thought that such a decrease should be accompanied by a reduction of customs duties.

At the end of the consultation, the Chairman thanked the experts for their valuable assistance, assuring them that their suggestions would be given most careful attention. On behalf of the experts, M. Mullie (Belgium) replied that beet producers were grateful for the opportunity they had had of explaining their views and defending their interests.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of M. Trendelenburg (Chairman), Sir Sidney Chapman (Vice-Chairman), M. Brunet, M. Nederbragt, and M. Stucki, assisted by Mr. Ashur Hobson and M. Georges Rav, representing the International Institute of Agriculture.

The experts consulted were: M. Mullie (Belgium) Senator, Agriculturist; M. Petersen (Denmark), Chairman of the International Association for Seed Trade; Copenhagen, M. Moumrel (France), Chairman of the *Confédération générale des Producteurs de Betteraves*, Oberamtmann Wentzel (Germany), Sir Daniel Hall (Great Britain), of the Board of Agriculture, M. Minderhoud (Netherlands), Professor at the University of Agriculture, M. Serban (Hungary), Secretary General of the Hungarian National Chamber of Agriculture, M. de Vecchi (Italy), of the Fascist National Agricultural Federation, M. Humnicki (Poland), Chairman of the Federation of Beet Seed Growers; M. Filipescu (Roumania), Inspector General, agricultural engineer, M. Jouritch (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom), of the School of Agriculture, M. Brdlik (Czechoslovakia), Former Minister of Agriculture.

### c) Customs Nomenclature

The seventh session of the Sub-Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature was held at Geneva from April 16th to May 4th, with M. Fighiera (French) in the Chair.

The experts drew up a nomenclature for fatty substances, grease, oils and waxes of animal or vegetable origin and alimentary fats — the third section of their framework which, although forming only a single chapter of the nomenclature, may be considered as one of the most important. The classification of all products under a relatively small number of headings presented serious difficulties.

The experts also prepared the nomenclature of the fourth section, which concerns beverages, alcoholic liquors, vinegar, products of the food preparing industry and tobacco, and comprise nine chapters. They endeavoured, as in preceding chapters, to classify under a limited number of headings products and articles with common specific characteristics or component parts. An advantage of this nomenclature is, the experts consider, its simplicity — not a very common factor in numerous existing tariffs.

After preparing the nomenclature of Sections 3 and 4 the Sub-Committee revised Sections 1 and 2, which form the first fourteen chapters of the Tariff (live animals, products of the animal and vegetable kingdom). This nomenclature has not so far been officially communicated to the Economic Committee, as the experts

found it necessary to consult interested circles in their own countries. This enquiry, which was conducted simultaneously in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland did not result in a substantial modification of the original draft. In the opinion of the experts, this makes it possible to conclude that the principles embodied in their nomenclature meet not only the wishes of the Economic Committee, but also the practical requirements of one of the most important branches of production.

The first twenty-five chapters of the new nomenclature having been terminated, the experts drew up a programme for their future work.

It will be recalled that the Economic Committee asked the experts to make an immediate study of the nomenclature for aluminium, cement, leather, wood and wooden articles, paper pulp and cardboard. This was done in January, when a nomenclature for wood pulp and cement, aluminium, paper and cardboard was drawn up. The standard nomenclature for skins, leather, wood and wooden articles has still to be established. The first question on the agenda of the next meeting, which will be held in July is that of skins and leather. This terminated, the Sub Committee will resume work according to its programme, that is, it will prepare the nomenclature of Section 5, which concerns mineral products. It will study the nomenclature for earths, stones, ores, mineral fuel, mineral oil, natural bituminous substances and products of distillation. It will examine again the nomenclature prepared in January for paper and cardboard and will finally study Section 9 (wood, cork and articles made of these materials, articles made of straw, cane and other vegetable materials for plating).

The Sub Committee hopes to be able to hold three further sessions in 1970, as its remaining work will take considerable time. In its opinion, it does not suffice to have established principles according to which an international nomenclature should be prepared nor to have undertaken preliminary studies with a view to surmounting the principal difficulties. The most difficult part of its work that is to say the nomenclature of the chemical, textile and metallurgical industries and of machinery has still to come.

#### d) Meeting of Veterinary Experts

The third session of the Special Sub Committee set up by the Economic Committee to study veterinary questions opened on May 9th, at Geneva.

At this session the experts had to examine in the first place information furnished by thirty Governments in reply to a questionnaire on measures in force in their respective countries as regards cattle import, export and transit. The question of the inspection of meat for exports, more particularly overseas consignments was also studied. For this purpose the Sub Committee sought the assistance of specialists in frozen meat transport from the Argentine, New Zealand and Uruguay.

The experts attending the session were M. Burgi (Chairman) (Swiss), M. C. Bisanti (Italian), M. J. Hamr (Czechoslovakia), Mr. J. R. Jackson (British), M. C. O'Leary (Dutch), M. Kasper (Austrian), M. J. Novak (Polish), M. C. Petrovitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), M. Wierle (German) and M. Leclercq representing the International Office of Animal Diseases. The Brazilian and French experts were unable to attend.

The meat inspection specialists attending the meeting were Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Reid (New Zealand) and M. Dionisio Wondy (Uruguayan). The Argentine specialist was unable to attend.

A full account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the *Monthly Summary*.

## IV — Administrative Questions

### THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The report of the Saar Governing Commission for the first quarter of 1929 was received by the League Secretariat in May.

In economic and social matters, the report draws attention to the Commission's action in a conflict between the Mining Administration and the workers. The Commission succeeded in bringing about an agreement which resulted in the signing of a new wage contract on January 23rd 1929. Since the new regulations have been in force the output of the mine has gradually approached its former level.

Owing to the cold weather, which completely paralysed the building and allied industries the number of unemployed increased in January and February, rising from 7,473 on January 2nd to 13,737 on March 6th the highest figure so far registered.

The principal political events were the meetings of the Advisory Council and the Territorial Council in January and March. The former gave its opinion on fifteen draft decrees.

The report also gives details in regard to the Saar finances. The Financial department were principally occupied with preliminary work in connection with the issue of a loan, and, in this connection, an enquiry was made regarding the fiscal burden per head of the population. The results showed that this burden is 770 French francs compared with 1,302 French francs in Germany and 1,460 French francs in France.

The Commission drew up its budget for 1929, which shows the following figures:

	1929	1928
Total revenues	485,181 166	455,950,380 Frs
Total expenditure	485,472 837	455,355 886
Balance	308 329	594,500 Frs

The increase of expenditure as compared with 1928 is principally due to the new salary regulations for officials and employers. The general budget therefore balances with a surplus of 308,329 Fr.

Information is given in the report on the question of optional instruction in French in the German primary schools of the Territory. On February 13th 1929, a manifesto signed by all parties except the communists was published in the principal Saar newspapers. Parents were warned not to send their children to the French primary schools connected with the State mines and also not to allow them to have optional French instruction in the German primary schools. The parties acknowledged that, "generally speaking" it would be right that all children of the population should be taught French (especially in a frontier country) but they considered that, in view of present political circumstances, such a thing should be refused. They stated, moreover, that the results were insignificant.

In reply to this manifesto, the Governing Commission sent an explanatory circular letter to all the primary schools of the Territory. The report describes the situation as follows: "In 1927, arrangements were made for optional French courses in primary schools at the request of certain classes of the population. This arrangement concerned pupils of the four senior classes (from 10 to 14 years of age) and French lessons were given as an alternative for instruction in drawing, gymnastics, singing and natural history."

Since 1926, to meet the wish of the teacher, two French lessons and, in some cases, all French lessons, have been given in the afternoon, in addition to normal school hours, and only sufficiently gifted children are allowed to attend. The object of the lessons is clearly indicated in the regulations published in 1926: "In view of the special position of the Saar Basin, arguments have been made for optional French instruction in primary school so as to enable pupils of this class to learn the French language. In a territory where there are constant relations between two neighbouring peoples, a knowledge of both languages is an economic advantage (in trade and industry) and an intellectual asset. The teaching is primarily adapted to practical purposes, pupils being instructed in the current language of daily life."

The instruction is given by German teachers only and is based on special manual written specially for the district and conceived in a spirit of absolute neutrality. The lessons are entirely optional, and parents know quite well that they are free not to enter their children for the course, or to remove them at the end of any period of six months.

As a matter of fact, these courses are attended by a small minority. An impartial examination has on several occasions, shown that the result is satisfactory.

The number of special French courses depends on the number of children entered and entrance forms with regulations are sent to parents in February of each year, so that they can take a decision with a full knowledge of the facts.

This teaching is in no way detrimental to that of the mother tongue. It has not and can never have, a political character either in the primary, in addition or secondary schools. This measure was, moreover, recommended at the beginning of the present regime by several of the Saar educational authorities.

## V — Political Questions

### DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

Correspondence from the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments relating to recent occurrences in the area of Fort Vanguardia was received by the Secretary General and circulated to States Members of the League.

The substance of the dispute is as follows:

In a telegram dated May 5th, the Bolivian Government states that a Bolivian military detachment stationed in the area of Fort Vanguardia was attacked on May 4th and 5th by Paraguayan patrol. The Bolivian troops maintained their position, acting strictly on the defensive.

In a telegram of May 10th, the Paraguayan Government states that the Washington Commission of Enquiry had asked it for particulars of the geographical position of Fort Vanguardia, that it had dispatched to the post a party of commissioners, accompanied by a small force, and that this commission had been attacked by Bolivian forces detached from a neighbouring encampment established by the Bolivians, after the signature of the Washington Protocol, in territory in Paraguay's possession. The Paraguayan Government adds that it "will never commit nor authorize any act contrary to the solemn written engagement into which it has entered."

A letter dated May 13th from the Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires in Paris informed the Secretary General that the Paraguayan Government had learnt that "Bolivia was preparing military action on a large scale in the Chaco Basin with the object of suddenly placing Paraguay in the presence of a state of war."

After giving details of this story, the writer continues: "My Government holds itself faithful to the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and desires

in view of the possibility of future incident and in order to clear itself of all responsibility that it is its duty to acquaint the League of Nations with the attitude taken up by Bolivia, as it has, moreover, just equaled the Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation at Washington. Paraguay will not in this case or in any other case depart from her peaceful policy and, doing as she does to settle her dispute with Bolivia by legal methods alone, she will not resort to any act of aggression.

The Bolivian Government replied to these communications by a telegram dated May 17th, stating that the Washington Commission of Enquiry had asked both the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegations for particulars as to the position of the Front in accordance with information in their possession. The Bolivian delegation had promptly furnished particulars. The telegram continues: "The material fact is that, whether under this or some other pretext, Paraguayan forces moved northwards from their advance post at Galpon and coming into contact with the Bolivian military detachments stationed in the Vanguardia area, provoked an encounter in which our sentry was wounded at his own guard post. Bolivia acted on the defensive. Paraguay on the offensive."

The Bolivian Government protests against the "charge brought by Paraguay regarding armed preparations attributed to Bolivia with a view to a regular campaign in the immediate future." It adds that the Council may rest assured that both now and in future Bolivia will not fail to honour her international obligations. "Any movement of troops that might take place in the Bolivian positions in the Chaco is merely that involved by the relief of the garrisons, which takes place periodically, and especially as soon as the rainy season is over. In conclusion the Bolivian Government stated that it had not abandoned and would not abandon the principle of seeking the solution of international difficulties by legal method and must remain unshaken in its defensive position. The imprecations expressed by the Paraguayan Government were, therefore, unfounded.

## VI — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### 1. — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

#### *Meeting of the Permanent Central Opium Board*

The second session of the Permanent Central Opium Board was held from April 25th to May 11th, with Mr. Lloyd (British) in the Chair.

The Board adopted for submission to the June Council a report containing suggestions with regard to its organization and working, as prescribed by the Council's resolution of December 1926, and by Article 20 of the 1925 Opium Convention.

The Board considered that its relations with the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium should be as close as possible, but did not for the moment decide upon the measures to secure such cooperation.

The conclusions of the Board regarding the organization of its Secretariat, which is subject to the administrative control of the Secretary General, were also indicated. The Board nominated the members of its Secretariat, who will be appointed by the Secretary General subject to the Council's approval.

A study was also made of the question of the statistics to be supplied to the Board by Governments in accordance with the Convention of 1925 and a form was drawn up for quarterly, import and export statistics.

The next session of the Board will be held in October, 1929.

This session was attended by Mr. Lloyd (British) Chairman, Dr. Anselmus (German), M. Bonin (French), M. Galvanes (Ital.), Mr. May (American), M. Miyamura (Japanese) and Sir K. Malliet (Indian).



## 2 — REFUGEES

*Meeting of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions*

The first session of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions appointed by the Council in December 1928, took place at Geneva from May 16th to May 18th, with M. de la Saille Jabatur (France) in the Chair.

This Commission was constituted in virtue of an Assembly resolution of September 28th, asking the Council to make arrangements for the appointment of an Advisory Commission to be attached to the High Commissioner for Refugees with instructions to prepare a general report on the possibility and means of reaching a prompt and final solution of the refugee problem.

The Commission carried out these instructions. After a thorough discussion of memoranda submitted by the High Commissioner, Dr Nansen, and by members of the Advisory Committee of Private Refugee Organisations, the Committee drew up for submission to the Council the following conclusions and proposals.

In the first place the Commission noted that it was impossible to contemplate an immediate radical solution of the problem of refugees by means of their assimilation in countries where they were residing. Naturalisation, it considered, was a favour which should not be granted indiscriminately to all candidates. On the other hand, it would be contrary to the principle of individual liberty to constrain foreigners, even persons without nationality, to seek naturalisation. Requests to such effect were favourably received by many countries which had made special arrangements to facilitate the naturalisation of refugees. The Commission recommended that the States in question should continue to apply this method and that other States should adopt it.

The return of refugees to their countries of origin depends solely upon the laws of those countries and in no way upon the High Commissioner. This method encounters very serious difficulties, and the Commission considered that it was impossible to compel refugees to return, but that they should not be discouraged from doing so if they so desired.

Since it seemed impossible to apply the above radical solutions, the Commission thought that it would be equally impossible to suppress immediately the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner having observed that a period of ten years would be necessary—but also sufficient—for the termination of the general work and settlement operations, the Commission proposed to agree to this time limit, with the understanding that it would consider it an advantage if the position was such as to enable this period to be reduced. It was, moreover, of the opinion that during this period Governments should examine the possibility of taking over those elements of the High Commissioner's work which it would be necessary to continue afterwards.

The Commission approved the High Commissioner's programme, which included comprehensive arrangements for refugee settlement and, more particularly, the development of operations in Syria and Lebanon. For the relief of invalid refugees, the Commission proposed to authorise the High Commissioner to reserve a part of the proceeds from the League of Nations stamp.

With a view to the practical settlement of the legal status of refugees, the Commission recommended all Governments to adopt and execute the international multilateral arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

In its report the Commission drew attention to the necessity of co-operation with the International Red Cross Organisation and various private organisations and individuals with a view to facilitating settlement work and the relief of refugees unable to work. It recommended that an appeal should be made to the League of Nations and to the various Governments to pursue more expeditiously their action with a view to obtaining a more rapid solution of the refugee problem. The Commission

In the Commission's opinion, Dr. Nansen should be authorised to address this appeal to the British United Committee (which includes the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Save the Children Fund, the Friends of Armenia and the Society of Friends), the Jewish Colonisation Association, the International Red Cross organisation, the Near East Relief and the *Union internationale de Secours aux Enfants*.

In order to provide a more stable and regular basis for the international work of the High Commissioner, the Commission considers that the Central Refugee Service should form a temporary department of the League Secretariat.

The session was attended by the following:

*A Government delegates* — M. Mikoff (Bulgaria), M. Chen Ping (China), M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), M. Schmidt (Estonia), M. de Nivaille-Labryat (France), M. Volkers (Germany), M. Kafack (Greece), M. Rossi de' Lion Nero (Italy), M. Duzmanis (Latvia), M. Gvazdowski (Poland), M. Antoniadu (Roumania), M. Choumerkevitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).

*B. Technical advisers recommended by the Advisory Committee of Private Refugee Organisations* — M. C. Gouikevitch (Council of Former Russian Ambassadors), Baron Noide (Council of Former Russian Ambassadors), M. Khatisian (Delegate of the Armenian Republic), M. Parhalian (Central Committee for Armenian Refugees), M. Petersen (League of Red Cross Societies), M. Rubinska (Committee of Russian Zemstvos and Towns), M. Lucian Wolf (Jewish Colonisation Association), Mr. L. B. Golden (British United Committee).

## VII — New League Publications

### 1. — THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

The League Economic Organisation has just published an interim report on the international aspects of the coal problem. This document is a provisional summary of the information laid before the Economic Committee at its recent consultation with technical experts acquainted with the production, labour, commercial and consumption aspects of the problem. It is completed by a series of statistical tables on coal and lignite production, coal consumption and coal trade.<sup>(1)</sup>

The five chapters of the report deal with the principal normal features of the world coal industry, specially post-war and recent features, the national and international remedies for the situation, consumption interests, considerations affecting possible League action.

World coal production has averaged over a considerable series of years just under twelve hundred million metric tons, of which the United States has in recent years produced somewhat less than half and Europe somewhat over half. Of the European share, the United Kingdom accounts for between 40 and 50 per cent and Germany for about a quarter.

Of the four principal exporting countries — the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland and the United States — the last does not as a rule compete in European markets, but consigns four-fifths of its export to Canada. The American coal industry is thus largely self-contained and only in exceptional cases has it any important direct contact with non-contiguous countries. It follows that the international coal problem as such is mainly confined to Europe.

The report draws a comparison between the pre-war and post-war situation

(1) *Publishers' Note* — The Problem of the Coal Industry. Interim Report on the International Aspects of the Coal Problem. Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Geneva, 1929. Document No. C. 150. M. 48. 1929. II. 49 p. 150. Price 1/6.

Between 1880 and 1913, there was an uninterrupted and rapid growth in the coal output, accompanied by an increase in consumption roughly in proportion to the growth of industrial production — about 1 per cent per year — and by a steady upward trend of prices. Towards the end of this period the needs of those States which were not themselves rich in coal deposits were met by three countries — Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The war came with its stoppage of international trade, diverting production into other channels. Countries cut off from their normal sources of supply were driven to open up their own deposits, the Netherlands whose production increased from 1·6 million tons in 1913, to 10·7 million tons in 1928 may be quoted as the most striking example. Since 1913 production has grown by 50 per cent, India by 21 per cent and Japan's by 46 per cent. The Belgian output has increased by some 25 and a half million tons per annum. Germany, to make good her territorial losses, has doubled her production of lignite and now produces over 8 million tons of coal more in German Upper Silesia than she did fifteen years ago.

Further, a powerful incentive was given to consumers to search for every means of economising the use of coal and for every available alternative source of energy. During the last decade rapid progress is made in the scientific conservation of heat, in the extraction of the maximum of energy from coal burnt, in the exploitation of water power and in the generation of electricity from inferior qualities of coal, lignite, peat etc. This occurred at a moment when a revolution was being created in transport by the more extended use of the internal combustion engine, diminishing its native power of some products and it is worthy of note that oil is now used by 36 per cent of the world's merchant marine, as against 3·4 per cent in 1913.

Another factor in the situation is the improvement in the efficiency of the coal industry. The French mines in the north have been completely reorganised, 70 per cent of the coal being hewn with the aid of mechanical power. This process of rationalisation of the coal industry is proceeding throughout Europe.

Thus increased productive capacity has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase of demand. In 1928, the world consumption of coal and lignite was only 1 per cent greater than in 1913. During the same period the production of raw materials and foodstuffs and of the trade of the world has increased by more than 20 per cent. Most striking in this connection is the situation in the United States. There almost exactly the same quantity of coal was mined in 1913 and in 1928. The consumption of coal was only 2·5 per cent higher in the latter year, while industrial production in 1928 was between two thirds and three quarters greater and since then has risen still further.

Thus, though the economic activity of the world is beyond question substantially greater than it was fifteen years ago, the coal consumption has only increased during the whole of the period by an amount approximately equal to that which would be expected in a single year.

The report concludes that the dominating factor in the coal problem is a large margin of surplus capacity, which is equal to the difference between the amount of the actual output and the amount which existing mines could produce without any additional investment of fixed capital.

This margin of surplus capacity is estimated at about one quarter in Germany, from one quarter to one third in the United Kingdom and about one half in Poland. When, during the coal dispute of 1926, British production dropped by 119 million tons and her exports by 61 million, the other European countries were able to increase their output by 41 million tons. The remaining deficit was practically made up by the United States. The ability of that country's industry is such that whenever price rises above a certain point or whenever one of the great European producers is temporarily disabled it can throw upon the market all the coal required. The evidence shows that the potential capacity of the United States is between 1,200,000 and three European countries, all the coal she has external in her field requiring, while working far below her full capacity.

The report then examines the national or international remedies that have been tested or are proposed.

The national measures include import duties, direct and indirect subsidies, general prohibitions, import licences and preferential railway rates. There are also autonomous measures applied by the coal industry itself such as national agreements for price regulation, the increase of competitive power by technical means and the reduction of wages and the increase of the hours of work. The view is expressed that most, though not all, of the local and national measures have in some respects aggravated the fundamental difficulty and increased the depression as a whole.

The proposals put forward as regards international measures concern agreements between producers regarding output, markets and prices, the appointment of a special international committee representative of the interests of Government, employers, miners, merchants and consumers, measures for the assimilation of wages, hours and social conditions of labour, the abolition of existing artificial restrictions to trade and artificial stimuli to production.

Points 1, 3 and 4 of these proposals are discussed in the report, no comment being made on point 2 (international coal committee). As regards the first proposal—international producers' agreement—the view expressed is that it would be difficult for the League to take any initiative, but that this does not imply that it should not interest itself in agreements affecting the great key industries, as recommended by the Economic Conference. Point 3—wages and hours—falls within the competence of the International Labour Office. The reduction of protective measures would, it is considered, be appropriately dealt with by the Economic Committee.

The Committee reserves its conclusions and recommendations until it has had further expert consultations on a wider basis.

## 2 — MEMORANDUM ON PRODUCTION AND TRADE (1)

The League Secretariat has just published the third *Report "Memorandum on Production and Trade"* (1913 and 1923, 1927). The first edition appeared in 1920 as one of the preparatory documents for the Economic Conference of May, 1927. That Conference having asked that this publication be continued, a second edition appeared in 1929.

The general conclusions emerging from the information and tables published in the present edition and dealing with population, production and trade are the following:

(a) By 1927, world production of basic raw materials and foodstuffs was over 21 per cent greater than before the war, world trade was about 20 per cent greater and world population 9 per cent greater. Production continued to increase in 1928, the preliminary index being 123.

(b) The production of foodstuffs has not grown so rapidly as that of industrial raw materials. In 1927 the foodstuffs index was 113, and the raw materials index over 135. The preliminary figures for 1928 are 116 and 139 respectively.

(c) World trade—the quantity of goods exchanged internationally—was in 1927 9 per cent greater than in 1926. As a consequence, the discrepancy between the growth of world trade and the increase in the production which has characterised recent years appreciably diminished. It remains to be seen whether this tendency towards the restoration of the old balance will prove to be permanent or not.

(1) Memorandum on Production and Trade, 1913, 1923, 1927, Geneva, April 1929. Document No. II, Economic and Financial League of Nations, page 27.

(d) The recovery in European production and trade in 1927 was stilling the quantum of European trade exceeded that of 1913, for the first time.

The trade index for Europe (including the Soviet Union), was 108 and was higher than the population index (106) and not far short of the production index (110).

(e) Production in North America fell in 1927 compared with 1926 on account of a contraction in the raw material output<sup>1</sup>, but the foreign trade of this continent continued to increase.

In 1927, North America's population was not far from one fourth, its production of foodstuffs and raw materials over one fourth (in 1928 probably about one third) and its foreign trade over one half greater than in 1913.

(f) The population of South America has grown more rapidly than that on any other part of the world — by some 40 per cent. Its production of foodstuffs and raw materials has just kept pace with the population growth, but its international trade has increased by less than 20 per cent.

(g) The group of Caribbean Countries present a remarkable contrast, for their population has only increased by some 5 per cent<sup>2</sup>, while foreign trade is over one third and production about one half greater than in 1913.

(h) The growth of production in Africa is of the same order of magnitude as that of the Caribbean Countries (about one half) and the increase in its foreign trade equals that of South America (about one fifth), its population has grown by some 11 per cent.

(i) The international trade of Asia has developed at about the same rate as that of North America (over 50 per cent), its production has grown by roughly one fourth<sup>3</sup> and its population by only about 7 per cent.

(j) The growth of population in Oceania is equal to that in North America, the increase in its production coincides with the world average and the increase in its foreign trade is twice as high.

(k) By 1927, the population of Africa, America, Asia and Oceania together had increased by 10 per cent, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials by 29 to 32 per cent and the international trade by 43 per cent.

(l) Although the change in the ratio as compared with 1913 between the prices of crude products and manufactured articles—at any rate in Europe—still remains a factor of material importance in world economy, not less important is the fact that there has during recent years been a distinct tendency toward the re-establishment of the old equilibrium.

(m) Compared with 1913, the prices of manufactured articles taken as a group (including those produced by new industries or industries which have enjoyed a very marked and exceptional development in post-war years) appear to have remained in 1927 relatively higher than those of raw materials and foodstuffs.

(n) The prices of the products of the extractive industries appear to have substantially lower than those of agricultural produce.



From this brief survey it is clear that, though the progress made in 1927 was greater in Europe than in any other continent (the development since 1913 has been much more rapid in the rest of the world) this has resulted in important changes in the relative shares contributed by the different continental groups to the world totals, more especially with regard to trade. Thus by 1927, Europe's share in the international trade of the world had fallen since 1913 by 14 per cent (from 58.4 per cent to 50.4 per cent of the total), the share of North America had risen

(1) This includes the foodstuffs produced from these

by 28 per cent, that of Asia by 27 per cent and that of Oceania by 15 per cent. The share of South America had dropped slightly and that of Africa remained practically unchanged.

The changes in the contributions of the various continents to the total production of the goods here considered are less marked. The share of Europe had shrunk by 9 per cent and that of Oceania remained unchanged, those of Asia and North America had increased by 2 and 5 per cent respectively, the joint share of Central (1) and South America by 18 and that of Africa by 20 per cent.

From the preliminary information available, it would appear that both the output of crude products and the international trade of Europe continued to develop in 1928. The expansion in the rest of the world was, however, greater and in consequence there was a slight reversal of the tendency which characterised the preceding year.

The changes which have taken place in the distribution of the population of the world as a whole are negligible.

These conclusions are based on statistics that are in some cases of doubtful comparability and seldom so comprehensive or so exact as to render it possible to draw conclusions of mathematical accuracy or incontrovertible finality from any single series of figures. For this reason importance should be attached not so much to the absolute magnitude of this or that figure as to the direction towards which the whole mass of accumulated data tends to point.

### 3 — INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

The third edition of the International Statistical Year Book appeared at the beginning of May. The first edition was one of the documents of the World Economic Conference and, owing to the large demand, had to be reprinted. In the present volume the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of 1927 or 1928. The Year Book gives in a concise form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population including migration movements, livestock, production of cereals, textiles, ores and minerals, artificial fertilisers, oilseeds, etc., international trade by value and weight, shipping, maritime freights, railways and motor vehicles, public finance (summary of budget accounts, analysis of revenue and expenditure, public debt, etc.), monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assets, reserves, savings deposits, commercial bank deposits, etc.), rates of exchange, wholesale and retail prices, etc.

The majority of the sources used are official national statistics, statistical year books, annual reports of public health departments, census returns, budget documents, Lloyds Register, etc. For all the agricultural statistics the League is indebted to the International Institute in Rome.

The statistics on migration movements, unemployment and retail prices have been supplied in whole or in part by the International Labour Office.

### VIII — Forthcoming Events

June 15th	Permanent Court of International Justice (Annual Session), The Hague
June 17th	Committee on the Unification of River Law, Vienna
June 18th	Sub-Committee on Experts on Industrial Agreements, Paris
June 21st	Supervisory Commission, Geneva
June 25th	Economic Committee, Geneva
July 1st	Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva

(1) Including Mexico

July	1st	Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva
July	4th	Sub Committee on University Relations, Geneva
July	5th	Sub Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva
July	13th	Sub Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva
July	18th	Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva
July	22nd	International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva
Sept	2nd	Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

### 1 — OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

The sixteenth session opened on May 13th. M. Yovanovitch, deputy judge, having informed the President that he was unable to sit, M. Bachmann, deputy judge, was summoned to sit in his stead. The Court was thus able to open with eleven members. As, however, M. Nyholm, Judge, fell ill and was unable to continue to sit during the session the number of judges was reduced to ten, it will be remembered that the *quorum* is nine.

At the first public sitting, on May 13th, M. Charles E. Hughes who was elected a Member of the Court in September, 1928, made the solemn declaration provided for by the Statute and was declared installed as a judge of the Court. The President in welcoming Mr. Hughes, emphasised the Court's great satisfaction at his election and observed how highly it valued his legal experience and how much it counted upon his collaboration. He added that the Court fully appreciated the great increase in its prestige and authority in the United States which it owed to the election of Mr. Hughes.

On the same occasion the Court paid a tribute to the memory of Lord Finlay, the British judge, who died in March. The President recalled that during Lord Finlay's seven years of office he had missed only one session out of the fifteen held, and that on all but one of various illis. His speech contained the following passage:

The Court first was his motto, and to that motto he remained faithful to the last moments of his life. It would not be easy to find a man possessing the qualifications necessary for sitting on this Court as a greater event than Lord Finlay. While holding the highest judicial office in his country, Lord Finlay had also to study and to apply International Law. The ten years during which he was Law Officer gave him many occasions for applying the principles of International Law to particular cases. To this must be added the fact, specially to be noted, that he had been entrusted with the defence of his country's interests in certain international arbitrations which are among the most remarkable of our time, such as those relating to the Alaska Boundary, the Venezuelan claims, the frontier of British Guiana and the North American Fisheries.

I think I am paying the greatest tribute to our lamented colleague—and I am glad if I may at the same time correct erroneous opinions which appear from time to time in the Press with regard to this Court—by saying he publicly that Lord Finlay did not hesitate to vote against the views put forward by his Government's representatives when he was convinced that right lay on the other side. And I desire to add in order to give special emphasis to this fact that on those occasions—two at least—opinions were divided in the Court I remember, for instance, that on one of the occasions to which I refer I with other Judges, voted in favour of the British Government's contentions whereas Lord Finlay voted against. That shows that the question was certainly open to discussion and that the opinion of our lamented colleague was determined only by a tried desire to render justice, by a mind superior to any national egotism.

In truth no one understood better than Lord Finlay that he was not here to represent his great country but to render justice and nothing but justice. What Lord Finlay truly represented in this Court, as it was his duty to do, was the legal system which he was brought up. It is in particular thanks to him that certain principles and institutions of Anglo-Saxon Law, particularly as regards procedure, which seem better destined to meet the requirements of international justice have with the appropriate limitations and modifications, found a place in the Rules of Court. And in the course of the sometimes difficult task which we have to fulfil, he never failed to help us with those ideas of flexibility and of equity which are the basis and almost the life-breath of the English legal

(1) This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.



system, and which in certain respect are so well suited to fill the gap and make good the imperfections that exist in International Law.

If, on the one hand, the influence which the Anglo-Saxon legal system has justly exercised on our own is mainly due to Lord Finlay, on the other hand the undisputed authority of our departed colleague in the countries that make use of that system contributed much to enhance the prestige of the Court in those countries, at the moment when that prestige was most necessary. That is a great debt of gratitude which our institution owes to the illustrious member of the Council, and may thus I believe never be forgotten.

## 2 — THE FRANCO-SERBIAN CASE

As the Serb-Croat-Slovene deputy judge, M. Yovanovitch, was unable to attend, the Court decided, in virtue of Article 31 of the Statute—according to which if the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of one of the contending parties, that party may select a judge *ad hoc*—to allow the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government to appoint another national judge to sit in the case. That Government appointed as judge *ad hoc* M. Novacovitch, Professor at the University of Belgrade. M. Novacovitch, after making the solemn declaration, was duly installed as judge *ad hoc* at the hearing on May 15th.

The French national judge in the case, M. Fromageot, had already been installed as such at the Court's fifteenth session.

The oral proceedings, which were begun on May 15th, lasted until May 24th inclusive, with an interval from May 19th to 21st. At these proceedings the French Government was represented by M. Baschirant, assistant legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, assisted by Maître Albert Motet, Counsel before the Paris Court of Appeal, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government by M. Spasich, Professor at the University of Belgrade, assisted by Maître Devèze, former Minister, Counsel before the Brussels Court of Appeal.

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The arguments of the French Government may be summarised as follows:

The amount of Serbia's obligation (payment of coupons and redemption) is fixed in gold. For the laws authorising the loan, the negotiations preceding them, the contracts, the prospectus and the application forms following them, and even the wording of the bonds themselves, all clearly indicate that these loans were contracted in gold and that the service thereof must be effected in gold. The French Government considers that all the documents agree in this respect, moreover, that their terms are so clear that they preclude any interpretation. In accordance with a generally accepted principle of law, there is no occasion to construe a contract except under the following conditions: when the terms used by the Parties are in themselves obscure or ambiguous, when in spite of their clearness, these terms read literally, are inconsistent with the nature of the contract and the clear intention of the Parties. In the case of the Serbian Loans, the gold clause gives rise to no obscurity or ambiguity, the literal meaning of the word "gold" and "gold franc" is consistent both with the nature of the contract and with the intention of the parties.

In reality, the gold clause constitutes an additional guarantee to the lenders in case the finance of the borrower should become deranged. This is a normal practice in international affairs. Generally speaking, therefore, the bondholder is entitled to be paid in gold francs, the gold franc being equivalent to one twentieth of the gold laws the origin of which is found in the law of Germinal of the Year XI and which is adopted by the Convention of the Latin Monetary Union.

Again, with regard to the 1905 loan, the Serbian Government has promised not merely a payment in gold but also payment in gold in the gold currency of the countries mentioned in the 1905 contracts and pro promises for the flotation of the loan. The bondholders of this loan have therefore an indisputable right to a choice of currency.

The arguments of the Serbian Government may be summarised as follows:

The parties, when arranging for the various loans — 1895, 1903, 1906, 1909 and 1913 — did not mean to contract in gold francs — which do not exist in French law any more than they do in international law — but in French francs which we are capable of assimilation to gold, and were in fact so assimilated, in the general opinion of the world at the time of signature of the contracts, if it had been otherwise, an agreed weight of gold should have been used. Accordingly, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government holds that it is at the present time within its rights in effecting the payment of its pre-war loan in French francs. Moreover, the wording of the bonds, prospectuses, contracts, and of the actual laws authorising the loans speaks some times simply of francs and sometimes of gold francs. This terminology therefore allows a doubt to subsist which can only be overcome by construing the terms of the contracts and by precisely ascertaining the intentions of the parties. One of the most reliable methods of construing those terms and of ascertaining these intentions is by examining the manner in which the agreements have been carried out. Now, the payments in respect of all the Serbian loans concluded before the war have been effected in French francs or in foreign currency calculated at the rate of exchange on Paris. Moreover the Serbian Government did not receive the value of the loans in gold. Consequently, it cannot now be compelled to make the necessary payments in gold.

With regard to the 1895 loan, no provision was even made for a choice of currency. The bonds provided for a choice as to the money in which or as to the place at which payment might be obtained in order to afford the creditors certain facilities, but nothing else was ever intended.

Even supposing that the gold clause had been stipulated for, that clause would be null and void under French law which alone is applicable in this case, since the contract which binds on the one hand the bondholders and on the other the State of Serbia is a private law contract subject to French law. Though the practice of the French Courts may have been, in the national interests, to distinguish between external payments and internal settlements, this distinction cannot be accepted by an international Court of Justice.

Lastly, seeing that the French Government is itself compelled, owing to circumstances of *force majeure*, to pay its pre-war creditors with a depreciated franc, it is not justified in refusing to admit the right of the Serbian Government to do likewise in similar circumstances.

The President, in terminating the sitting of May 24th reserved the Court's right, if necessary, subsequently to put questions to the Parties, accordingly, he did not declare the proceedings closed.

### 3 — THE FRANCO-BRAZILIAN CASE

The hearing in this case was begun on May 25th. On this occasion, M. Fromageot, the national judge appointed by the French Government, made the solemn declaration and was declared duly installed as judge *ad locum* for the case.

The representatives of the Parties before the Court were for France, M. Basdevant, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, assisted by Maître Albert Monteil, Counsel before the Court of Appeal at Paris, and, for Brazil, Professor Eduardo Espinola, assisted by M. de Pimentel Brandão and M. Octavio Fialho as first and second counsellors, M. de Pimentel Brandão was entrusted with the presentation of his Government's case.

The arguments of the Parties, as they appear from their oral replies, may be summarised as follows:

*The Brazilian argument* — The 1909 loan (Port of Pernambuco) was contracted in francs without further specification. It was subscribed exclusively in France.

and the Brazilian Government pledged itself to effect its redemption in France. It is true that gold was agreed to as the method of payment of interest, but this method of payment cannot affect the capital sum of the debt. As regard the two other loans, the capital sum of the debt is also expressed in francs and interest, when it has to be paid at places other than Paris, is to be calculated at the sight rate of exchange on Paris. In any case the expression gold franc does not mean an invariable international currency, such as for instance the franc of the Latin Union. The gold clause is not a guarantee against the depreciation of the French currency, moreover the fall in value of that currency could not be foreseen at the time of the issue of the loans. The responsibility of the borrowers cannot therefore be increased as a result of this depreciation, which would be the case if the service of the loans had to be effected in gold. The parties themselves, by the manner in which they have carried out the contract, have clearly shown that their intention was to make the contract in French francs. Moreover the gold clause, in view of the French laws concerning legal tender and forced currency, is illegal and impossible to apply in France.

Accordingly the Brazilian Government is only bound to effect the service of the service of the loans in French francs, as it has done hitherto.

*The French argument.* — The terms of the agreements are clear, precise and imperative. The word gold appears several times. The insertion of the gold clause in the contracts is designed to eliminate from them any element of uncertainty. The French legislation concerning legal tender in conjunction with the law of forced currency only annuls the gold clause in transactions of an internal character. At all events the word gold, which is so frequently used, cannot mean that the intention of the parties was to contract in French currency. The agreements concluded are such that the depreciation of French money does not impose any additional burden upon the Brazilian Government, but the latter must abstain from profiting thereby. Accordingly the obligation contemplated by the three loans—1909, 1910 and 1911—is a gold obligation, the service of these loans must be effected in gold currency (as defined in the law of Germinal of the Year XI), and in no other currency, and the depreciation of French money does not in any way diminish the obligations accepted by the Brazilian Government.

#### 4 — CASE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND CHINA

At the sitting held on May 25th the Court made an Order terminating the proceedings before it in this case. The operative part of the Order is as follows:

The Court, records the fact that the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians intends to break off the action brought by it against the Government of the Republic of China by the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1920

Declares that the proceedings begun in regard to the said suit are thus terminated,

Instructs the Registrar to cause the said suit to be removed from the Court's list of cases.

#### 5 — CASE BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND CONCERNING THE FACTORY AT GORZOW (INDemnITIES)

At the same sitting (May 25th) the Court made a Second Order, also terminating this Case. The operative part of the Order reads as follows:

The Court,

places on record the agreement regarding the settlement of the dispute concluded on November 27th, 1928 between the Government of the German Reich

and the Government of the Polish Republic Applicant and Respondent respectively, in the case concerning the Factory at Chorzów (indemnity),  
Declare, that the proceedings in regard to the said suit are terminated

6 — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

By a letter of May 9th, 1920, the British Minister at The Hague has informed the Registrar of the Court that Mr Oliver Harvey, Agent for the British Government in this Case, being unable to continue to act in this capacity, the British Government has appointed as Agent for this Case, Mr O St C O' Malley, C M G, First Secretary of Embassy of His Britannic Majesty

7 — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The name of Lithuania is to be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature. The list now includes thirty five States

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**PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
GENEVA**

# MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 6

Published on July 15th, 1929

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary to English speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from February. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

*For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4 shillings received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930. If payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last 6 months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.*

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## I — Summary of the Month

JUNE, 1929

The fifty fifth session of the Council and a European Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants were the principal League meetings in June. The Permanent Court of International Justice opened its seventeenth ordinary session.

\* \*

The fifty fifth session of the Council was held at Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Government, from June 10th to June 15th.

Before the session opened, the Spanish Premier, General Primo de Rivera welcomed the members of the Council playing the Senate Palace at their disposal.

The President of the Council M. Adatci opened the public meeting with a speech expressing the Council's thanks for the hospitality of the Spanish Government. He drew attention to the importance of Spain's cooperation in the League and the part played since the beginning by the Spanish representative. M. Quinones de León replied that his Government greatly appreciated the honour of receiving the Council for the second time and desired fully to cooperate in the League's mission of peace and civilisation.

Sir Austen Chamberlain having conveyed to the Council his regret that his personal cooperation with it had come to an end, the Italian, French, Japanese and German representatives paid a tribute to the distinguished services he had rendered the Council. A telegram was addressed to him on its behalf.

In the course of the session the Chilean representative, M. Villegas, informed the Council of the settlement of the Tacna and Arica dispute, which had for many years troubled the relations between his country and Peru. M. Adatci expressed the Council's satisfaction at the conclusion of a difference which had lasted for such a long time, and at the restoration of friendly relations between two important Latin American countries.

The principal question on the agenda was that of the protection of minorities. This question was first dealt with by the Council sitting as a Committee, with M. Scialoja, Acting President of the March session, in the Chair. The discussion led to an agreement on certain practical measures, as apart from questions of principle, supplementary to the earlier provisions adopted by the Council with regard to procedure for examining minority petitions.

The Council approved the agreement concluded in April by the German and Polish Governments with regard to the interpretation and application of certain stipulations of the Upper Silesia Convention, and settled a number of petitions from German and Polish Upper Silesia. It approved an agreement for the liquidation of German property in Poland concluded during the session by Germany and Poland under the presidency of the Japanese representative.

The Council reviewed the work of the committees, commissions and conferences that had met since March, the Health Committee, the Economic and Consultative

Economic Committees, the Financial Committee, the Refugee Commission, the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law, the Committee of Jurists for the Revision of the Court Statute, the Transit Committee, etc.

Arrangements were made for the convocation of four international conferences, one to draw up a convention on the harmonisation of laws on bills of exchange and cheques, another — for next autumn — to examine customs, railway and postal questions concerning the transport of newspapers and periodicals, the third—for March, 1930—the first League conference on the Codification of international law, and the fourth, in the first week of September, to consider amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

A further decision in connection with the Court concerned the communication to the American Government of the report and draft protocol prepared by the Committee of Jurists on the accession of the United States to the Court. This question was placed on the agenda of next Assembly.

Other features of the June Council session were the creation of a Fiscal Committee to promote agreements on double taxation and tax evasion, and to follow taxation questions, the communication to Governments of draft conventions on the return home of children and young people, and on assistance to foreign minors, the reference to the Economic Committee of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on industrial agreements, the reduction of customs tariffs and the cooperation of agricultural circles in the economic work of the League.

The Council ratified the report of a special committee approving the plans for the new League buildings.

\* \*

The European Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants, set from June 10th to June 14th at Geneva, concluding an Agreement, which was immediately signed by eleven States.

\* \*

The seventeenth ordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice opened on June 15th at The Hague, with a case list including the Franco-Swiss Zone question and that of the Jurisdiction of the Oder Commission.

## II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

### 1 — RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL PROHIBITING THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXICATING, POISONOUS, OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925) (1)

The recommendation of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference urging that States which had not ratified the Protocol prohibiting gas and bacteriological warfare should do so as soon as possible was considered by the Council, which decided to bring it to the notice of the Governments concerned.

Up to the present, thirteen countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, and nine others have stated their intention to do so.

(1) Rapporteur: the Roumanian representative.



## 2 — CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION IN HUNGARY (1)

The Council appointed General Sir A. L. Lynden Bell to replace General Kirwan as Chairman of the Commission of Investigation in Hungary

## 3 — LIQUIDATION OF THE INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL IN AUSTRIA

On behalf of the British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, the President of the Conference of Ambassadors has officially notified the Secretary General of the conclusion on January 31st, 1928, of the mission of the Liquidation Board of the Military Inter Allied Commission of Control in Austria. The communication was accompanied by certain documents showing the present position in regard to the disarmament of Austria.

The position of the League in this question is, it will be remembered, defined by Article 159 of the Treaty of St. Germain, which reads "so long as the present Treaty remains in force, Austria undertakes to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations acting, if need be, by a majority vote, may consider necessary"

## III — Legal and Constitutional Questions

### 1 — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

#### *Registration of Treaties*

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in June figure

A protocol for the immediate bringing into force of the Treaty of Paris of August 27th, 1928, concerning the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, signed at Moscow on February 9th, 1920, by Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, presented by Poland,

Treaties for the settlement of disputes between the United States and Spain (Washington September 15th, 1914), and Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Moscow, January 25th, 1929), presented by Spain and Germany respectively,

Treaties of arbitration between the United States and Germany (Washington, May 5th, 1928), and the United States and Sweden (Washington, April 15th, 1920), presented by Germany and Sweden respectively,

A Treaty of conciliation between the United States and Germany (Washington, May 5th, 1928), presented by Germany,

A Treaty of conciliation and arbitration between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin, January 20th, 1928), presented by Lithuania,

Agreements for the abolition of passport visas between Germany and Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, Great Britain, Finland and Switzerland, Finland and Liechtenstein,

A series of conventions, treaties and agreements concluded by Great Britain and Northern Ireland with Germany, Panama, China, Ecuador, Greece, France, Egypt and the Netherlands concerning civil and commercial procedure, commerce and navigation, the Chinese customs tariff, the status of British property in Greece, postal question, the Ottoman Public Debt, fish laws, etc.,

Treaties or agreements concerning commerce or commerce and navigation between Estonia and France, Germany and Greece, Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Hungary and Japan, Portugal and the Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, China and Denmark,

Consular Conventions between Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Germany and Lithuania, a treaty on consular matters, navigation, civil and commercial rights and establishment between Greece and Spain,

(1) Reported by the Polish representative

A convention between German and Lithuania on fishing on the Curish Haff, the Skirvieth, the Rus, the Memel, Lake Wyssytzkiec, the Lepone the Schurwindt and the S esuppe, an agreement between the same power concerning the upkeep and administration of the waterways forming the boundary between their countries, both agreement concluded at Berlin on January 29th, 1928, and presented by Lithuania,

A Convention on extradition between Albania and the Serb Great Slovene Kingdom (Belgrade, June 22nd 1926), presented by the Serb Great Slovene Kingdom,

A Declaration concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, signed by Belgium and Portugal (Brussels, February 27th, 1925), presented by Belgium,

A Convention between Germany and Roumania (Berlin, November 10th, 1928) for the settlement of annual disputes between the two countries, presented by Germany,

An agreement supplementary to the convention of March 29th 1914, between Austria and Belgium, concerning the settlement of the arrears of the unsecured pre war Austrian public debt, signed at Vienna on October 10th, 1927, a convention between the same powers concerning the settlement of the arrears of the secured pre war public debt, signed at Vienna on October 10th 1927, both agreements presented by Belgium

An agreement (Rome, December 2nd, 1927) between Austria and Italy, concerning the execution of Arts 1<sup>st</sup> 266 (final paragraph) and 2, 3 of the Treaty of St Germain, presented by Italy

A Convention between the United States and Greece regarding the liquor traffic between the two countries (Washington, April 25th, 1928, presented by Greece)

## 2 — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

### a) *First Conference*

The final report of the Preparatory Committee for the first Conference on the codification of international law was considered by the Council on June 12th. The report contains, in systematic order, the schedule of points submitted to Governments, the Committee's comments on these replies, and the basis of discussion submitted. The Committee has also drawn up general rules to govern the discussions of the Conference.

The work of the Committee is now at an end, and the Council reserved its right to summon the first codification conference as soon as this year's Assembly should have voted the necessary credits, fixing, provisionally, March 13th, 1930, as the opening date. Subject to the approval of the Dutch Government, the Conference will meet at The Hague.

The Council decided to invite all States Members of the League and the Governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt Ecuador, the Free City of Danzig, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States.

### b) *Progressive Codification of International Law* (1)

On June 10th the Council decided to forward to States Members and to the Assembly the report of the Committee of Three Jurists it had instructed to establish a systematic survey of subjects of international law with a view to codification and a methodical classification of general conventions with a view to publishing them in the form of a code.

1) Rapporteur: the Italian representative

## IV — The Technical Organisations

### 1 — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION <sup>(1)</sup>

#### *Work of the Health Committee*

The report of the Health Committee on its fourteenth session (2) was considered by the Council on June 10th.

The Council approved the Committee's resolutions with regard to further investigations on leprosy sickness the application of Article 10 of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 enquiries on infant mortality and studies of health centres and other methods of stimulating public health administration in Europe.

As regards the sanitary reorganisation of Greece, in which the Greek Government had sought the help of the Health Organisation, the Council noted that the plan framed by the latter had been adopted. It invited the Health Committee to offer all its technical assistance with a view to the subsequent development of that plan, on the lines the plan laid down.

On behalf of his Government, the Greek representative, M. Fotiadis, expressed his appreciation of the work of the League health experts in Greece, stating that measures were being taken to give effect to the scheme.

\* \* \*

The Council authorised the Secretary General to accept a gift of 500 dollars from Mr. James Forstall, of Chicago, as a contribution towards the expenses of some special object of research of the Singapore Bureau.

### 2 — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

#### *Work of the Economic Consultative Committee <sup>(3)</sup>*

The report of the Consultative Committee on the work of its second session was noted by the Council and referred to the Economic Committee. The principal recommendations concerned the position as regards tariff reduction by autonomous, contractual or collective action, international industrial concentration and its bearing on the development of economic relations between States and the closer association of agricultural groups with the economic work of the League.

On the last mentioned point there was an exchange of views between the Italian representative, M. Scialoja, and the rapporteur, Dr. Stresemann. M. Scialoja said that, for two reasons, his Government was opposed to the creation of a committee of agricultural experts. In the first place, the Economic Committee was already empowered to consult qualified experts on any subject and had frequently done so; secondly, there already existed an organisation — the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome — which was ready to furnish any information, advice or statistics that the Economic Committee might require. M. Scialoja considered that, from the moment that a plan of action in the agricultural field was being contemplated, a preliminary agreement should be concluded with that Institute.

(1) Rapporteur: the Spanish representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary*, vol. IV, No. 5 p.

(3) Rapporteur: the German representative.

The rapporteur replied that the observations of the Italian representative would be forwarded to the Economic Committee, and that it would be preferable to postpone discussing the manner in which agricultural experts might cooperate until the Committee had studied the matter.

It was understood that a representative of the International Institute of Agriculture might take part in the discussions of the Economic Committee on the subject.

### *Work of the Economic Committee (2)*

The conclusions of the Economic Committee concerning relations between multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements based on the most favoured nation clause were noted by the Council, which decided to forward them to the various States, together with the Committee's work on tariffs and treaty-making policy.

Over thirty States having expressed the opinion that the convention drafted by experts on bills of exchange and cheques provided a suitable basis of discussion, the Council instructed the Secretary General to summon a conference on the subject as soon as the technical preparations were sufficiently advanced.

### *Treatment of Foreigners ( )*

The Council appointed as President of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, which will be held on November 15th, M. Albert Devezé (Belgian), Counsel at the Brussels Court of Appeal, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, ex-Minister, and President of the Administrative Tribunal of the League.

The Economic Committee and the International Chamber of Commerce were each invited to send three representatives in an advisory capacity.

### *Veterinary Questions*

The third session of the Sub-Committee of Veterinary Experts set up by the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from May 20th to June 15th with M. Burgi (Swiss) in the Chair.

The experts considered the results of the enquiry into methods applied in various countries for the veterinary control of animals and animal products. This study enabled them to establish with precision the differences between the various systems in force—an important factor in the international action the Sub-Committee has been instructed to study.

This international action is intended to insure maximum efficacy of control by reducing to a minimum obstacles to the international trade in animals and animal products. It should moreover, guarantee that the measures prescribed shall not be used to further economic protectionism.

The experts studied means of facilitating the control of exports, in particular in frontier railway stations. They also considered the possibility of taking certain measures as regards exports that might simplify the corresponding importation.

An examination of the question of the transit of animals and animal products showed that it might be possible to reduce to some extent formalities in this respect.

The experts considered the possibility of classifying various animal diseases according to their gravity and risk of infection. They were of opinion that if, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, States would furnish sufficiently ample and reliable sanitary information, it would be possible to adjust more adequately than has yet been done sanitary measures for the entry of animals to the dangers of contagion against which every country wishes to protect its cattle.

The Sub Committee considered that the desired result might be obtained by improved collaboration between the veterinary services of different countries. For this purpose it suggested that there should be interchanges of students, professors and veterinary staffs. A more explicit programme will be drawn up for execution by the League.

The question of the over-sea transport of congelated and frozen meats also received the attention of the experts, who were assisted by specialists in this field. The examination showed that the present situation was satisfactory. This is due in part to the efficient organization of control in exporting countries and to the fact that in this respect exchanges of veterinary staff already take place. As regards questions concerning trade in prepared meats (such as certain pork products), there was still some difference of opinion.

The Sub Committee will draw up for submission to the Economic Committee a general report on the question of international trade in animals and animal products.

### *Work of the Financial Committee (2)*

The report of the Financial Committee on its thirty-fifth session, which was held a few days before that of the Council, dealt with questions concerning the purchasing power of gold, the settlement of refugees in Greece and Bulgaria, the study of public finance and of the banks of issue of those two countries, the balance of the Hungarian loan, the Estonian bank of issue, the Danzig municipal loan, Greco-Bulgarian emigration, etc.

None of these questions called for any particular action by the Council and the latter therefore confined itself to approving the report, the following points of which the rapporteur brought to its more special attention.

As regards the purchasing power of gold, the Financial Committee proposed to postpone for the moment the final constitution of a special committee and to proceed meanwhile itself with the study of this subject, with the help of certain experts of international standing.

A new feature in the report of the *Greek Refugee Settlements Commission* for the first three months of 1929 is a series of suggestions concerning the winding up of the Commission, which, it is proposed, should proceed by three consecutive periods of six months each, starting with the second half of 1929 and ending in 1930.

During the first period, it is suggested that the extraordinary services established by the Commission, which are to be taken over and maintained by the Government, should be transferred to the latter and the permanent services handed over by the Government to the Commission should automatically return to the Government. These services are:

(a) The Health Service established by the Commission in Macedonia. This comprises fifty-nine dispensaries, one hundred and forty-five medical officers, chemists, etc.

(b) The agricultural and veterinary service, with model farms and stud farms and a staff of 411 agricultural and veterinary experts and clerks.

(c) The rural syndicate supervisory service.

(d) The mechanical cultivation service and the irrigation service.

The second period will start at the beginning of 1930 and will see the winding up of the special services involved by the work of colonization, namely:

(a) The supply of tools and warehouse services,

(b) The engineer service for the erection of houses on farms,

(c) The water supply service, wells and aqueducts,

(d) The urban department and its dependencies,

(e) Staff and records.

(1) Rapporteur: the Cuban representative.

The third period will mark the complete liquidation of the Commission. As, however, the work of the cadastral survey, accounting and collection will not then have been completed, the Commission is endeavouring to devise a method of liquidation to be proposed to the League, under which due regard will be paid to the interests involved.

The Commission draws attention to the fact the work undertaken is not quite completed, neither as regards agricultural colonisation nor as regards urban settlement. This is mainly due to the fact that the Commission has been obliged to extend its field and to undertake, in force, a task such as the cadastral survey, public works such as bridges and roads, the establishment of health services, model farms etc. As there can be no question of obtaining further funds, the Commission will soon cease to exist, but there is every reason to hope that the Government will proceed with its programme of agricultural and urban settlement.

The report of the League Commissioner at Sofia on the settlement of *Bulgarian refugees* gives the position as regards the Bulgarian Settlement Loan of 1926 and the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan of 1928. It also gives details in regard to the execution of the settlement plan.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the execution of the *Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Agreement* and noted that the Greek Government had made its first payment under the agreement, the sum in question being relatively large.

Having learnt that the representative of the trustees of the *Hungarian loan* and of the administrator of the *loan balance*, Mr. Royal Tyler, was about to terminate his duties at Budapest, the Council and the Financial Committee thanked him for his services to the League.

#### *Prevention of the Counterfeiting of Currency (1)*

On June 14th the Council decided to forward a copy of the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (April 20th 1929) for the signature of Costa Rica, Egypt, Iceland, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Mexico, who are not Members of the League and were not represented at the Conference which drew up the Convention.

It referred to the Financial Committee the Conference's recommendation concerning the desirability of preparing an international convention for the suppression of counterfeiting other securities such as share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc., and stamps used as instruments of payment.

The Roumanian representative expressed the hope that the greatest possible number of States might accede to the Optional Protocol on extradition drawn up in connection with the Convention.

#### *Appointment of the Fiscal Committee (2)*

The Fiscal Committee, whose constitution was contemplated in the Council resolution of December, 1928, was definitely appointed by the Council on June 14th. The terms of reference of this body are to follow the execution of the recommendations of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion and to study any matters relating to taxation.

The titular members of the Committee—for the most part senior officials of revenue boards—were appointed as follows: Inspector Thomas S. Adams (United States of America), M. H. Blau (Switzerland), Dr. Gino Bolaffi (Italy), M. M. Borduge (France), M. Claes (Belgium), Professor H. Dorn (Germany), Professor Floris de Larus (Spain), M. Mantzavinos (Greece), Dr. J. H. R. Smoringhe Damste (Netherlands), Sir Percy Thompson, K. B. E., C. B. (Great Britain). The titular

(1) Rapporteur: the Cuban representative.

(2) Rapporteur: the Cuban representative.

members will also include an expert from a South American country, and an expert from an Asiatic country to be appointed by the President of the Council in agreement with the rapporteur. Two members of the Territorial Committee will take part in the work — Dr Popstisl (Czechoslovakia) and M. Mlynarski (Poland).

The Council appointed the following corresponding members for countries not otherwise represented on the Committee: Mr A. F. Corbett (South Africa), Dr Egger (Austria), Colonel James Jacob Esau (New Zealand), M. Tugu (Japan), M. E. S. von der Hude (Denmark), M. Kempels (Latvia), Mr W. Kent (Norway), M. Wladaw Kozlowski (Poland), Dr G. W. de Kuylersticrna (Sweden), M. Laemann (Danzig), M. Ernst Neuvinnima (Finland), M. Sax (Lübeck), Dr Slavko Szecey (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Mr Watson Sellar (Canada), M. Vaabel (Estonia), Dr Bohumil Vlasak (Czechoslovakia). Other corresponding member will be appointed later.

The Fiscal Committee is empowered to associate with its work, whenever it thinks fitting, a representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, who will sit in an advisory capacity.

### 3. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

#### a) Conference on transit Cards for Emigrants

A European Conference summoned by the League met at Geneva from June 10th to June 14th concluding an international agreement on transit cards for emigrants leaving Europe for an overseas country and passing through one or more European States on their way.

The following seventeen countries were represented: Belgium (M. de Ruelle), Czechoslovakia (M. Papstisl), Danzig (M. Nakomerzniloff and M. Kluck), Finland (M. Gyllenbuc), France (M. de Navaille), Germany (M. Völckers), Great Britain (Sir William H. Porter), Greece (M. Bikelas), Hungary (M. de Gömöry Laiml), Italy (M. Landucci), Lithuania (M. Duzman), Netherlands (M. Boer), Poland (M. Nakomerzniloff), Portugal (M. de Calbeiros), Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (M. Dimitch), Roumania (M. Setlarec), Switzerland (M. Rothmund).

M. Taurani, delegate of the Saar Governing Commission, M. de Roover, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and M. Lucien Wolf, representing the Permanent International Conference of Private Associations for the Protection of Emigrants, attended the Conference in an advisory capacity.

Sir William H. Porter was appointed President and M. de Navaille rapporteur.

After a short general discussion—in the course of which the delegates explained their views as to the desirability of instituting transit cards for emigrants—the Conference considered a draft prepared by a Special Committee—concluding finally an agreement, which was immediately signed by the Belgian, British, French, Italian and Saar representatives. The Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Netherlands, Polish, Swiss and Danzig representatives signed *ad referendum*.



The arrangement consists of a preamble and thirteen articles. The preamble describes the humanitarian aim pursued by the Contracting Parties, namely, the simplification of transit formalities for emigrant crossing their territories, as recommended by the Passport Conference of 1926.

To this end the Contracting Parties decided to institute a transit card for emigrants proceeding from Europe to overseas countries. These cards will be established by each of the contracting Governments for emigrants coming to embark in one of their ports and will be supplied to specified shipping companies. They

will conform in respect of size, paper and printing to a model adopted by the Conference

They will be printed in the language of the country of embarkation and must reproduce the notes printed on the back of the model annexed to the agreement in at least seven other languages chosen by the countries of embarkation

The cards will be supplied to the shipping companies and will be issued free of charge to emigrants with tickets for the whole journey. Emigrants must fulfil the conditions of admission laid down by the country of immigration and must have means to provide for their subsistence during transit. Cards may also be issued to emigrants to facilitate their return to their country or place of departure.

The Contracting Parties undertake to allow any emigrants holding a passport and a transit card issued by the contracting Government of the country of embarkation to pass in transit through their territories without requiring either this card or the passport to bear their consular visa and without levying special control or transit charges.

The agreement further provides, on the basis of the transit card, for certain facilities to be offered to emigrants in transit countries, and contains stipulations concerning the obligations of the shipping companies. It provides for the arbitration of any dispute concerning its interpretation or application.

#### b) *Applications from Railway Companies (1)*

*The Sopron-Pozsony Railway Company* — The Council postponed to December the question of the Sopron-Pozsony Railway Company in order to render possible the conclusion of a friendly agreement between the Company and the Czechoslovak and Austrian Governments.

*The Boldva Valley* — The question of the Boldva Valley local railway company was considered by the Council in the light of information including a letter from General de Candolle, member of the Permanent Committee on Transport by Rail appointed, under the Council resolution of March 9th, 1920 to assist the parties in reaching an agreement.

In his letter General de Candolle pointed out that an agreement—the text of which was before the Council—was actually drawn up and signed by the parties on April 17th. This agreement finally settled all the questions at issue, except that of the price to be paid by the Czechoslovak Government for the section belonging to the Company in Czechoslovak territory. On this point the Company undertook to state the price it demanded within a certain period, subsequently extended to April 30th.

The Company not carry out its undertaking at the date stated, but submitted its claims on May 31st, without, however, making a fresh offer. In these circumstances, the Council took note of the information forwarded by the expert of the Transit Organisation, and noted the agreement between the Company and the Governments concerned. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Governments to reach a solution and decided that, failing agreement on the outstanding point by August 15th—which it invited the Chairman of the Transit Committee to promote—the Board of Arbitrators appointed on March 9th should be asked to decide on the dispute regarding the purchase price to be paid by the Czechoslovak Government for the section of the railway in Czechoslovak territory.

#### c) *Establishment of a League Wireless Station (2)*

On June 15th the Council took note of the resolution adopted by the Transit Committee concerning the establishment of a League wireless station. The reso-

(1) Rapporteur: the Polish representative.

(2) Rapporteur: the Polish representative.



lution describes *in ex alia* the step taken by the Chairman of the Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat, to gather additional information on the technical and financial aspects of the question. The Council asked the Chairman to send his report to the Secretary General as soon as possible so that it could be forwarded to the Assembly.

#### d) Action on the Resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference (1)

The recommendations of the Transit Organisation concerning the action to be taken on certain resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference were considered by the Council on June 12th.

The Council requested Governments to give favourable consideration to suggestions concerning identity cards for journalists, telegraphic questions and the transport of news papers by air.

It asked the Governments concerned to make arrangements to place on the agenda of the next Congress of the Telegraphic Union such questions as might be settled by that body. It forwarded to Governments the resolutions concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign journalists as regards reduction of transport rates.

As regards the question of the transport of newspapers and periodicals the Council decided to summon next autumn a conference of European Governments and railway administrations and to invite, in an advisory capacity, representatives of publishing, forwarding and distributing agencies interested in this question.

### V — Administrative Questions

#### THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN (1)

The Council took note of a communication from the Financial Committee to the effect that it had examined the loan scheme of the Saar Governing Commission and would be prepared to submit a report as soon as the Council decided that it would be desirable to deal with the question. In view of the importance of the question, the German representative, Dr Stresemann, asked that it should be adjourned till September, and the Council decided to take this course. The Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, who attended the meeting, expressed the hope that at that moment it might be possible to arrive at a favourable solution of the problem.

### VI — Protection of Minorities (2)

#### 1 — GENERAL QUESTIONS

The question of minorities, which has figured on the Council agenda since last March as a result of applications from the Canadian and German representatives was dealt with by the Council in Committee on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th and in a resolution of the plenary Council adopted on June 13th.

On certain questions of principle it was impossible to reach agreement, but a series of fresh provision concerning procedure for the examination of minority petitions was unanimously adopted. The work of the Council may be summarised as follows:

*The London Report* — The Council, sitting as a Committee, had to consider

(1) Report of the Polish representative.

(2) Report of the Italian representative.

(3) See *Fourth Summary* of LX No. 3 p. 9 and Annex.

a report prepared at its request by M. Adatci, in collaboration with the Spanish representative, M. Quinones de Leon, and the British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain. The report was drawn up at two meetings held by the Committee thus constituted—one at Geneva during the March session of the Council, the other in London from April 29th to May 4th.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Council resolution of March, the Austrian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Estonian, German, Greek, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Netherlands, Polish, Roumanian and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments had forwarded suggestions to the Committee of Three. (1) Several associations and private organizations had also sent in memoranda.

The report of M. Adatci and his colleagues, which is known as the London Report, is in three parts. The first gives the list of international instruments containing clauses placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations, considerations as to the origin and purpose of the minority treaties, and an analysis of these treaties.

The second part includes a summary of earlier discussions of the Council concerning the nature and limits of the League guarantee, an analysis of measures taken to facilitate the exercise of the guarantee (institution and development of the procedure for examination of petitions, creation, development and sources of information of the Minority Section of the Secretariat), a summary of the Assembly discussions on minority questions, and a description of the application of the procedure for the examination of petitions. The third part contains general considerations, together with recommendations and conclusions drawn up by the Committee after careful examination of the suggestions received.

*General discussion.* — The Council, sitting in Committee, considered the question of minorities on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th (2). The Canadian representative was of opinion that it would be preferable to adjourn the debate, but, as no formal proposal was made to this effect, the Council decided to proceed with the discussion and made a thorough examination of the historical and legal considerations and practical conclusions embodied in the London Report, from which it appeared that on several questions of principle it would be impossible to secure unanimity. The Canadian, German, French, British, Finnish, Roumanian, Polish and Venezuelan representatives explained their Governments' views, several of them defining their attitude by interpretative statements or formal reservations. These statements and reservations were noted by the Council in Committee and figure in the minutes which, in accordance with the usual practice, have been published, together with the London Report and its annexes, so as to bring to the knowledge of all Members of the League the views put forward and the attitude adopted by the various Members of the Council. (3)

*Conclusions.* — As a result of the discussion, the rapporteur, M. Adatci, was

(1) The Greek, Polish, Roumanian, Serb-Croat, Slovene and Lithuanian Governments had also been invited to submit memoranda.

(2) This discussion of the Council in Committee was attended by the usual representatives of its Members, with the exception of the British Government, which was represented by its Ambassador in Madrid, Sir George Graham. The German Government was represented by M. von Schubert until the arrival of Dr. Brüning, who had been unable to leave Berlin and was only able to attend the final meeting of the Committee on June 11th.

(3) A special supplement of the *Official Journal* will appear in July and will contain:

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council sitting in Committee to examine the Report to the Council prepared by the Representative of Japan (Rapporteur) with the collaboration of the Representatives of the British Empire and Spain (June 6th to 11th, 1929).

#### APPENDIX

1. Summary of the Conclusion of the Report of the Committee of Three (Document C. C. M. 3).

Statement and Draft Resolutions by Sir Austen Chamberlain (Document C. C. M. 4).

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL HELD AT GENEVA ON JUNE 13th, 1929.

LIST OF CHANGES TO THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THREE AND THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE 17th JUNE 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THREE TO THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 17th JUNE 1929 (Document C. C. M. 5, 1929 I).

requested to prepare a draft resolution in collaboration with his colleague, M. Quiñones de León on the basis of the recommendations concerning procedure contained in the third part of the London Report. This resolution <sup>(1)</sup> which does not deal with questions of principle, contains new provisions which will be added to those previously adopted by the Council (1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, etc.) in regard to the procedure for the examination of minority petitions. The new provisions concern the receivability of petitions, the composition of Minority Committees, the frequency of the meetings of the Minority Committees, communications concerning action taken on petitions by Minority Committees, publication of the result of the examination of a question by a Minority Committee, regular annual publications concerning the League's work in connection with the protection of minorities.

On the occasion of the adoption of the resolution and provisions, the Canadian, German, Roumanian, Polish, French, British and Finnish representatives made statements confirming their point of view and explaining the conditions, meaning and scope of their adherence.

The Canadian representative, M. Dandurand, recalled that the object of his proposal last March was to improve procedure. The resolution adopted by the Council marked important progress and provided for most of the improvements he had urged, especially in regard to publicity and the increase of the membership of the Minority Committees. He also expressed satisfaction that any misunderstanding had been dispelled as to the possibility for Committees of Three eventually to use minorities as the source of information.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann, recognised that the resolution adopted by the Council constituted an improvement in the procedure hitherto applied and emphasised the importance of each of the changes made. He expressed his regret that it had not seemed possible to abolish the rule in virtue of which a certain State might, in given circumstances, be excluded from the Committee of Three. He added that it was impossible for him to approve the report drafted in London and that he entirely maintained his attitude on the question of principle, as laid down in the German memorandum and in the declarations before the Council in Committee. It must be expected, he said, that the existing rules of a body like the Council might be supplemented by further improvements if, in practice, the application of the new system did not come up to expectation. For that reason, every Member of the Council must reserve to itself entire freedom of action as regarded the further treatment of the suggestions which were now being put into force.

The report submitted to the Council constituted in its practical conclusions an endeavour to find a solution which would give the Council useful practical support. It would reveal to those who studied the documents annexed to the report the great problems hidden behind the practical work of the Council. An agreement of principle on the subject of the extension or limitation of the rights or obligations of the League of Nations had not been reached. The decision of the Council to communicate all the documents to all the Members of the League of Nations would afford them an opportunity of examining the question whether in this matter it was not possible and necessary to reach agreement. The Powers not represented on the Council, which had already shown their interest in the settlement of this problem, had of course the right to assume what attitude they pleased towards the report. Every Member of the Council must also reserve for itself the right to make use of all the possibilities embodied in the League Covenant with a view to the elucidation of this question.

The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, said that the approved <sup>(2)</sup> Council resolution on the understanding that the changes of procedure were indissolubly linked up with the London Report, i.e., with the present system, which the Report merely confirmed.

(1) See in the Annex to the Report of M. Adyca and the text of the Council resolution of June 21st.

The London Report, M. Titulesco said, was a photograph not merely of what existed to day, but of what had existed for ten years, by virtue of a constant interpretation of the Treaties, an interpretation given unanimously by the Council in agreement with the States signatories of the Minorities Treaties whenever the need arose. It was a statement of reasons showing why the existing procedure should not be changed except on certain definite points to be found in the conclusions. The Council was called upon to vote on all the changes proposed. It was not called upon to vote on what already existed.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that he approved the Council resolution with the reservation included in the declaration which he had made to the Council Committee to the effect that the practical conclusions concerning the procedure embodied in the London Report, and which formed the object of the resolution, were indissolubly linked with the principles of law in regard to the protection of minorities set out in the same Report.

The French representative, M. Briand, said that he fully and entirely approved the Council resolution, as he had approved the London Report. He noted that the Council had obtained a valuable result in a question which was very delicate, because it involved the necessity of reconciling a sacred right embodied in certain treaties, namely the right of minorities, with an obligation which was fundamental to the institution of the League, the maintenance of the principle of the sovereignty of the States of which it was composed.

He wondered whether, in so far as the Council desired to see the minorities merged in the nations of which they formed a part, it would not serve the best interests of those minorities to protect them from certain exaggerated ideas. These ideas were not only contrary to their immediate interests but they brought the minorities into opposition with the Governments which, after all, they had to obey, and might thereby render their position worse.

The Council, M. Briand said, had also to take into account that it could do nothing without the consent of the countries concerned and nothing without securing unanimity among its members. Never at any time had the League, since its creation, neglected its duty as regards minorities. It had considered that this was one of its most sacred obligations, it had often discussed the matter, it had adopted resolutions. It had considered its procedure and this procedure had worked.

He then uttered a warning with regard to certain elements which made political capital out of the discontent of minorities. If the fate of minorities, he said, concerned the Council and their complaints found an echo in the Council, it was because the League of Nations existed. That, in itself, was a novelty and represented real progress. He did not wish this progress to be compromised by dangerous experiments.

The Council resolution, he concluded, would mean a step forward, because it gave some satisfaction to minorities, and it would be to the honour of the League and its Council that it had achieved progress and solved a difficulty of this kind without in any way imperilling its constitution.

The British representative, Sir George Grahame, observed that in matters of so complicated and delicate a nature, which aroused on the one side keen expectation and on the other grave apprehensions, it was almost impossible to put forward proposals which were quite satisfactory to all parties. He could not but believe that the proposals now before the Council would, in practice, prove to be a distinct improvement on the existing procedure.

The Finnish representative, M. Procope, accepted the resolution as calculated to bring about an improvement in the procedure.

Dr. Strösemann made some additional observations. Like M. Briand, he recognised that the question was extremely delicate. It was precisely for that reason, he said, that the use of certain expressions gave rise to a number of misunderstandings which were apt to last for some years. At the session of the Council Sir Austen Chamberlain had stated that certain passages of the minutes in which

he had used the word "merge" had been misinterpreted, and that he had never wished to imply in using the term that minorities must culturally be merged in the population composing the majority.

The French representative had also made use of an expression which, if separated from the context, might give the same impression. Distinction must here be made between two things. He quite agreed with M. Briand that any action on the part of a minority must be taken in accordance with law and in a spirit of loyalty to the State to which it belonged. There was, however, another aspect to be considered. He thought that it would not be misinterpreting the observations of M. Briand if he maintained that that did not mean that minorities must also abandon their special characteristics of race, language and culture.

Dr. Stresemann added that no one could agree with M. Briand more entirely than he himself on the point that the sovereignty of States must be preserved, as that sovereignty was one of the pillars of peace and good understanding.

The President, M. Adatci, expressed his satisfaction that the Council had approved its resolution, adding that the new provisions would enter into force at once.

## 2. — MINORITIES IN UPPER SILESIA

Two subjects were dealt with under this heading: (1) the agreement concluded in Paris as a result of negotiations between the German and Polish Governments regarding the interpretation and application of certain clauses of the Upper Silesian Convention, (2) petitions from the German and Polish minorities.

On June 12th, the Council approved the agreements concluded in Paris in March and April by the German and Polish Governments. These agreements are in the nature of practical arrangements to facilitate the application of certain clauses of the Upper Silesian Convention and concern the right of petition and channels of appeal, the form in which petitions are to be submitted, proceedings before the Mixed Commission, time limits, etc. In the rapporteur's opinion, they will improve and accelerate the local procedure, thus facilitating the Council's task and the relations between the minorities and the competent authorities. In submitting the agreements to the Council, M. Adatci, who had presided over the Paris negotiations, expressed the hope that it would be possible later to settle in the same way the complicated question of the admission of children to German minority schools in the voivodship of Silesia.

On June 14th, the Council adopted the conclusions of its rapporteur concerning five petitions from German and Polish Silesia. Four others were withdrawn from the agenda, two at the request of the petitioners and two owing to the prolongation of the limit time for the filing of observations by Governments.

*Polish minority schools in German Upper Silesia* (Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany). — The petitioners alleged that the German authorities had not observed the provisions of the Upper Silesian Convention with regard to the establishment, maintenance and organisation of the Polish minority schools. The rapporteur stated that, as regards the schools mentioned by the petitioners in which the instruction had been suspended for a certain time, there could be no question of any infringement of the Convention. He noted, moreover, that the German Government intended to carry out in 1930 its scheme for the establishment of a training college for teachers in minority schools.

With regard to the allegation that pressure had been brought to bear upon persons responsible for the children's education, the rapporteur considered that nothing could be decided on the basis of general assertions and that, should such circumstances arise, complaints might be addressed to the Council in each individual case.

*Petition from Marya Rybors et Feliks Piaczko concerning the attitude adopted towards them by a German official* — The rapporteur took note of the observations of the German Government to the effect that the incident complained of had been thoroughly investigated and that the result had not confirmed the assertions of the petitioners. Disiplinary proceedings had, nevertheless, been instituted against the official in question.

*Petition from M. Julien Jank concerning language used about him by German gendarmes* — The rapporteur noted the observations of the German Government to the effect that proceedings had been instituted and that, if it were established that the gendarmes had made the remarks complained of, the necessary disciplinary action would be taken.

*Use of the Polish language by children belonging to the Polish Minority and attending German elementary schools in German Upper Silesia* (Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany) — The rapporteur noted the information given by the German Government and expressed the hope that, as a result of the measures taken, incidents of this kind would be avoided in future.

*Revocation of M. Ernst Pietsch* (Petition from the *Deutscher Volksbund für Polish Schlesien*) — The Polish representative having stated that he intended to make additional observations, the Council, on the proposal of the rapporteur, postponed this question to its next session.

### 3 — PETITION FROM MESSRS. NAUMANN AND GRAEBE

A petition having been addressed to the Council by Messrs. Naumann and Graebe on the subject of the liquidation of property belonging to certain Polish nationals belonging to the German minority, the German representative, in view of the urgency of the question owing to measures taken by the Polish Government to proceed to the liquidation of the property—asked that it should be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

On June 14th, Dr. Stresemann recalled that the question raised by the petitioners had been dealt with by the Council in several of its aspects during 1922 and 1924. There had also been direct negotiations between Poland and Germany, which had, unfortunately, not resulted in the settlement of all difficulties. He emphasised that the question was distinctly a minority problem, because it touched upon the interpretation of provisions concerning the acquisition of Polish nationality, which were incorporated in a minority treaty. The Council, he said, had already taken practical and useful steps in the matter and as the German minority had shown its confidence in the Council in submitting the question to it, he thought it would be advisable to endeavour to obtain a solution in the Council before referring the question to the Permanent Court of International Justice. He would be prepared to approve and adhere to any proposal that would bring about a just solution of the question by means of mutual understanding. It was essential, however, that, before a final decision was given, there should be no *fait accompli* owing to the execution of new acts of liquidation or the continuation of liquidations in progress.

Without denying that Dr. Stresemann was within his rights in requesting that the matter should be placed on the Council agenda, the Polish representative, M. Zaleski, regretted that the regular procedure had not been followed and criticised the tendency to evade a previous examination of minority questions by Committees of Three. He observed that he might also have been justified in bringing a petition directly before the Council, namely that concerning the recent incidents at Oppeln—in regard to which he gave certain details—but that he had preferred to allow the usual procedure to take its course as it seemed to him the most suitable method of settlement.

As regard the substance of the petition he declared that the liquidation mentioned had not and could not have anything to do with the protection of the German minority in Poland, as it concerned solely and exclusively German citizens. In matters of liquidation and in other affairs the Polish Government always endeavoured to negotiate directly with the German Government, and representatives of the two Governments had, as a matter of fact, just received full powers to negotiate in regard to a certain category of property liable to liquidation. In conclusion, he stated that, without prejudging the substance of the petition he was ready to examine it with all due attention.

In the course of conversations with the representative of the two States concerned, the rapporteur, M. Adatci, came to the conclusion that the questions raised by the petitioners, in particular those concerning the acquisition of Polish nationality, would be more rapidly and effectively settled by direct negotiations between the Polish and German Governments. On June 15th, he informed the Council that the representatives of the two Governments had agreed to enter as soon as possible into direct negotiation under his presidency. It was understood that M. Adatci could, should he think it expedient, entrust the actual chairmanship to any person he might consider best qualified to exercise it.

M. Adatci stated moreover that the Polish Government had informed him that if, following examination of the question of nationality it was found that the persons affected were entitled to Polish nationality, the Polish Government would not fail to cancel the liquidation. This operation would, in principle, mean the restoration of the liquidated property to its former owners. In cases where liquidation had been carried out and where the restoration of the property was found difficult in practice, equitable and suitable compensation might be paid.

The German and Polish representatives thanked the rapporteur and his colleagues for the trouble they had taken to arrive at a solution, accompanying by brief statements their acceptance of the report.

Dr. Stresemann regretted that M. Zaleski had the day before raised the question of the Oppeln incident, which had nothing to do with the questions under examination. He deplored these incidents, he had himself expressed his profound regret before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, the Prussian Government had taken the necessary disciplinary action and had instituted proceedings. He considered that such incidents should not be exploited for political purposes and that all the Members of the Council should avoid bringing such questions before the public.

M. Zaleski said that he would be extremely glad to cooperate with the German representative in settling as far as possible the difficulties between them without bringing them before the public.

#### 4 — MINORITIES IN LITHUANIA

##### *Petition from thirty-four persons of Russian origin living in Lithuania*

This question was placed on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the Council, and subsequently postponed to the next session, in the following circumstances. The petition, which was from thirty-four persons of Russian origin, had been declared receivable and forwarded for examination, in accordance with the procedure in force, to a Committee of three Members of the Council—namely the Finnish, British and Italian representatives. The Lithuanian Government, invited to present observations, expressed the opinion that it was too early to submit observations on the subject of this petition, as it did not yet figure on the Council agenda. The Committee of Three had therefore to study the question exclusively in the light of the information contained in the petition. As the result of this study, and in view of the above-mentioned declaration of the Lithuanian Government, the

Finnish, British and Italian representatives asked that this question should be placed on the agenda.

The Lithuanian Government subsequently informed the Council that before deciding whether it should be represented on the Council when this question came up for examination it would ask what infraction or danger of infraction had been notified to the Council by the Committee of Three. The Council accordingly, on June 15th, decided to communicate to the Lithuanian Government the results of the examination of the question by the Committee of Three and, to give the Lithuanian Government time to submit its observations, postponed the question to its September session.

## VII — Political Questions

### APPLICATIONS FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Two applications from the Hungarian Government figured on the Council agenda, one concerning the Hungarian optants, the other a question pending between the Hungarian and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments.

As regards the first question, the Council decided to accede to a request of the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments and to postpone the matter to its next session so as to enable the parties to continue direct negotiations.

The second point was withdrawn from the Agenda, the Governments concerned having informed the Council that they had been able to settle the question, and that the Council's intervention was therefore no longer necessary.

The Council congratulated the Hungarian and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments on the success of their negotiations.

## VIII — Social and Humanitarian Questions

### I — PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The reports of the Committees on Child Welfare (1) and on Traffic in Women and Children (2) were considered by the Council on June 12th.

As regards the work of the *Child Welfare Committee*, the Council decided to submit to Governments for their observations the two preliminary draft conventions on the return to their homes of children and young people, and assistance to minors of foreign nationality.

Governments were asked to continue forwarding information as to any changes in laws relating to legitimate children. It was further decided to send all Governments, including non-members of the League, a questionnaire concerning the auxiliary services of the juvenile court.

The report of the *Committee on Traffic in Women and Children* was approved by the Council, which took several decisions, the most important being that relating to the continuation of the enquiry of the special body of experts.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to enquire of the Near, Middle, and Far Eastern Governments, whose territories had not been visited in the course of the previous enquiry, whether they would give their consent and cooperation to the action in question, on the understanding that it should be strictly confined to the international aspect of the problem.

(1) Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

(2) Rapporteur: the British representative.



It was further decided to approach Governments on the subject of the Committee's recommendations concerning information as to methods and measures applied in countries which have abolished the licensed house system, legislation relating to persons living on the earnings of prostitutes and the omission of the age limit from the conventions on traffic in women.

As regards traffic in obscene publications, the Council endorsed the opinion of the Committee that no further conference was required for the present.

## 2 — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM (1)

The report on the organisation and working of the Permanent Central Opium Board (2) was considered by the Council on June 12th.

An exchange of views took place between the Venezuelan and Spanish representatives and the rapporteur concerning the right claimed by the Board to consider certain documents as secret. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Lyall, having explained the meaning and scope of this provision, the Council adopted the report. The Venezuelan representative accepted the report subject to a reservation concerning the future development of the work of the Board.

The Venezuelan representative emphasised the necessity of arriving at a solution which "would gradually and effectively put an end to the opium problem, which affected to such a large extent the League's prestige", and expressed his regret that nearly half the Members of the League had not yet acceded to the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. The rapporteur recalled that the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium was considering the position and that the question would be discussed next September by the Assembly.

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The Council appointed M. Theodoli (Italian) to the secretaryship of the Board.

## 3 — REFUGEES (3)

The report and recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions was considered by the Council on June 12th.

The report gives the Commission's grounds for considering that none of the measures proposed by the Assembly could bring about a complete solution of the question and makes certain recommendations with a view to the continuation or liquidation of the work under satisfactory conditions.

As the programme submitted was a complicated one, with administrative and legal aspects, the Council decided not to discuss the substance of the question until the Assembly had expressed its opinion.

## 4 — SLAVERY (4)

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of September, 1926, the Council communicates to the Assembly every year a list of laws and regulations concerning slavery forwarded by the parties to the Slavery Convention and other information furnished by the various States on measures taken to bring about the progressive abolition of slavery and analogous conditions.

(1) Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, no. 5, p. 23.

(3) Rapporteur: the Venezuelan representative.

(4) Rapporteur: the British representative.

On June 10th the Council requested the Secretary General to transmit to the Assembly communications on the subject from the British, Portuguese, Spanish and Sudan Governments. It noted with satisfaction that, since last session of the Assembly, several States had ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of 1926, including the United States of America.

## IX — Other Questions

### 1 — THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The tenth session of the Special Committee of Five set up by the ninth ordinary session of the Assembly to consider plans for the new League buildings was held in Paris on May 31st and June 1st, with M. Adatci in the Chair.

The Committee considered a revised plan, based on a preliminary draft submitted on April 12th and 14th, with such modifications as had been deemed advisable, and approved it, subject to the following reservations:

The Committee noted that the plans for the Library were to be submitted at the July session of the Library Organising Committee, and postponed its final approval until it should have considered any changes entailed by the comments of that body. It also reserved its decision with regard to any modifications that might be necessary in the form of the Assembly hall after the question of acoustics had been studied.

The views and conclusions of the Committee were accepted and ratified by the Council.

### 2 — MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from June 21st to 25th with M. Ousky (Czechoslovakia) in the Chair. It considered administrative and budget questions and, in accordance with a recommendation of the 1928 Assembly, examined draft revised staff rules for the League Secretariat.

The session was attended by M. Ousky (Czechoslovakia), M. Reveillaud (France), Lord Meston of Agra (India), M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), M. Parra Perex (Venezuela).

## X — Forthcoming Events.

July 18th	Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva
July 22nd	Plenary meeting of Commission on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva
August 20th	Delegation of the Financial Committee for the study of the gold question, Geneva
August 30th	Fifty-sixth Session of the Council
Sept. 2nd	Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva

## The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

### 1 — THE XVII (ORDINARY) SESSION OF THE COURT

The ordinary session of 1920 began on Monday, June 17th. As, however, the Court had not yet given judgment in the cases before it at its XVI (extraordinary) session which opened on May 13th, the cases on the list for the ordinary session will be taken later (See Nos. 2 and 3 below).

For the ordinary session the Court is composed as follows: M. Anzilotti (President), M. Huber (Vice-President), M. Loder, M. Nyholm, M. de Bustamante, M. Altamira, M. Oda, M. Pissoa, Mr. Hughes, M. Negulesco and M. Wang. M. Eugène Dreyfus (France — case of the Free Zones) and M. Michael Rostkornski (Poland — case of the International Commission of the River Oder) will sit as national judges.

### 2 — FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

The written proceedings in this case were concluded on June 13th. The case was therefore ready for hearing as from that date and has been placed on the list for the ordinary session which began on June 17th.

### 3 — TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

In this case the written proceedings were concluded on June 10th. The case was therefore ready for hearing on that date and has been placed on the list for the ordinary session.

### 4 — THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE AND THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

In 1920, Panama signed the Protocol of Signature of the Court Statute, drawn up in accordance with the Assembly's decision of December 13th, 1920. On October 25th, 1921, that country also signed the Protocol relating to the Optional Clause provided for by Article 30 of the Statute, but, as it had not ratified the Protocol of Signature, its acceptance of the Optional Clause did not become effective. On June 14th, 1929, however, the instrument of ratification of both Protocols was filed at Geneva on behalf of Panama.

This brings to seventeen the number of States between which the Optional Clause is now operative.

### 5 — THE COURT STATUTE (2)

The report of the Committee of Jurists on the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice was considered by the Council on June 17th.

It was decided to communicate the report to members of the League and to the States mentioned in the annex to the Covenant, and to summon a conference of the parties to the Court Statute to meet at Geneva on September 10th, 1929.

(1) With the exception of Nos. 4 and 5, the chapters have been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Secretariat of the Court.

(2) *Revue de Droit International*, 1929, page 1.

## 6 — ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES (1)

The question of the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice came before the Council on June 12th, when it adopted the draft protocol and report prepared on the subject by the Committee of Jurists examining the Court Statute.

The Council instructed the Secretary General (1) to communicate to the United States Government the above resolution, the report and the protocol as a reply to Mr. Kellogg's note, (2) to send the signatories of the Court Statute the same documents, together with the text of the resolution of the American Senate embodying the latter's reservations, and (3) to transmit the report and protocol to the Assembly so as to give that body an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

### Annex

#### Protection of Minorities Report

*(Report adopted at the Council Meeting of 51st June 1920)*

"By its resolution of March 7th 1920, the Council invited its Rapporteur and the representatives of Great Britain and Spain to submit a report for it June 20 1920. This document was distributed to the Members of the Council on May 18th.

In the same resolution the Council decided to sit in committee before the opening of its June session in order to make a first examination of the report. It met for that purpose on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th.

"As the outcome of its discussions, the Members of the Council, sitting in committee, reached agreement on a number of provisions. These provisions are contained in the following draft resolution, which the Rapporteur has the honour to submit for the Council's approval.

"1 The Council

"(1) Decides to add to the provisions contained in its previous resolutions regarding the procedure for the examination of minorities petitions the following provisions:

#### "1. Receivability of Petitions

"1 When the Secretary General declares a petition non-receivable, he will inform the petitioner and, if necessary, will communicate to him the Council resolution of September 5th 1923, laying down the conditions of receivability of minorities petitions.

#### "2. Composition of Minorities Committees

"1 The President of the Council may, in exceptional cases, invite four members of the Council to examine minorities petitions instead of two as laid down in the Council resolution of October 25th, 1920.

#### "3. Frequency of the Meetings of the Minorities Committees

"1 The Council considers that it would be desirable for Minorities Committees to take into account the possibility of holding meetings in the interval between sessions of the Council, whenever the time is convenient for the examination of individual petitions.

#### "4. Communications concerning the Attention on Petitions by the Minorities Committees

"1 (1) When the members of a Minorities Committee have finished the examination of a question, without asking that it be placed on the Council agenda,

(1) Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

they will communicate the result of their examination by letter to the other Members of the Council for their information. The Secretary General will keep the relevant documents at the disposal of the Members of the Council.

" (n) The Secretary General will distribute once a year, for the information of all the Members of the Council, a document reproducing the letters addressed during the year, as described above, by the various Minority Committees to the Members of the Council.

" 5. *Publication of the Result of the Examination of a Question by a Minorities Committee*

" The Minorities Committees should consider carefully the possibility of publishing, with the consent of the Government concerned, the result of the examination of the questions submitted to them. The Council earnestly hopes that the Government will, whenever possible, give their consent to such publication. The information might be published in the *Official Journal* and might consist of the letter from the Minorities Committee informing the other Members of the Council, or any other text that seemed expedient.

" 6. *Regular Annual Publications concerning the Work of the League in connection with the Protection of Minorities*

" The Secretary General will publish annually in the *Official Journal* of the League statistics of: (1) the number of petitions received by the Secretariat during the year, (2) the number of petitions declared to be non-receivable, (3) the number of petitions declared to be receivable and referred to Committees of Three, (4) the number of Committees and the number of meetings held by them to consider these petitions, (5) the number of petitions whose examination by a Committee of Three has been finished in the course of the year.

" (b) The present resolution will be communicated to the States which have accepted stipulations for the protection of minorities.

" (c) The report prepared by the Japanese representative, as Rapporteur, with the assistance of the British and Spanish representatives, including the annexes thereto together with the Minutes of the meetings of the Council sitting in committee for the examination of this question and those of the present meeting of the Council, will be communicated to all the Members of the League and will, in accordance with practice, be published."

## TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GENEVA

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following article

- 1) Office furniture,
- 2) Stencil, duplicating, printing, writing, type writing, parking and carbon paper, envelopes, etc

Closing date September 30th, 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations Geneva

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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*All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva*

## I—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

July, 1929

The principal subjects on the League's agenda for July were mandates, intellectual co-operation and economic questions.

The Mandates Commission sat from July 1st to July 12th. It examined eight annual reports from Mandatory Powers dealing with territories in Asia, Africa and the Pacific and studied a series of petitions and general questions.

The sessions of the various organs dealing with intellectual co-operation continued throughout July into August. The plenary session of the International Committee, which also sat as the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, was preceded by meetings of its Sub-Committees on Intellectual Property, University Relations, Arts and Letters, and Science and Bibliography. In the interval between these meetings and the plenary session of the Committee there was a meeting of representatives of National Commissions on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Economic Committee held a short session at the beginning of the month to consider future procedure in regard to its enquiries on coal and sugar industrial agreements, smuggling of Exports on customs nomenclature met in Paris to continue work on a model tariff.

The publications issued during the month included the Bases of Discussion for the First Codification Conference, the first number of an Educational Survey and the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Council and the Secretariat since the main session of the Assembly.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Permanent Court of International Justice gave judgment in the cases relating to the payment in gold of certain Serbian and Brazilian loans floated in France before the war. It heard the parties in the case concerning the Franco-Swiss frontier zones.

## II—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

## INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

*Registration of Treaties*

Among the international engagements registered during the month figure:

An Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Norway (Washington February 6th 1929) presented by Norway; an Arbitration and Conciliation Treaty between the United States and Albania (Washington October 2nd 1929) presented by Albania.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concerning import and export regulations in Italy and Veterans' Convention between Hungary and Italy (Rome July 14th 1929) presented by Italy; a Treaty of Commerce between Austria and Estonia (Warsaw December 11th 1928) presented by Estonia; a Convention concerning commercial travellers between France and Turkey (Angora November 1st 1929) presented by France; a Treaty regulating customs relations between France and China (Nanking December 2nd 1928) presented by France.

Agreements for the Suppression of the Passport Visa as from July 1st 1929 between Czechoslovakia and Denmark and Iceland presented by Denmark.

An Agreement concerning legal relations between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin October 30th 1928) presented by Lithuania; an Agreement between Belgium and Portugal relating to the transmission of judicial and extra-judicial documents in civil and commercial matters (London March 28th 1929) presented by Belgium; an Agreement between Lithuania and Sweden concerning the reciprocal communication of registration documents (Lithuania November 12th 1928 and January 14th 1929) presented by Sweden.

An Arrangement between Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Sweden concerning telephone communications between Latvia and Sweden and submarine cables between Estonia and Finland and Finland and Sweden and lines established in Estonia and Finnish territory presented by Finland; an Agreement on railway traffic between Italy and Czechoslovakia (Rome November 15th 1929) presented by Italy.

An Extradition Treaty between the United States and Poland (Warsaw November 2nd 1929) presented by Poland; an additional Extradition Convention between the United States and France (Paris January 15th 1929) presented by France.

A Convention and Agreements between Germany and Poland concerning the conditions of employment of Polish harvest labourers in Germany (Warsaw November 14th 1929) presented by Poland.

## III—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

## THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

## (a) Twenty-Ninth Session of the Economic Committee

The Economic Committee met from July 1st to 4th under the presidency of Dr. Trendelenburg (Germany) to consider future procedure with regard to the continuation of its enquiries on coal, sugar, industrial agreements, bills of exchange, the produce of the seas, smuggling, plant diseases, etc.

*Coal*—The Committee came to the conclusion that in dealing with the report of the general

problem of the coal industry there should be permanent collaboration between the Economic Organisation and the International Labour Organisation each of these bodies being responsible for certain aspects of the question. It recommended that a joint hearing of experts acquainted with the views of workers and producers organisations should take place on September 30th and should include representatives of consuming countries. One of the objects of this hearing is to procure information regarding changes which have taken place in the international coal situation since earlier consultations and to discuss the principal ideas contained in the interim report of the Economic Committee.

**Sugar**—The Committee noted the report of the experts on the sugar problem and concluded that the difficulties encountered would either resolve themselves automatically or be removed by the persons responsible for the direction of affairs. It noted that all the experts had agreed that difficulties had increased as a result of measures adopted in numerous countries to stimulate production. It decided to follow the development of this question and to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of reducing excise duties on sugar.

**Industrial Agreements**—The Committee noted the work of the legal experts studying this question. It expressed the opinion that as soon as possible a scheme for the investigation of the economic aspects of the problem should be drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Economic Consultative Committee.

**Convention on Plant Diseases**—The Committee noted the work of the Conference held in Rome in April 1909 under the direction of the International Institute of Agriculture. It considered that several clauses adopted on that occasion seemed calculated to encourage the international vegetable trade.

**Exploitation of the Riches of the Sea**—The Committee adopted a report prepared in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 1917 instructing it to study 'whether and in what terms for what species and in what areas international protection of marine fauna could be established'. It decided that it was only in connection with various species of whales that urgent international measure seemed indicated. To define more clearly the various problems connected with this question the Committee decided to set up a small committee of experts drawn from the principal countries

concerned whose first meeting would be held at the beginning of 1930.

**Smuggling**—The Committee considered the Assembly resolution of 1928 concerning smuggling in general and liquor smuggling in particular. As regards the general question it decided that more detailed study was necessary. As regards the special question of liquor smuggling it decided to make no report for the time being as the Finnish Government which was particularly interested in the question had expressed the wish that the conclusions might be submitted to the Council later.

#### (b) Customs Nomenclature

The Sub Committee of experts on customs nomenclature met in Paris from July 2nd to July 18th with M. Fighera (French) in the Chair. It established the nomenclature of the chapters of its framework relating to skins, hides, leather, peltries and articles made of these materials.

In connection with the preparation of the draft nomenclature of mineral products the experts came to the conclusion that additional information was necessary on various points concerning more particularly products of the distillation of mineral oil, coal tar and lignite. The number of these products is considerable and it is necessary to classify them in the category of chemical products the nomenclature of which will be established later. The experts were accordingly of opinion that an inquiry was absolutely necessary.

The Sub Committee has now established a nomenclature for thirty-two of the eighty-six chapters of its general framework.

## IV—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

### FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

The eleventh session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was held at Geneva from July 2nd to July 26th and was preceded by meetings of the Sub Committees on University Relations, Intellectual Rights, Arts and Letters, Science and Bibliography and a Conference of Representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee elected as Chairman Professor Gilbert Murray (British) and as Vice Chairmen Madame Curie-Skłodowska (Polish) and M. Jules Destrée (Belgian). It reviewed the whole of the work done during the past year in the field of intellectual co-operation including that of the Institut of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris. It also discussed the question of the revision of its work and organisation.



Sitting at the Governing Body of the Institute the Committee examined the budget and the administrative report of that organisation.

### 2—INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The plenary Committee considered various questions which had previously been examined by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.

(a) *Scientific Property*.—The draft international convention prepared in 1917 by a Committee of Experts meeting in Paris was examined during the past year in the light of observations made by the Economic Committee. It became apparent that to be acceptable the draft convention must be accompanied by an additional note guaranteeing industrialists through some system of insurance against fresh liabilities resulting from royalties due to scientists and inventors. After an inquiry among insurance companies in France, Great Britain and other countries it seemed that the moment had come to endeavour to define as nearly as possible the obligations that insurance companies might be expected to assume. The Committee accordingly decided to convene a small committee of insurance technicians, legal experts and a representative of the Economic Committee.

(b) *Authors' Rights*.—With a view to bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions and unifying laws and measures protecting intellectual works, the Committee invited the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the International Institute of Private Law and the International Bureau at Berne to examine the expediency of concluding a general agreement and by comparing the articles of the Berne and Havana Conventions to show what principles were common to both.

### 3—UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

The plenary Committee and the Sub-Committee dealing with this question devoted special attention to the work done with a view to co-ordinating university relations. This co-ordination has been carried out in the first place in the Committee which for some years past have co-operated with the Sub-Committee, namely the Committee of Directors of National University Offices and the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Organisations.

The work of the first Committee has developed normally. The Committee has continued examining the question of the equivalence of studies and is further dealing with that of the teaching of modern languages. The Hungarian Government having proposed to summon in

Budapest a Congress on the teaching of modern languages the Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee decided to lend it their technical assistance and support.

Progress has been somewhat slower in the work of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations. This is due to the fact that its programme has been almost entirely exhausted and the Committee thought that before convening a meeting next year it would be preferable to wait until further questions were submitted to the Organisation. Should no questions be submitted the meeting might be postponed.

A new Committee that of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, has already held meetings in Berlin in 1928 and in London in 1929. In the interval between its meetings an executive committee carries on the work.

The question of post-graduate scholarships was examined by the Committee which expressed the hope that it would be possible to summon this year a Committee of Experts consisting not only of representatives of institutions dealing with the question of scholarship but also of directors of university libraries and institutes dealing with scientific questions.

The Committee drew attention to two publications issued by the Institute, one dealing with university exchanges in Europe the other giving an annual list of holidays, courses.

### 3—ART AND LETTERS

The Committee considered the work of the organisations set up by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and more particularly that of the International Museum Office. It was of opinion that the Office could only fulfil its purpose if it had its own independent guarantee within the framework of the Institute. It accordingly requested the Bureau of the Office to submit a detailed scheme.

The International Museum Office has continued to deal with the question of costs. It has also paid attention to the educational role of museums and proposes to create an international information centre on the reproduction of works of art. It examined a scheme for an international lecture tour.

The Office publishes a review *Museion* which is the only periodical specialising in museum questions.

As regards the question of popular arts the Committee noted with satisfaction that the International Congress held last October in

Prague had been extremely successful. One of the results of this meeting was the setting up of an International Committee on Popular Arts whose mandate was to continue the work of the Congress which will be further carried on by an International Popular Arts Exhibition which will be held in 1934 at Perne.

The Sub-Committee continued its study of the question of translations and authorised the Institute to continue negotiations for the resumption of the International Publishers Congresses. In the musical field the Committee resumed its examination of the question of patch the hope being expressed that the meeting of experts contemplated last year would now be convened.

#### 4—SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Committee dealt with a considerable number of special problems which had previously been examined by the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, in particular the question of library co-ordination and the co-ordination of scientific bibliography. It decided to summon a further meeting of the Committee of Library Experts to publish a guide to National Information Services and rules governing loans to prepare a second edition of the *index bibliographique* to continue studying a common international system for the abbreviation of titles of periodicals to draw up definite proposals concerning the exchange of information between important libraries with a view to the purchase of foreign works and finally to resume the study of the question of the international exchange of publications. The Committee requested the Institute to open official negotiations with the Brussels Institute with a view to determining bases of practical co-operation and noted the success of the recent congress of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations in Rome.

As regards the co-ordination of bibliography the Committee was of opinion that in respect of biology it had reached a certain degree of development. As regards the bibliography of physical sciences a meeting of experts will take place before the end of the year. As regards Latin language the Committee noted that although it had not hitherto been possible to co-ordinate special reviews certain improvements had nevertheless already been adopted.

The Committee considered the results of an inquiry into the aggregate material resources devoted to scientific research. This investigation had resulted in the preparation of tables of comprehensive intellectual statistics and

resumed on a much more scientific basis the inquiry dealing on conditions of intellectual workers which the Committee had undertaken in 1922 and had not been able to conclude.

#### 5—EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE

The Committee took note of the reports of the League of Nations Educational Information Centres in Geneva and Paris. These centres were created in accordance with the decision of the 1927 Assembly their work being to keep in touch with Governments and official and non-official organisations to collect information concerning the results obtained in the education of young people in the existence and aims of the League and at the same time to provide teachers with information on the League. To encourage this work the Committee had authorised the publication of a pamphlet entitled *How to make the League of Nations known*. This pamphlet has since been completed by another entitled *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* and by an *Educational Survey* which appears once every six months and is devoted to questions concerning the education of young people in the aims of the League.\* The Committee recommended that a further meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts dealing with this question should be summoned next year to examine in what way its work should be continued.

#### 6—MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation met from July 15th to July 20th at Geneva. They described the work of their Committees and proceeded to an exchange of views on the relations and methods of collaboration between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and other international bodies. They drew attention to the fact that the work of the National Committees is not confined to keeping in touch with the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute. The Committees have become centres for intellectual relations with other countries. Generally speaking it may be said that the organisation of National Committees in the various countries is now terminated. The organisation differs according to the countries: in certain States the Committees are to some extent official government organs in others their status is independent.

\* See special article under V in Publication.

As regards the relation between the National Committees and the International Committee and the Institute the representatives made recommendations and suggestions. In their opinion the work of intellectual co-operation could be simplified by the creation of a permanent office at Geneva under the direct auspices of the International Committee. The work of the International Committee and the Institute should be confined to a small number of practical problems of international importance and should not duplicate that of already existing international scientific organisations. Both the International Committee and the Institute should maintain relations with recognised National Committees only. Finally the relations between the Committee and the Institute and between Government delegates and the Institute and Government authorities should be very clearly defined.

The representatives of National Committees asked the International Committee to examine in the light of the experience gained the practical working and the ultimate goal of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation. They made recommendations on the work of each of the National Committees in its respective field and expressed the hope that the International Committee would decide to convene at Geneva regular meetings of representatives of National Committees.

#### 7.—REVISION OF THE WORK OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND OF THE ORGANISATION

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requested its Chairman in agreement with the Secretary General of the League of Nations and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute to appoint a small committee including at the most five members of the International Committee to study the programme of work and organisation of the International Committee and of the organisations dependent thereupon, and to give its opinion concerning improvements which might be made with a view to increasing the positive results of the work in this field.

The Committee decided that the new body should be empowered after consulting the Chairman to co-opt the few qualified persons not members of the Committee but acquainted with the problems under discussion.

In its report to the Council the Committee recalls that it was convened seven years ago on 16.4.21 at 19 to give its opinion on three questions namely how to resume and develop international university relations how to resume and develop international scientific

relations how to improve on international laws methods of scientific bibliography.

At that moment the Committee was only a temporary and advisory organ but it soon became apparent that several years would be necessary to reply to these very complicated questions and to other raised in the Committee which was empowered by the Council to include other questions in its programme.

In 1923 the Committee recognised that it could neither continue its work nor achieve positive results so long as it did not possess an executive organ. In 1924 the French Government offered to found the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation which began work in January 1926. It soon became clear that the Institute was indispensable but it was also recognised that the number of questions to be studied constantly increased and that some selection must be made.

In 1927 the idea of the revision of the work methods and organisation of the Committee was first put forward. In 1928 it assumed definite form and this year the Committee considered that the time had come to review and examine very thoroughly the work so far accomplished. Hitherto the work has been to some extent in the nature of an experiment problems being dealt with as and when they have arisen. A revision would the Committee considered make it possible to understand exactly what is meant by intellectual co-operation.

#### 8.—THE INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The Committee examined and discussed a report of the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation M. Luchaire on the work of that organisation. At its sub-committee meetings it noted the reports on the work of the various sections of the Institute and drew up a programme for 1930.

#### 9.—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAFIC INSTITUTE

The Committee approved a report submitted by M. de Foa Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The report dealt more particularly with relations between the educational cinema television and broadcasting.

#### V.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

##### FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE MANDATES COMMISSION

The fifteenth session of the Mandates Commission was held at Geneva from July 1st to July 19th. After constituting its bureau, with

Marquis Theodoli (Italian) as Chairman and M. van Roon (Netherlands) as Vice Chairman the Commission considered annual reports from Mandatory Powers petitions and general questions

#### ANNUAL REPORTS

The Commission studied eight annual reports from Mandatory Powers with the assistance of the accredited representatives of the latter the reports being taken in the following order —

*Togoland under French Mandate* 1928 Accredited Representative M. Franceschi Honorary Director in the French Ministry of the Colonies assisted by M. Albert Duhéne Honorary Director in the French Ministry of the Colonies

*Vietnam* 1928 Accredited Representative Major General Sir Granville de Laune Byrne High Commissioner for Australia in London

*New Guinea* 1927-28 Accredited Representative Major General Sir Granville de Laune Byrne

*South West Africa* 1928 Accredited Representative Mr Louis High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London and Mr Smuts Secretary of the Administration of South West Africa

*Palestine* 1928 Accredited Representative Sir John Channon High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans Jordan assisted by Mr G. L. M. Cluson of the British Colonial Office

*Tanganyika* 1928 Accredited Representatives Mr W. Lunn Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr J. D. Jardine Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory Mr E. G. S. Maitland of the Colonial Office assisted by Mr G. L. M. Cluson

*Cameroon under French Mandate* 1928 Accredited Representative M. Franceschi assisted by M. Marchand Governor of the Colonies Commissioner of the French Republic in the Cameroon

*Syria and the Lebanon* 1928 Accredited Representative M. Robert de Caix former Secretary General of the High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon

#### GENERAL QUESTIONS

The Commission pursued its study of general questions affecting the administration of mandated territories in particular the treatment in countries Members of the League of persons belonging to territories under A and B Mandates and of products and goods from these territories the national status of inhabitants of

territories under B and C Mandates and public health

#### PETITIONS

The agenda provided for the consideration of petitions concerning Palestine Syria and Lebanon the Cameroons and Togoland under French Mandate Togoland under British Mandate Tanganyika Ruanda Urundi and South West Africa

The session was attended by Mr V. Dannevig Principal of the Vestheim High School Oslo (Norwegian) Dr I. Host Director of the *Reichsanstalt für Volkshygiene* (German) Lord Lugard former Governor of Nigeria (British) M. M. Merlin Honorary Governor of Colonies (French) M. Pierre Orts Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgian) M. L. Pascuals Professor at Madrid University (Spanish) Count de Penha Garcia former Finance Minister and chairman of the International Colonial Institute Brussels (Portuguese) M. William Reppert Professor at Geneva University (Swiss) M. D. van Roon (Vice Chairman) former Vice Chairman of the Council of the Dutch East Indies (Netherlands) Mr Sakenobe former Minister Plenipotentiary (Japanese) Marquis A. Theodoli (Chairman) former Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Ministry (Italian) Mr Grimshaw Representative of the International Labour Organisation

The Commission's observations on the above reports its conclusions in regard to petitions and its recommendations concerning general questions will be arrived at in the next issue

## VI—POLITICAL QUESTIONS

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE STRAITS COMMISSION

By a letter to the Secretary General dated June 20th the President of the Straits Commission Admiral Viscount drew the League's attention to the following incident

On June 16th an Italian squadron of thirty-five hydroplanes arrived at Constantinople via the Straits with the consent of the Turkish Government. After a stay of about twenty-four hours twenty-one hydroplanes crossed by three destroyers followed the Bosphorus as far as the Black Sea where they were joined by the remaining fourteen hydroplanes which in accordance with orders had travelled via the Sea of Marmara and the Isthmus Peninsula

The Commission considers that this procedure was not in conformity with the Straits Convention and draws attention to the text of

paragraph 2 of the Annex to Article , which reads

The maximum force which any one power may send through the Straits into the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful fleet of the littoral Powers of the Black Sea existing in that sea at the time of passage

While acknowledging that the Italian Government showed its intention of conforming to the Convention by splitting up its squadron at Constantinople the Commission requests the League to settle for the future differences of interpretation in connection with the entry of naval and air forces into the Black Sea.

The Secretary General communicated this letter to the Council the Members of the League and the signatories of the Straits Convention

## VII—OTHER QUESTIONS

### VISIT OF THE KING OF EGYPT TO THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT

The King of Egypt last visited the League Secretariat on July 5th. He was received by the Acting Secretary General M. Avenol.

After a welcoming speech to which the King replied M. Avenol presented the high officials of the Secretariat.

The King visited the Library and the Committee rooms and was shown the treaty volumes more particularly those containing international engagements to which Egypt is a party.

## VIII—NEW PUBLICATIONS

### I—CONFERENCE FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

#### *Basis of Discussion*

The material for the first Conference summoned by the League on the codification of international law which will be held next March at The Hague, has recently been published in three volumes.

The first volume deals with the question of nationality the second with territorial waters and the third contains material on the responsibility of States for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

The material published includes observations made by thirty Governments on the points submitted to them by the experts preparing the work of the Conference. The proposed bases of discussion are the following:

(a) *Nationality*—General Principles—Double Nationality—Loss of Nationality resulting from Voluntary Acquisition of a Foreign Nationality—

Effect of Naturalization of Parents on Nationality of Minors—Attribution in certain Circumstances of the Nationality of the Country of Birth—Children Born on Merchant Ships—Nationality of Married Women—Legitimation and Adoption

(b) *Territorial Waters*—Nature of the Territorial Waters—Breadth of the Territorial Waters—Limits of the Territorial Waters—Foreign Ships passing through Territorial Waters—Continuance on the High Seas of Powers begun in Territorial Waters

(c) *Responsibility of States for Damage caused to their Territory to the Person or Property of Foreigners*—General Principles—Application to Special Questions (A Concessions or Contracts B Debts C Deprivation of Liberty D Insufficient Protection afforded to Foreigners F Damages resulting from Insurrection, Riots or other Disturbances)—Circumstances under which States can decline their Responsibility—National Character of Claims—Character of the Agreement to be concluded

### II—EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

The first number of the *Educational Survey* of the League of Nations appeared at the end of July. This review which is published in execution of a resolution passed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1918 and endorsed by the Assembly of the same year marks a further stage in the League's effort to spread among young people knowledge of its aims and existence and to induce them to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

The work began in 1913 when the Assembly asked Governments to arrange for children to be made aware of the existence and aims of the League. Its second phase was the enquiry of 1914 and 1915 which resulted in the formation of a special Sub-Committee to go into the whole problem. In 1917 the Sub-Committee published a report entitled 'How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the spirit of International Co-operation'.

One of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee later endorsed by the Assembly was that an official centre should be established where information concerning the progress of the work would be available. It was soon found however that the mere collection of information was hardly meeting the need which the experts had in view. As the information accumulated the need for some means of making it more largely available began to be widely felt and it was with this purpose in view that the plan for the *Educational Survey* was drawn up.

The greater part of the *Educational Survey* is devoted to reports from individual countries (in this number France Denmark Germany New Zealand Norway Poland Sweden Switzerland

land and the United States) Efforts have been made to secure collaborators who are in close touch with the actual work in the schools. Each writer is individually responsible for his contribution reports from Governments being printed in a separate part of the issue. It is intended to print in each issue at least one report of a more comprehensive character from a particular country. The country selected for the first issue was France.

Another part of the issue is devoted to articles on special subjects. Chief among these is the analysis from the pen of a recognised British authority of an enquiry undertaken by the British League of Nations Union into the effect of war films upon children of school age. Another article on a summer school for secondary children of three nationalities has been included in pursuance of the policy of drawing attention to first-hand accounts by educators who have made successful experiments on the basis of the experts' recommendations.

A brief communication from Professor Holmbeck describes a League of Nations course in a Naval Academy and may perhaps be useful in showing how the experts' recommendations may be applied in institutes of special kinds. Another article is devoted to the university side of the experts' recommendations.

It will be noticed that the reports printed in this issue are predominantly from European countries. This involves a certain disproportion which it is hoped to correct in subsequent issues. It is due to the desire of those responsible for the *Educational Survey* to be in personal touch with countries from which reports are printed since only in this way can the League Information Centre become a reality and standards for comparison be set up.\*

### 3.—INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Another first issue this month is that of the International Review of the Educational Cinematograph which is appearing monthly in English, Spanish, German and Italian. The scope of this review which is published by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute is outlined as follows in the Statute of that body. To promote the

production, circulation and exchange between various countries of educational films dealing with education, art, popular, moral and agricultural orientation and teaching hygienic and social propaganda and with all the other innumerable and varied fields of activity and study that are based on and connected with every cultural expression as applied to the screen or that derive their origin from the moral and social influence which the cinema may exercise and actually exercises on the masses and more especially on children.

The first number contains articles on the role and purpose of the Cinematographic Institute, the film and instruction, the film and childhood, the film and art, the State control of films in Germany, the documentary film, etc., the contributors include Louis Dop, G. Santini, J. Destree, E. Seeber, H. Carton de Wiart, G. A. Sartorio, A. de Varente, H. Curjel, W. Jerofejev, and N. A. Stroulov.

A section dealing with the work of the Institute contains articles on the talking film, the cinematograph in the service of the scientific organisation of labour, the legislative aspect of the cinema, its bearing on agriculture, hygienic propaganda, etc.

### IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 26th. Delegation of the Financial Committee for the study of the gold question. Geneva.
- Aug. 26th. Special Commission for the preparation of a Draft Convention on the manufacture of arm and ammunition and implements of war. Geneva.
- Aug. 30th. Financial Committee. Geneva.
- Aug. 30th. Fifty-sixth session of the Council. Geneva.
- Sept. 2nd. Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations. Geneva.
- Sept. 23th. Permanent Central Opium Board. Geneva.
- Sept. 30th. Joint meeting of Coal Experts. Geneva.
- Oct. 24th. Economic Committee. Geneva.
- Nov. 5th. Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises. Geneva.

\* Bibliographical Note. *Educational Survey*. Geneva, 1929. 400 pages. Price 2.50 francs. Sw. s.

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (\*)

## I.—CLOSURE OF THE XVI (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

This session which began on May 13th was declared closed on July 1st the day on which the Court's judgments were delivered in the cases concerning the payment of certain Serbian loans and of certain Serbian Federal loans issued in France for which cases the session had been convened.

## 2.—JUDGMENT IN THE CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN SERBIAN LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE

This case concerns the 1895 4 per cent consolidation loan the 1905 5 per cent loan designed to liquidate a certain portion of the floating debt the 1906 4½ per cent loan intended for the construction of railways and the acquisition of war material the 1909 4½ per cent loan the purpose of which was the same as that of 1906 and finally the 1917 5 per cent loan intended to liquidate war expenditure and for the economic development of the Kingdom.

All these loans had been issued in France either in their entirety or for the larger part. The yield of the loans had been credited to Serbia in French francs and Serbia in her turn had effected the service of the loans in the same currency (even during the war (when the loan service was in point of fact effected) by means of funds advanced by the Allied Governments) and during the first period of the depreciation of the franc and this without any manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the bondholders.

As however the loans contained references to gold or to gold francs the increasing depreciation of the French franc led the bondholders to claim payment of their coupon and bonds on a gold basis. From 1914 or 1915 onwards the French Government whose attention had been drawn to the position took up the case of the bondholders and entered into diplomatic negotiations with the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government (whose negotiations however were not successful in overcoming the differences of opinion between the two Governments upon the following question: were the French bondholders—as held by the French Government—justified in their claim to obtain payment in gold currency? or was the Serb

Croat-Slovene Government right in maintaining that payment was only due in French paper currency?

The two Governments then decided to submit this question by mutual consent to the Court for Judgment. However in the document by which they submitted the case they defined the dispute by formulating not their own respective contentions but on the one hand that of the Yugoslav Government and on the other hand that of the French bondholders. For in the preamble of the Special Agreement the two opposing contentions are formulated as follows:

The Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes paying holders of the Serbian loans enumerated above—and considering that it is within its rights in so doing—in French francs on coupons falling due for payment but not paid and those subsequently falling due to also loan drawn for redemption but not refunded and those subsequently to be drawn.

And the French holder on the other hand considers that the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is under an obligation to pay coupons fallen due for payment but not paid and those subsequently falling due as also bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and those subsequently to be drawn of the Serbian loans enumerated above in gold or in foreign currencies.

Not according to the Court's Statute only States may be parties in cases before the Court. Accordingly whilst recognising that the case having been brought before it by means of an agreement agreed by the two Governments was admissible in form the Court held that if the case had to be regarded as a dispute between Yugoslavia and the bondholders it could not entertain it.

In this connection the Court recognises that the suit exclusively concerns relations between the Yugoslav State and private persons but it also observes that once the French Government had announced that it did not share the opinion of the Belgrade Government to the effect that the latter was fulfilling all its obligations by paying the loans in French paper francs there existed side by side with the controversy between the Serbian Government and its creditors a dispute between the Government and the French Government since the latter was taking action in the exercise of its right to protect its nationals. The Court considers that in reality it is this latter difference of opinion which has been submitted to it accordingly there is no doubt as to the Court's jurisdiction provided that the actual subject-matter of the dispute is not precluded by the Court from dealing with it.

\* This article has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

In regard to this point the Court says that though its true function is to settle disputes on the basis of international law it may nevertheless under the terms of the Statute itself be called on to pass upon pure questions of fact and that when two States have agreed to have recourse to it nothing short of a clause in the Statute can affect its duty to give judgment.

Having thus established that it has jurisdiction—when it is however disputed by certain judges who dissent from the judgment—the Court proceeds to consider the merits of the case. In the first place as a result of a detailed analysis of the bonds and coupons of the various loans the Court satisfies itself that these documents, considered either by themselves or in conjunction with the documents which preceded the various issues enable it to affirm that in all cases there is a promise to pay in gold francs.

The Yugoslav Government considered that for various reasons this promise should nevertheless be construed as a mere promise to pay in French currency but the Court cannot accept this view because amongst other things it is not permissible to reject as superfluous certain of the conditions of a contract. It also rejects a suggestion of the Serb Croat Slovene State to the effect that the gold clause simply relates to a method of payment i.e. in gold coin in the Court's view this suggestion also tends to nullify the gold clause. The Court considers that the question is whether at the time of the issue of the loans there existed a standard of value which could reasonably have been contemplated by the 'gold franc' stipulation. This question the Court answers in the affirmative: this standard—which is international in the sense that it was adopted or recognised in several countries—existed at the time in the form of the twentieth part of the French twenty franc gold piece. The Court holds that the loan contracts refer to the standard just defined. Against this view it was urged on behalf of Yugoslavia that these contracts often provided for payment at certain places 'at the sight rate of exchange on Paris.' The Court however only regards this clause as a subsidiary provision to be construed in the light of the main provision which refers to payment at gold value. Read in this way it simply means that what is to be paid on the foreign markets in question is the equivalent value in the currency of those places at the sight rate of exchange on Paris of the sum due in gold francs. The Court observes that only holders of bonds of a special limited issue of the 1895 loan are entitled to payment in sterling in London.

In the course of the hearing the Serbian Government in arguing against the view now adopted by the Court relied on considerations resulting from the manner in which the contracts had been executed: that is to say that the service of the loans had with the tacit consent of the bondholders been conducted on the basis of the paper franc. The Court however considers that the arguments advanced in this connection fail seeing that the contracts are in its opinion entirely unambiguous for it is only when an agreement is not clear that the manner in which it has been executed can be invoked to prove the intention of the contracting parties. Apart from this the Court remarks that the factors requisite for the application of the principle known as estoppel are lacking and that the contract between borrower and lenders finds its expression in bearer bonds which entitle the bearer to claim all the rights accruing under the bond.

In the last place the Serbian Government invoked against the view accepted by the Court as the correct one an alleged cause of *force majeure* resulting from the forced currency regime which had driven gold out of circulation—the Court observes that this objection falls to the ground if it be held—as the Court does—that the loan contracts refer to the gold franc simply and solely as a standard of value.

The Serbian Government contended alternatively that even if the obligation to pay on a gold basis did exist—which it disputed—it was not valid under French law which in the contention of the Serbian Government was the law applicable to the contractual obligations in the case.

This leads the Court to consider which the law applicable to the contracts is. In the first place as concerns the law governing the obligations at the time when they were contracted the Court on various grounds states that this law cannot be other than Serbian law unless the Serbian State itself had intended to make the loans subject to some other law—in this case French law—as contended before the Court by that State's representative. The Court however considers that there is nothing to show that such was the intention of the borrowing State.

But though the substance of the debt is thus governed by Serbian law the Court recognises that the application of that law in France may be prevented by some French public policy legislation and also that even apart from this possibility the methods of payment may be governed by some other law. Nevertheless



the Court does not consider in detail the possible consequence of these two contingencies because it holds that contrary to the contentions of the Serbian Government French law does not in any event prevent the carrying out of the sums of the gold clause as construed by the Court. The Court bases this conclusion upon the manner in which French legislation has been construed by the Courts of the country for in its opinion it is French legislation as actually applied in France which really constitutes French law. And the Court holds that the French Courts have not established the jurisprudence that though any gold stipulation is null and void when it relates to a domestic transaction this does not hold good in the case of international contracts even when payment is to be effected in France. The Court also observes that the fixed currency regime established in 1914 was abolished when the franc was stabilised in 1928. It follows that future payments to be made under the terms of the Serbian loans are not in any case affected by the reduction in value of the French franc.

The operative part of the judgment which follows the wording of the question put to the Court by the Parties is as follows:

(1) That in regard to the Serbian 4 per cent loan of 1895 the holders of bonds of this loan are entitled whatever their nationality may be to obtain at their free choice payment of the nominal amount of their coupons due for payment but not paid and of those subsequently falling due as also of their bonds drawn for redemption but not yet due and of the coupons only drawn at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Belgrade in the currency in circulation at one of these places.

(2) That in regard to the 4 per cent 1895, 5 per cent 1902, 4 per cent 1906, 4½ per cent 1909 and 5 per cent 1913 Serbian loans the holders of the bonds are entitled to obtain payment of the nominal amount of their coupons due for payment but not paid and of the coupons subsequently falling due as also of their bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and the coupons drawn in gold francs in the case of the 1895 loan at Belgrade and Paris and in the case of the 1902, 1906, 1909 and 1913 loans at Belgrade, Paris, Brussels and Geneva or at the equivalent value of the said amount at the exchange rate of the day in the local currency at Berlin and Vienna in the case of the 1913 loan and at Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam in the case of the 1902, 1906 and 1909 loans.

(3) That the value of the gold franc shall be fixed between the Parties for the above mentioned payments as equivalent to that of a weight of gold corresponding to the twentieth part of a piece of gold weighing 6 grammes 4516/1000/1000 fine.

The Court's decision was adopted by nine votes to three [M. de Bustamante (Cuba), M. Posada (Brazil) and M. Novakovich (Serb

Croat Slo. etc. State)]. The dissenting judges delivered separate opinions which are attached to the judgment.

It should be remembered that under the terms of the Special Agreement referring the case to the Court the Serbian Government and French bondholders must now enter into negotiations with a view to concluding an arrangement by

which certain concessions are to be made to the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government having regard to its economic and financial situation and capacity for payment. Failing an agreement this question of concessions is to be obligatorily settled by a special arbitral tribunal.

### 3—JUDGMENT IN THE CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE

The loans in question were three in number: the 5 per cent loan of 1900 for the financing of works to be carried out at Recife (Port of Pernambuco); the 4 per cent loan of 1910 for the financing of the construction of certain railways at Goia; and the 4 per cent loan of 1911 which was to finance a system of railways in the State of Bahia. All these loans were issued under the following conditions: the Federal Government concluded with a company a concession contract under which the company undertook to carry out certain works in consideration of payment in bonds of the Federal Debt to be issued by the Government which bonds were then to be negotiated and sold by the company. Thus the three companies concerned did, by means of flotation contracts concluded with French Banks. The loans were issued at all events for the most part in France.

As in the case of the Serbian loans the yield of the loans was credited to those entitled to receive it in French paper francs and the bondholders for a large number of years including the first years of the depreciation of the franc made no protest against the payment of the loans in that currency. In 1924 however the French Government intervened with the Brazilian Government on behalf and at the instance of the bondholders claiming that the service of the loans should be affected on a gold basis. Diplomata negotiations followed which finally led to the submission to the Court by common consent between the two Governments of the question whether the loan service should be effected on the basis of the value of the gold franc or of the paper franc.

As in the case of the Serbian loans the Special Agreement alludes to a dispute which has

arisen between the Brazilian Federal Government and the French bondholders namely as to 'whether the service of these loans should be on a gold or paper franc basis. Nevertheless the Court holds that it has jurisdiction to deal with the case. As regards the grounds on which it bases this decision it refers to that which it has said on the same subject in the judgment on the case of the Serbian loans.

Having established this point the Court approaches the merits of the case analysing the documents relating to the loans and in particular the bonds themselves. As regards the 1900 and 1901 loans it observes that the bonds contain express clauses enabling it to be said that they involve an obligation to pay both principal and interest in gold francs. As regard the 1900 loan the position is not so simple as the bonds of this loan contain no express clause of this kind. In the circumstances the Court refers to the prospectus inviting subscriptions to this loan and observes that it is a prospectus for which the Brazilian Government has expressly assumed responsibility and which can therefore be regarded as a continuing offer to the terms of which each bondholder is entitled to refer in case of ambiguity in the bonds. And the Court after analysing the prospectus says that persons taking bonds under this document would naturally understand that they were receiving bonds payable in gold value both as to principal and interest. It therefore concludes that the bonds of the 1900 loan must also be construed as providing for payment of principal and interest in gold.

What is the significance of the gold clause the existence of which has thus been established? Is it simply as construed by the Brazilian Government a clause of style or a routine form of expression? The Court rejects the alternative observing that to adopt it would be tantamount to ignoring the clause in question. Nor does it accept another Brazilian argument to the effect that according to the legislative and financial system of Brazil a gold loan means an external loan in

French francs amongst other currencies. The Court in fact holds as in the case of the Serbian loans that the promise to pay in gold meant in gold value. What is this value? The Court considers that it must have reference to a standard of value existing at the time of the issue of the loans and a standard designed to provide a safeguard against depreciation in general and not against the depreciation of some particular currency. For Brazil argued that the

contracting parties intended to provide a guarantee against the fall of Brazilian currency only a fall in the French franc being impossible to foresee at the time. This standard the Court finds in the gold franc, of which definition could be obtained by reference to the French currency legislation of the time that is to say the twentieth part of the gold price of 20 francs. The Court accordingly concludes that the bonds must be construed as providing for payment in gold francs as thus defined.

Should this conclusion be distrained in view of the way in which as described above, the parties over a long period executed the contracts? The Court thinks not because it holds that there is no ambiguity in the contract and the *renvoi* inapplicable so far as they are concerned the principle of interpretation in question. It also holds that the fact that the bondholders for a part of the period of depreciation accepted payment in French paper francs may be explained otherwise than a acquiescence on their part and lastly it recalls that the bonds are bearer bonds which means that one bondholder cannot be held responsible for the conduct of another.

But the Brazilian Government also argued that even admitting the conclusion arrived at by the Court to be correct the loans are governed by French law which could not allow a payment in francs to be made on the basis of gold value.

The Court however holds that the loans are in principle governed by Brazilian Law according to which their validity is indisputable. And it observes that neither is there an express provision nor are there any circumstances which conclusively show that it was Brazil's intention to subject the validity of her obligations to some foreign law. The Court nevertheless admits that the currency of payment may be governed by French law but holds that this situation need not be envisaged since in its view the doctrine of the French Courts recognises the validity of the gold clause in respect of international contracts even when payments to be effected in France.

The Court however observes in this connection that according to the terms of the Special Agreement by which the Case of the Brazilian loans has been referred to it is not to be bound by the decisions of the respective courts. Does this circumstance necessarily involve the modification of the conclusion arrived at by the Court on the basis of jurisprudence? The Court does not think so because having regard particularly to the

implications of a proper appreciation of its nature and functions" in relation to the problems arising in connection with the application by it of some municipal law it construes the Article of the Special Agreement in question to mean that whilst the Court is authorised to depart from the jurisprudence of the municipal Courts it remains free to decide that there is no reason for so doing.

Finally, the Court observes that the law of 1914 establishing forced currency in France has been replaced by the new currency law of 1935 which reduces the metallic value of the franc to one fifth but at the same time states that this new definition of the franc is not applicable to international payments which prior to the promulgation of this law may have been validly stipulated in gold francs.

The operative part of the Court's judgment closely follows the terms of the question put it is as follows:

That with regard to the Brazilian Federal Government's 3 per cent loan of 1909 (Port of Pernambuco) 4 per cent loan of 1910 and 4 per cent loan of 1911 payment of coupons which have matured and are not barred by prescription at the date of the Special Agreement and of coupons subsequently maturing as also repayment of bonds drawn for redemption but not actually repaid which are not barred by prescription on the date of the present judgment or of bonds subsequently to be redeemed must be effected by delivery to the French holders in respect of each franc of the value corresponding in the currency of the place of payment at the rate of exchange of the day to one twentieth part of a gold piece weighing 6.45161 gramme 900/1000 fine.

The judgment was adopted by five votes to two (M. de Bustamante, Cuba and M. Pessoa, Brazil). Each of the dissenting judges attached his separate opinion to the judgment.

#### 4—BEGINNING OF THE XVII (ORDINARY) SESSION

The Permanent Court of International Justice assembled on Tuesday morning July 9th to hear the pleadings in the Franco-Swiss dispute concerning the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex (a question of the interpretation of the second paragraph of Article 433 of the Treaty of Versailles).

At the beginning of the hearing M. Anzilotti, President, stated that the Ordinary Session of the Court had been opened on June 1st and the list of cases was read out.

M. Dreyfus, First President of the Paris Court of Appeal specially appointed as judge *ad hoc* for France no judge of French nationality being on the bench then made the solemn declaration laid down in the Statute of the Court. He was thereupon declared duly installed in his functions.

The case was argued for France by M. Paul Boncour, Deputy and former Minister, formerly at the Court of Appeal of Paris and by M. Basdevant, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs assisted by M. Labouret, Counsellor of Embassy, M. Paul Henry, Consul of France and M. Louis Lucien Hubert, Counsel before the Court of Appeal at Paris and for Switzerland by M. Paul Logoz, Professor at the University of Geneva assisted by M. Walter Burchardt, Professor at the University of Berne and by M. Paul Edmond Martin, Professor at the University of Geneva, Director of the Geneva State Archives as Counsel and by M. Pierre Bonny, Counsellor of Legation.

#### 5—TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODRE

The President of the Court has fixed Tuesday August 10th as the date for the beginning of the hearing of this case.

### TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GENEVA

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following articles —

Office furniture, articles, and paper

Closing date September 30th 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva

# THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. IX, No. 8

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*All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva*

### I—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

August, 1929

The preparation and completion of material for the tenth session of the Assembly, formed the major part of the League's work in August. During the last few days of the month there were meetings of the Council, the Financial Committee, the Special Commission for drafting a Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, a Conference of the signatories of the 1928 agreement on hides and bones, and a delegation of the Financial Committee to study the gold question. The Permanent Court of Inter-

national Justice continued its ordinary session giving its judgment in the Franco-Swiss Zones case and beginning the hearings of the case of the Territory, Jurisdiction of the Oder Commission.

The Council and the Financial Committee met on August 30th a few days before the opening of the Assembly.

The Conference of signatories of the 1928 agreements on hides and bones met on August 29th to consider what action should be taken in regard to the entry into force of the said agreements.

The Special Commission for drafting a convention on the manufacture of arms drew up a new text for the Council in the light of amendments submitted by the various delegations.

The delegation of the Financial Committee continued its study of the abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

At the beginning of the month there was a meeting in Paris of the Acting President of the Council and the Rapporteur on Polish Lithuanian questions to consider an application from the Lithuanian Government concerning threats of frontier incidents on the Polish Lithuanian frontier.

The Myrdal Commission sent to the Council its report on its fifteenth session, and the Bear Government Commission sent in its thirty-eighth quarterly report.

The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes came into force on August 16th.

## II—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

### 1. COMING INTO FORCE OF THE GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at Geneva on September 26th 1928 came into force on August 16th, in accordance with Article 44 which reads:

'The present general Act shall come into force on the nineteenth day following the receipt by the Secretary General of the League of Nations of the accession of not less than five Contracting Parties.

The States which have so far notified their accession are: Sweden (on May 13th), Belgium (on May 18th) and Norway (on June 17th).

### 2. MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Special Commission for the drafting of a Convention on the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war met at Geneva from August 6th to 28th with Count Bernstorff, German, in the Chair.

The Commission finally adopted by a majority vote a draft Convention instituting the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of all manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

The draft in regard to such considerable differences of opinion still subsist between the various delegations was addressed to the

Council together with a report explaining the views of the delegations.

The main features of the draft are as follows. The arm to which the Convention applies are set forth in a list contained in the Convention on the Arms Trade. Certain changes have recently been made in this list: the most important being that it now includes disposed ordnance. Another amendment brings within the scope of the Convention many kinds of rifles, in particular service rifles such in the original list etc. not subject to supervision.

The German delegation supported by the American delegation submitted a proposal concerning aviation. In the nomenclature contained in the Convention on the Arms Trade civil and military aviation were grouped in one category.

The German proposal aimed at eliminating civil aviation by drawing between its two branches of aviation a distinction based upon the purpose for which the aircraft was intended. The German delegation moreover expressed its willingness to conclude a special Convention on the manufacture of civil air material.

This proposal was not adopted by the Commission: the German, the Netherlands and the American delegations accordingly maintained their reservation with regard to civil aviation.

The draft Convention then defines private manufacture and the system of supervision to be applied to it. Private manufacturers are considered as producers who are principally engaged in the manufacture of all material designed for military purpose: such manufacturers must be licensed by their Governments for a period which is not specified.

The Convention then describes the system of publicity to be applied to arms manufactured either by private or State enterprises. On this point the differences of opinion were considerable and the text was only approved by a small majority. It provides that Governments shall publish annual returns of the total production in value, number, and weight of private and State manufacture.

While accepting the principle of publicity for State manufacture the French, Belgian, Italian, Polish, Roumanian and Czechoslovak delegation maintained that the form of such publicity could only be determined in connection with the decisions to be taken by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference concerning the publicity of national defence material.

The French, Italian and Czechoslovak delegations added that the difficulties in the way

of a solution were due to the fact that the specific question raised in the clause of the Convention concerning private manufacture had been extended to State manufacture. They considered that there was a fundamental difference between these two manufactures based upon the fact that private manufacture was subject to supervision by the State and that as regards State manufacture State supervision was devoid of meaning. In their opinion it would therefore be virtually impossible to contemplate equality of treatment between private and State manufacture. The British delegation maintained the principle of equal treatment of private and State manufacture. It nevertheless considered that as regards publicity it would be impossible entirely to carry out the provisions of the present draft.

The Japanese delegation considered that for both private and State manufacture returns should be given in terms of value only.

The Netherlands and Salvador delegations were of opinion that the Special Commission could not decline to deal with the question of the publicity of State manufacture on the mere grounds that it was being examined by the Preparatory Commission.

The German delegation said that there was a real interdependence between the Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and that on the trade in arms. On the other hand the Preparatory Commission and the Special Commission did not pursue the same object. The first dealt with material whether in use or stored; the second with the annual manufacture of arms.

The draft Convention is completed by an article concerning publicity for warship building and by general provisions in regard to which there were no special difficulties.

### III—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

##### *Treaties of Treaties*

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in August figure

Treaties of arbitration between the United States and Bulgaria and the United States and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Washington January 21st 1913).  
Treaties of Conciliation concluded by the same Powers on the same date presented respectively by Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

A preliminary Treaty of Friendship and Commerce (Nanking, November 27th 1908) between China and Italy presented by Italy.

A Convention on Commerce and Navigation (Amsterdam July 5th 1913) between the Netherlands and Turkey presented by the Netherlands.

A Treaty of Friendship and Establishment (Cairo November 18th 1913) between Egypt and Persia presented by Persia.

An Air Traffic Convention (Berlin January 23rd 1913) between Germany and Norway presented by Norway.

A provisional Air Traffic Agreement (The Hague July 24th 1913) and additional Protocol (The Hague August 14th 1913) between Germany and the Netherlands presented by the Netherlands.

A Convention and Protocol concerning the arrangement of air lines (Turin March 10th 1913) between Italy and France presented by Italy.

An Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Reciprocal Suppression of Passport Visas (Vienna May 14th and 25th 1913) between Austria and Uruguay presented by Austria.

An Exchange of Notes concerning passport visas (Oslo May 10th and July 13rd 1913) between the United States and Norway presented by Norway.

An Agreement between Germany and Portugal (Lisbon April 8th 1913) relating to the reciprocal recognition of laws and regulations for the safety of maritime navigation presented by Germany.

An exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Denmark (Copenhagen May 6th August 1st and December 11th 1913 April 15th and June 11th 1913) constituting an Agreement for the Recognition of Navigation Certificates issued to Passenger Ships by the Danish and Hong Kong Governments presented by Denmark.

A Treaty concerning the Oder frontier (Prague March 2nd 1913) between Germany and Czechoslovakia presented by Czechoslovakia.

An Agreement (Warsaw December 18th 1913) between Italy and Poland concerning the funding of the Polish debt to the Italian Government presented by Italy.

A Convention on Extradition and Judicial Assistance in Criminal Matters (Riga October 20th 1913) between France and Latvia presented by Latvia.

## IV—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

### THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

#### (a) *Conference of Signatories of the 1928 Agreements on Hides and Bones*

A Conference of the signatories of the Agreements on Hides and Bones concluded on July 11th 1928 opened on August 29th 1929.

The coming into force of the Agreements was conditional upon the deposit by the twenty signatories of instruments of ratification before July 1st 1929. By the date stated instruments of ratification had been deposited by Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland. Hungary subsequently forwarded the instruments of ratification of both Agreements. The instrument missing are those of Bulgaria, Norway, Poland and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Turkey.

It was therefore impossible for the Agreements to come into force unless the States which had ratified them decided to give them full effect between themselves. To examine the possibility of concluding an agreement to this effect the Secretary General acting in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements invited all the signatories to attend the Conference of August 29th.

The Agreement provided for the suppression by October 1st 1929 of all export prohibitions and export duties on hides (an exception was made for Roumania as regards export duties; the suppression by October 1st of all export prohibitions on bones (a temporary exception being made in the case of Italy) and the possibility for certain contracting parties to maintain export duties, these duties not to exceed certain rates fixed in the Convention.

#### (b) *Preserving Power of Gold*

A delegation of the Financial Committee met from August 26th to 28th at Geneva to study the gold question.

At its June session the Financial Committee had proposed to the Council that the inquiry undertaken as regards the abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold should be continued by a delegation composed of members of the Committee with the assistance of internationally recognised experts selected by the Committee.

At its August session the delegation considered its programme and methods of work.

The meeting was attended by M. Chalandier, M. A. Janssen, Dr F. Mlynarski, Dr V. Pospišil and Sir Henry Strachan (members of the Financial Committee) and by Professor Alberto Beneduce (Italian), Prof. Gustav Cassel (Swedish), M. Kaufmann (German), S. R. Graef (Belgian), Prof. O. M. W. Sprague (United States) and Dr L. J. A. Nap (Dutch).

## V—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

### CAST EXHIBITION

A Cast Exhibition organised by the International Museum Office of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation opened on August 2nd at the Cologne Exhibition Palace.

The museums and official cast workshops of Athens, Brussels, Bonn, Florence, London and Paris are taking part in the exhibition. Four hundred casts of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, medieval, renaissance and modern works are shown and the exhibition may thus be said to constitute a museum of compared sculpture containing as it does examples of all aspects of plastic art selected by the experts of the countries concerned.

## VI—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

### I FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

The Permanent Mandates Commission, which met at Geneva from July 1st to 15th has forwarded to the Council a report on its fifteenth session.

#### I GENERAL QUESTIONS

In accordance with the Council's resolution of last September the Commission undertook a general study of the question of the treatment extended in countries Members of the League to persons belonging to mandated territories and to products and goods therefrom.

In conformity with the principle laid down in Article 22 of the Covenant the 'A' and 'B' Mandates provide that the States Members of the League shall enjoy economic equality in the mandated territories but no legal basis exists upon which natives of these territories can claim similar treatment.

The Commission examined the problem in its different aspects and suggested two solutions—the conclusion of an international convention by which States Members would grant nationals of and products and goods from territories under 'A' and 'B' mandate complete

reciprocity as regards economic equality or the conclusion of bilateral agreements between the mandatory Powers and the States Members of the League, by means of direct negotiations.

The Commission therefore recommended that the Council should ask the mandatory Powers which of these methods they considered the more expedient.

The Commission also dealt with the question of *public health* in particular with that of the shortage of doctors and public health specialists in several of the mandated territories. While highly appreciating the efforts made and the progress achieved by the mandates the Commission drew the attention of the Council to the following points which in its opinion called for elucidation:

(a) What are the difficulties if any encountered in recruiting public health officials for mandated territories?

(b) Do the mandatory Powers accept properly qualified doctors of foreign nationality as officials in their mandatory administrations? If not whether it would not be possible to alter their policy in this connection.

(c) What qualifications do the mandatory Powers require of public health officials whether nationals or foreigners and

(d) Should the difficulties encountered in recruiting an adequate number of doctors nationals of the mandatory Power prove insuperable and should the principles of public policy absolutely preclude the engagement of foreign doctors and officials would it be possible to encourage by more liberal subsidies the medical work of the missions operating in mandated territories?

## II OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED TERRITORIES

### (a) *Territories under A Mandate*

*Palestine and Trans Jordan*—The Commission asked the mandatory Power to furnish in its next annual report complete information concerning the concessions granted by it to a financial group for the exploitation of the natural wealth of the Dead Sea and also for the construction of the harbour works at Haifa so as to enable it to form an opinion whether the procedure was in accordance with the mandate.

It also requested the Mandatory to give details in its next report with regard to a joint plan prepared by the Palestine, Egyptian and Syrian Governments for the more expeditious detection and suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

As regards Trans Jordan the Commission stated that it would follow with interest the application of the new Constitution. It expressed the hope that the frontiers between

Trans Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Nejd would be traced on the spot as soon as possible and to the satisfaction of all concerned and asked to be assured that measures applied in Trans Jordan whereby foreigners appeared to be obliged to accept Trans Jordan nationality as a condition of residence did not apply to nationals of the States Members of the League.

*Syria and Lebanon*—The Commission noted the statement of the accredited representative concerning the conditions and circumstances in which the recent attempt of the mandatory Power to collaborate with the Syrian Constituent Assembly had failed. It expressed the hope that when the opposition had died down the mandatory Power could succeed in agreement with the local authorities in giving Syria a political status in accordance with the provisions of the mandate.

The Commission considered it desirable to draw the attention of the mandatory to the necessity of taking more stringent measures against the drug traffic and urged that the cultivation of hemp should be suppressed as soon as possible. It emphasized the importance of concluding arrangements with the immigration authorities of South America to prevent Syrian and Lebanese emigrants being refused admittance by these countries and expressed the hope that thanks to the economic and industrial development of the mandated territories it would be possible progressively to regulate labour conditions.

### (b) *Territories under B Mandate*

*Camerouns and Togolands under French Mandate*—The Commission repeated the recommendation made at its previous session that the Mandatory should see that subsidies granted by the mandated territory to institutions of the mother country and to certain international organisations are granted only in proportion to the benefits which the mandated territory would derive therefrom.

It also drew the attention of the Mandatory to excessive and persistent differences between the budget estimates and the actual receipts and expenditure.

As regards the Camerouns, the Commission noted that the system of rationing spirituous liquors could seem to have given good results and asked whether the maximum authorized

\* The accredited representative pointed out that there was no provision whereby foreigners of any nationality were obliged to accept Trans Jordan nationality as a condition of residence in the territory. The reference appears to rest on a misinterpretation of the Trans Jordan Nationality Law.



figure could not be reduced. It also noted with satisfaction the efforts to combat the spread of sleeping sickness and the remarkable work of the special mission established for this purpose by the Mandatory.

The Commission's attention was attracted by the moral effort demanded of natives of Togoland for the constitution of reserves which were large in proportion to the whole budget, and it expressed the view that the financial policy of the Administration showed a tendency to charge the ordinary budget with expenditure on major public works such as railway construction. It asked for a reasoned account in the next report of the general financial policy of the Mandatory in this respect as well as full information as to the tax-paying capacity of the natives in the different parts of the territory.

**Tanganyika**—The members of the Commission had each received from the British Government a copy of the Hilton Young Commission's Report proposing a closer administrative, Customs and fiscal union between the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Uganda which are under British overignty. The accredited representative informed the Commission that his Government had not yet reached any decision on the findings of the report.

On account of the importance of these proposals from the point of view of their agreement with the provisions and principles of the Mandate this question was discussed by the members of the Commission and various opinions were expressed. The Commission did not feel that it should at this stage formulate a definite opinion with regard to the findings of the report, but it drew the Council's attention to the discussion.

The Commission asked for full information as to the conditions of purchase by the Tanganyika Administration of the Central Railway previously owned by a German private company. It pointed out that some prejudice might in its opinion be caused to the interests of Tanganyika by the application to that territory of a common policy with Kenya regarding Customs tariffs and railway rate.

#### (c) Territories under C. Mandate

**Naomi**—The Commission noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the Administration in favour of Chinese labourers repatriated as unfit for service and regarding indemnities to be granted in such cases.

**New Guinea**—At its preceding session the Commission had expressed the hope that the Mandatory would give such information as would dispel the misgiving which it had felt regarding certain aspects of the Administration in New Guinea, and it regretted to find that this information had not been supplied. The Commission could not ignore statements made in documents such as the Debates of the Australian House of Representatives the Record of the Mission Conference at Rabaul in 1921, the comments of the Chief Judge in various cases recently tried by him, all of which tended to show the existence of an unsatisfactory situation in the territory. The Commission attached particular importance to receiving full information regarding the action which the Australian Government proposed to take to put an end to irregularities in recruiting, which the Chief Judge was reported to have described as having become a custom, and as to the measures taken to deal with the deplorable moral conditions prevailing among the natives as described in the Report of the Mission Conference and elsewhere.\*

At the end of the session the accredited representative of the Australian Government sent the Commission a letter containing information on different questions put to him to which he had been unable to reply during the examination of the report. The Commission decided that it could not reopen the discussion on this subject and that it would be advisable to defer further examination to a future session.

**South West Africa**—The Commission noted with regret that it had never received an explicit answer to its repeated inquiries on the meaning attached by the South African Government to the term "full sovereignty" used to

\*The accredited representative in his comments on the Commission's observations referred to the unpurged and indefinite misgivings entertained by that body regarding certain aspects of the Administration of New Guinea. As regards the records of Debates in the Australian House of Representatives he declared that the statement referred to was simply the opinion of a member of Parliament expressed in his personal capacity as such. The Government's policy of the Mission Conference were conducted in almost without exception reservation by the Administration of New Guinea and thus answered adequately any question as to what action the Mandatory Power contemplated with regard to certain moral conditions said to prevail among the natives. With regard to the comments made by the Chief Judge he drew attention to the fact that these cases apparently had subsequently to the period covered by the annual report on the administration of the territory. He stated that the Administration was impeded with the necessity for strict enforcement of the law in relation to recruiting and was taking all possible steps to that end which was born out by the facts that it had instigated the prosecutions referred to and that no effort was being spared to prevent abuses arising out of the infringement of the law.

define the legal relations existing between the Mandatory and the territory under its mandate. The Commission formulated the question anew as follows: In the official view of the Government of the Union of South Africa does the term *posse sovereign* express only the right to exercise full powers of administration and legislation in the territory of South West Africa under the terms of the mandate and subject to its provisions and to those of Article 22 of the Covenant or does it imply that the Government of the Union regards itself as being sovereign over the territory itself? The Commission observed that as long as no clear reply to this question was received, it feared that a regrettable misunderstanding could ensue.\*

The Commission also expressed its desire for information as regards the steps taken by the Mandatory to amend the South West Africa Railway and Harbours Act of 1922 in order to bring the local régime of the railways and harbours into conformity with the principles of the mandate and the Treaty of Versailles.

The Commission expressed its appreciation of the repeated efforts made by the Administration and by the mining companies to reduce mortality in the mines and hoped that the causes of this high mortality would be discovered and that it would thus be possible to carry on the work in the mines under more satisfactory conditions.

### III.—OBSERVATIONS ON PETITIONS

*Palestine*.—The Commission examined various petitions concerning the Wailing or Western Wall at Jerusalem and repeated its recommendations concerning the advantage of an agreement for its control and use by the Jewish and Moslem communities.\*\*

It also considered a memorandum from the Zionist Organisation on the development of the Jewish National Home in 1920 and was of opinion that neither the memorandum nor the observations of the British Government could seem to give occasion for recommendations.

*Palestine and Syria*.—The Commission considered a petition concerning the Hedjaz Railway and the disarmament of the population of the Jebel Druse. It expressed the opinion that the proposals made by the mandatory Powers concerned with the administration and the operation of the Hedjaz Railway, did not seem

to conflict with the religious aspirations of the Moslem population but tended to create a situation as similar to pre-war conditions as circumstances would allow. It added that in its opinion the Moslem population of the mandated territories concerned would be well advised in the interests of the resumption of traffic on the Hedjaz Railway and of improved conditions in pilgrim transport, to associate themselves with the efforts made by the mandatory Powers to settle this matter.

As regards the disarmament of the Jebel Druse the Commission decided that no action was called for.

*Cameroon and Togoland under French Mandate, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi*.—The Commission considered a petition from the *Bureau interafricain pour la défense des indigènes* which had drawn its attention to certain allegations in a book by Mr R. L. Buell entitled 'The Native Problem in Africa.' It was of opinion that the observations of the author quoted in the petition were either unfounded or had been investigated by the Commission and did not call for action by the Council.

*Togoland under British Mandate*.—The Commission dealt with a petition from inhabitants of Tanganyika under French mandate whose properties extend over the frontier into Togoland under British mandate. The Commission noted a statement by the British Government that the inhabitants would continue to enjoy possession of their farms even though they were on the British side of the frontier.

\* \* \*

The Commission examined a number of petitions concerning Syria and Lebanon, Transjordan, the Cameroons and Togoland under French mandate and South West Africa on which it decided that no action was called for on the part of the Council.

### —THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory has sent the Secretary General of the League its report on the second quarter of 1929.

The main features of the report may be summarised as follows:

*Economic and Social Position*.—As a result of discussion between the Mines Administration and the Trade Unions miners' wages have been increased by five per cent.

The position on the labour market continued to improve: the unemployment figure dropped from 69.0 on March 26th to 3.471 on May 2nd.

\*In his comments on the Commission's observations the accredited representative pointed out that the matter appeared to have been disposed of by a Council resolution of the 8th September 1920.

\*\* See Monthly Summary Vol. I, No. 4, page 50.

*Political Situation*—The Advisory Council and the Technical Committee held two plenary meetings in May and in June at which they considered draft decrees prohibiting the use of bills of exchange by pedlars and amending the law.

The Governing Commission had decided to forbid the use of bills of exchange as means of payment to pedlars in view of the disturbing results of such transaction among the working classes. As regards the housing and rent act the Governing Commission decided to prolong the regulations now in force until June 30th 1930 with certain changes.

On the proposal of several political parties the elections of municipal councillors and delegates to the *Arbeitsrat* and *Beiräte* which were to have taken place in July were postponed till November.

*Financial Position*—The communes towns and districts of the Saar Territory had asked for authorisation to conclude a loan for certain public works (repairing and building roads bridges drains public baths slaughter houses tram and omnibus line etc.) The Governing Commission authorised the Union of the Communes and Districts of the Territory to begin negotiations for this loan provided the burden for the communes did not exceed 187 millions of francs. On the other hand it refused to authorise the City of Saarbrück to contract several new loans.

The report gives full explanations concerning the valuation of mortgages real estate debts and rents and other mark credits. In this connection the Commission issued a decree on April 2nd 1929 which was carefully investigated by the departments concerned as well as by the economic and other associations of the Territory. The report sets forth the reasons that induced the Commission to contemplate these measures namely the depreciation of the old German currency which affected a great number of people in the Territory and the necessity for reconciling as far as possible the interests of creditors with those of debtors enabled by the inflation.

The report recalls that the first proposal submitted by the Governing Commission to the representative of the Saar population provided for the valuation of mortgages and real estate only. But the various Saar Assemblies had requested that this process should include credit based on commercial and industrial property savings banks deposits etc. The Governing Commission adopted these proposals. The provision of the decree of April 2nd are modelled as closely as possible on the German

valuation law, particularly those of 1905 and 1907 while adapted to the special circumstances of the Saar Territory. One of the most difficult points to settle as regards the valuation of mortgages was to decide how far the process should be retrospective. This question gave rise to warm discussion among those concerned. Whereas the Saarbrück Chamber of Commerce suggested June 15th 1922 the date fixed by the German law the political parties expressed their general preference for 1921 without however indicating any exact date. The Governing Commission fixed the date at October 1st 1921 thus taking account of the fact that the process of currency depreciation in the Saar Territory had not been the same as in Germany. As regards procedure, a special section for dealing with valuation cases was attached to every cantonal tribunal with the right of appeal.

*Aerial Navigation*—The Governing Commission which has been a member of the International Aerial Navigation Commission since 1907 has concluded air traffic agreements with the Swiss and German Governments which came into force on September 1st 1928 and May 1st 1929 respectively.

An aviation meeting was organised at Saarbrück aerodrome on May 5th 1929 with the participation of German and French aeroplanes. The air port of Saarbrück was opened officially on May 10th 1929. The Governing Commission authorised as far as it was concerned the establishment of a commercial air line Paris Saarbrück Frankfurt Berlin to be operated jointly by the *Société générale de transport aéro* and the *Deutsche Luft Hansa*. This line was opened on May 21st 1929.

On the same date a wireless station for the transmission and reception of messages concerning weather and air traffic was opened at Saarbrück.

## VII—POLITICAL QUESTIONS

### POLISH LITHUANIAN RELATIONS

On July 11th, M. Voldemars addressed to the Secretary General a letter concerning threats of frontier incidents between Poland and Lithuania.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Council resolution of December 10th 1927 this letter was communicated to the Acting President of the Council M. Adami and to the Rapporteur on Polish Lithuanian questions M. Quinones de Leon and examined by them in Paris on July 19th.

The President and Rapporteur noted that the Secretary General had already forwarded a copy of the letter to the Permanent Polish Delegate to the League of Nations for such observations as the Polish Government might wish to make. They considered it advisable to await these observations before continuing their examination of the Lithuanian request.

The Polish Government's observations reached the League Secretariat on August 2nd and were examined the next day in Paris by M. Adami and M. Quinones de Leon in the light of the principles laid down by the Council in its report and resolution of December 10th, 1927.

The President and the Rapporteur considered that there was every reason to hope that the parties would not depart from the formal engagements into which they had entered at the Council session of December, 1927 and instructed the Secretary General to forward the relevant material to the Council and the Lithuanian Government for their information.

## VIII—NEW PUBLICATIONS

### THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION \*

The report of the Committee of Experts inquiring into the condition of the sugar industry, which has been published by the League shows that sugar consumption has been growing since the end of the war at the rate of nearly 44 per cent per annum while production has increased even faster as compared with a growth of consumption and production for several decades before the war of 3 per cent per annum.

The outstripping of consumption by production is due largely to the violent stimulus to production (particularly of cane sugar) resulting from the high prices of the war and immediate post-war period. A concerted policy of production is specially difficult in view of the fact that the conditions of production differ widely for cane and beet sugar. At the beginning of the twentieth century beet sugar accounted for more than half the world's total, in 1913 for some thing less than half and to-day for about one third. The continual increase in the consumption of sugar since 1912 has been met almost entirely by the cane sugar production. In the course of the decade following the application of the Brussels Convention of 1903 cane sugar production increased by some 140 per cent and that of beet sugar by only about 50 per cent.

The war caused a complete revolution of the world sugar industry and decisively settled the contest between cane and beet in favour of the former. In the present commercial year the production of cane sugar is 8 million tons greater than in 1913-1914 while that of beet sugar is about half a million tons greater. The simultaneous and unco-ordinated expansion of the two industries has led to excessive output resulting in a fall in price and the partial stagnation of the sugar industry. The measures taken by various governments to create, protect or stimulate sugar industries artificially within their frontiers merely aggravated the crisis.

The report examines the solutions discussed and notes that the following proposals received a "large measure of support from the experts":

1. That an international agreement between all important producers or alternatively between producers in exporting countries should be arranged with a view to stabilising production for a few years.

2. That an international agreement between all exporting countries and those wholly or partly self-sufficient in the near future should be arranged with a view to a concerted and rational policy of sales.

3. That a concerted endeavour should be made to augment the sale and use of sugar by means of active propaganda, more especially in Eastern and tropical countries.

4. That the possibility of increasing consumption by lowering excess duties without reducing receipts from this source of taxation should be carefully considered by governments.

5. That a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information should be established.

The report concludes that the difficulties with which the sugar industry is at present contending may be to a large extent remedied by those responsible for the conduct of business and that the crisis has been aggravated by the independent and unco-ordinated action of many countries to stimulate sugar production without considering the cumulative effect of their action on the world situation. Action taken by producers on an agreed plan might render superfluous some of the measures by which the sugar industry is artificially stimulated in certain countries and so might make it advisable for the States concerned to reconsider their policy and if necessary, to discuss the taking of joint action.

The Economic Committee will continue to follow attentively developments in this field in order to be able to give the Council at any moment information enabling it to "judge whether concerted international action could further the solution of the problems under consideration." Meanwhile the Council is requested

\*The World Sugar Situation. Report by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. 37 pages. Geneva 1929.

to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of ascertaining whether they can lower their excise duties on sugars so as to increase consumption without adversely affecting their fiscal position.

## 2. FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE\*

June 15th, 1928-July 1st, 1929

Like its forerunners the Fifth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice is presented in the form of a volume of nearly 500 pages which is issued simultaneously in English and French.

Chapter I mentions important modifications in the composition of the Court (deaths of Lord Finlay and M. Weiss judges and election of Mr. Ch. E. Hughes) it then gives a statement of the alterations which have been carried out in the premises of the Peace Palace in order to meet the increased requirements of the Court.

As is generally known the question of the possible revision of the Court's Statute was recently made the subject of a very thorough survey which was in particular intended to enable the United States of America to accede to the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute. The results of this survey are related fully in the second chapter.

Amongst the summaries of the judgments and orders contained in Chapter X those relating to the crises of the Serbian and Brazilian Joints in and in France should be especially noted: the

judgments given in these cases being of interest both to judicial and financial circles.

The bibliographical list includes more than four hundred new titles of publications and articles concerning the Court. This list is indexed separately as are most of the other chapters of this volume and the table at the end of it cover the four lists of the preceding volume.

The last chapter constitutes the third addendum to the Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court issued in December 1926. It contains in the first section which additional information concerning the instruments mentioned in that collection: the second section gives the text of the 17 international instruments which have come to the knowledge of the Registry during the period 1928-1929. This chapter ends with a chronological list framed so as to facilitate as far as possible reference to the instruments mentioned.

## IX—FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sept. 15th Central Opium Board Geneva.

Sept. 30th Joint meeting of coal experts Geneva.

Oct. 2nd Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute Rome.

Oct. 17th Fiscal Committee Geneva.

Oct. 24th Economic Committee Geneva.

Nov. 5th Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises Geneva.

Nov. 6th Permanent Mandates Commission Geneva.

\* N. W. Sythoff Publishing Co. Leyden (Netherlands) Price Dutch fl. 7

## TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GENEVA

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following articles —

Office furniture, articles and paper

Closing date. September 30th 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations Geneva

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (\*)

### 1. COMPOSITION OF THE CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR THE YEAR 1930

At a private meeting held on August 16th 1929 the Court in accordance with the terms of Article 20 of the Statute and 11 of the Rule of Court elected the following member of this Chamber for 1930

Members M. Anthon President M. Huber M. Loder

Substitutes M. Aitaru Mr. Hughes

### 2. ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR FOR 1930-1931

As the period of appointment of the present holder of this post expires on December 31st 1929 the Court was called upon to hold a new election in accordance with Article 21 of the Statute and Article 17 of the Rules

In 1928 the Court declared in this respect that the limitation of the Registrar's appointment to a period of seven years was only intended to enable the Court if necessary to terminate it at the expiration of that period and that the principle of stability was the only one applicable in the case of the staff of the Court the system of rotation seeming more suited to the Secretariat of the League of Nations which was a political organisation. At an administrative meeting on August 16th the Court unanimously re-elected as Registrar for the period 1930-1931 M. A. Hammarstedt Swedish Councillor of Legation who had performed the duties of Registrar since the establishment of the Court

### 3. THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX ORDER OF AUGUST 1928 1930

*Origin of the Case*—It will be remembered that by an agreement dated October 30th 1924 which came into effect on March 20th 1928 the French and Swiss Governments decided to submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice certain questions relating essentially to the customs and economic régime of the territories known respectively as the Zone of the Gex District that is to say an area of 393 sq. km. including a part of the summit of the Jura and the eastern slope of that chain as far as the frontier of the Canton of Geneva and the small Sandriaman Zone an area of 140 sq. km. which surrounds the Canton of Gex on the south east side and is part of Upper Savoy

\* With the exception of the historical summary included in Part 3 Part 4 jurisdiction of the Order Commission and Part 7 this chapter has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court

Another district called the Zone of St. Gingolph comprised a very small territory towards the Eastern end of Lake Geneva in the angle formed by the Swiss frontier and the shore of the Lake was not expressly mentioned during the hearing although its situation is more or less the same as that of the other Free Zones. Nor was any mention made in the discussion—save *pro memoria* and for the purposes of the argument—of the Large Zone of Upper Savoy which benefited by a system of military neutrality and by freedom from customs duties which have both now been abolished without giving rise to dispute

The essential feature of the Free Zones system was that in these districts France had placed her custom line not at her political frontier but at the inside edge of the zones bordering on French territory in such a way that the importation of goods from Switzerland into these zones was free whilst exportation of the products of the Zones towards the rest of French territory and importation of French products into the Zone were subject to the French customs regulations save in so far as exceptions are granted by France in favour of the Zones

This system had undergone change during the war of 1914-1918. In 1919 France manifested her intention of doing away with it. This led to negotiations with Switzerland as a result of which France with the consent of Switzerland caused to be inserted in the Treaty of Versailles Article 435 which runs as follows

The High Contracting Parties, while they recognise the guarantee stipulated by the Treaties of 1815 and especially by the Act of November 10th 1815 in favour of Switzerland the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace declare nevertheless that the provisions of these Treaties conventional declarations and other supplementary Acts concerning the neutralised zone of Savoy as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the final Act of the Congress of Vienna and in paragraph 6 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November 10th 1815 are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated

The High Contracting Parties also note that the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815 and of the other supplementary Acts concerning the Free Zone of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable to both countries

To this Article in the Treaty of Versailles two annexes were attached, one being a Swiss Note of May 31st 1919—concerning Switzerland's assent to the insertion of the article in the Treaty—and the other a French Note of May 18th 1919.

The Special Agreement submitting the Case to the Court was signed on October 30th 1924, in the name of France by M. Edmond Herriot, Prime Minister and M. Henry Fromageot, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in the name of Switzerland by M. Alphonse Donant, Minister at Paris, and M. Paul Leger, Professor at the University of Geneva. It consists of five articles and is accompanied by two annexes, a Swiss and a French Note.

The principal provision may be summed up as follows:

The Permanent Court of International Justice is asked to decide whether as between France and Switzerland Article 435 paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles with its annexes has or has not intended to lead to the abrogation of the provisions of the Protocol of the Conference of Lausanne of November 20th 1815 of the Treaty of Turin of March 16th 1816 and of the Manifesto of the Sardinian Court of Accounts of September 20th 1816 regarding the customs and economic régime of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex having regard to all facts anterior to the Treaty of Versailles as such as the establishment of the federal customs in 1849 which are judged relevant by the Court.

The parties are agreed that the Court, as soon as it has concluded its deliberations and before pronouncing any decision, shall record them a reasonable time to settle between themselves the new régime to be applied in these districts, which time may be extended at the request of the two parties. They have further agreed that no objection shall be raised on either side to the communication by the Court to the Agents of the two parties unofficially and in each other's presence of any indication which may appear desirable as to the result of the deliberations concerning the interpretation of the passage in dispute.

Following the conclusion and ratification of a convention between the two parties within the time specified, the Court shall by means of a single judgment pronounce its decision in regard to the interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles and settle all the questions involved by the execution of that paragraph.

Should the judgment contemplate the import of goods free or at reduced rate through the federal customs barrier or through the French customs barrier, regulations of such importation shall only be made with the consent of the two parties.

Should the Court be called upon itself to settle all the questions involved by the execution of the provisions in dispute, it shall grant the parties reasonable time for the production of documents. Furthermore in order to facilitate this settlement the Court may be requested by either party to

delegate one or three of its members for the purpose of conducting investigation on the spot and of hearing the evidence of any interested person.

The origin of the case may be summarised as follows:

For several centuries—generally speaking owing to the geographical situation of Geneva and the neighbouring regions—there had been between Geneva and the Zones areas a system of exchanges favoured by special commercial conventions. Thus Switzerland in her arguments puts forward certain Letters Patent of King Henry IV of France dated 1602 referring to the Gex District whilst as regards Upper Savoy she refers to the régime established by the Treaty of St Julien of 1603. Since that time other conventions had been concluded between the Republic of Geneva and the sovereigns of the neighbouring territories (the Kings of France for the Gex District and the Dukes of Savoy or the Kings of Sardinia for Upper Savoy). But it is none the less true that the zone régime to which Article 435 paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles refers was officially established by the treaties concluded at the downfall of the First French Empire. The Treaty of Paris of November 20th 1815, between France and the Allies established the Gex Zone. By a protocol of the Conference of Paris dated November 3rd 1815 the Allied Powers and France further undertook to use their influence to secure from the King of Sardinia a special customs régime for the small Sardinian zone the frontiers of this small one were fixed and the special régime devised by the Treaty of Turin 1816 between Switzerland and Sardinia. It must be added that Switzerland was not a signatory of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th nor of the Protocol of November 3rd 1815. On the other hand Switzerland was a signatory of the Treaty of Paris of 1816 and generally speaking the setting up of the Zones may be regarded as the result of the efforts of Charles Pictet de Rochemont acting as diplomatic representative first of the Republic of Geneva and afterwards of the Swiss Confederation. Geneva at this moment was recovering its independence: it ceased to belong to France to which it had been attached by the law of April 26th 1798 (7 Floreal, year VI) and was admitted to the Swiss Confederation and obtained certain territorial changes which enabled the various non-contiguous portions that constituted her territory to be joined up with one another and with the rest of Switzerland, further the special zone régime was established for the purpose of securing for Geneva a wider field of economic activity.

At the time when the Zones were established

there were levied at Geneva only certain dues of minor importance so that practically the zone produce had free access to Genoese territory. When in 1849 Switzerland substituted the Federal customs for the Cantonal customs instituted shortly after 1815 this situation was modified: the entry of zone produce into Swiss territory was thenceforward subject to the Swiss customs régime so that the zones were open to all Swiss produce whilst the importation of the produce of the zones into Switzerland on the contrary depended on such facilities as were granted by the latter country.

In the customs conventions which Switzerland from this date had to conclude with her neighbours there are special provisions concerning the zones. Certain exceptions in favour of trade between the small Sardinian zone and Geneva are for instance to be found in the Swiss-Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1851. Others are provided in the Franco-Swiss Treaty of Commerce of 1864 applying both to the Geneva zone and to those of Upper Savoy—for in the interval Upper Savoy had been ceded by Sardinia to France under the Treaty of Turin 1860. The customs régime existing in the Sardinian zone had further been extended in 1860 to the whole district known as the large zone in accordance with the wishes expressed by the population of that district in the plebiscite which sanctioned the union of Upper Savoy with France.

This union of Upper Savoy with France was not formally recognised by Switzerland until the Franco-Swiss Convention concluded in 1881. The Convention of 1881 continued to operate in favour of the Free Zones even during the period of the so-called customs war between France and Switzerland 1892-1895. The Commercial Convention signed on October 20th 1906 by France and Switzerland a special annex to which contained regulations for the Geneva zone is also to be noted.

During the war of 1914-1918 a police cordon was first established by France at the Swiss frontier, later on, the restrictions on imports and exports applying to the whole of French territory were extended to the zones and finally in June 1918 the French Government placed the zones as regards customs in the same position as the rest of France. In 1918 the French Government denounced the annex to the Convention of 1906 concerning the Geneva district and also the Convention of 1881 certain provisions of which concerned the Upper Savoy zones.

In order to solve the problem which had thus arisen the French and Swiss Governments in

1919 each set up a Commission to consider *inter alia* the zones question and at the end of April the French Government forwarded to the Swiss Government a preliminary draft Convention involving the transfer of the French customs to the political frontier.

The French Government about the same time informed the Swiss Government of its desire that a clause concerning the zones (neutral zone and free zones) should be inserted in the Treaty of Peace and negotiations were entered upon which led to the drafting of a provision which became Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles and included the two annexes above mentioned.

The application of Article 435 gave rise to negotiations in 1919 and subsequently between the French and Swiss Governments. Paragraph I concerning the large zone gave rise to no difficulty but as regards paragraph II concerning the small free zones established in 1815 or 1816 the negotiations at once showed a fundamental difference of opinion. France had the intention of establishing a customs line at her political frontier at the same time granting certain facilities in favour of the zones. Switzerland on the other hand thought that the French customs line should remain at the inside edge of the zones on the French side and considered that the agreement to be reached should consist of customs facilities granted in Swiss territory to the products of the zones.

An agreement was at length reached between the two Governments. Switzerland while maintaining her attitude on the point of law consented in fact to the transfer of the French customs to the political frontier. On August 7th 1921 a Convention was concluded based on the establishment of the French customs line at the Swiss frontier. This Convention was accepted by the Swiss Parliament by the Council of States in February 1922 by 20 votes to 9 and by the National Council in March 1922, by 75 votes to 6. But in conformity with the Federal Constitution a referendum was requested and the Swiss people on February 28th 1923 demanded the rejection of the Convention by 414,302 votes against 93,802.

The Swiss Government accordingly informed the French Government that it was unable to ratify the Convention. The French Government disputed the soundness of the reasons given by the Swiss Government. Meanwhile the French Parliament had voted a law for the placing of the customs line at the political frontier. This law was, notwithstanding a



protest from the Swiss Government put into force on November 20th 1913.

The settlement of the question of the Free Zone is stated by the Treaty of Versailles as accordingly, attended by the greatest difficulties as the Swiss Government held that it was prevented by the result of the referendum from negotiating on the basis of the transfer of the customs barrier to the political frontier and the French Government refused to treat on any basis other than the *de facto* situation which it had created in 1913. Arbitration provided a way out of the dilemma. Whilst Switzerland wished to submit to the arbitrator—the Permanent Court of International Justice—only the question of France's right to transfer her customs barrier to the frontier, France preferred to obtain from an arbitrator a decision upon all the points at issue including the economic questions concerning the relations between Geneva and the neighbouring areas.

The result was the Special Agreement of October 20th 1924 which was submitted to the Court on March 29th 1928.

The main points of the two opposing views as brought out at the hearing in regard to the question of the interpretation of Article 435 paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles (Article 1 of the Special Agreement) may be summarised as follows:

*The French View.*—The controversy concerning the Zones affected the national sovereignty of France. For this reason the parties having agreed to submit it to the Court it was essential that the latter should very strictly observe the terms of reference given by the Special Agreement. The Special Agreement presented the Court with the following alternative—to say either that the disputed clause had abrogated the provisions of the treaties establishing the Free Zone or that it was intended to lead to their abrogation.

The French Government held that by saying that they were no longer consistent with present conditions it had abrogated them. They could indeed be abrogated without Switzerland's consent since that country was not a party to the instruments establishing them. This was especially evident as regards the Free Zone of the District of Gex instituted by the Treaty of Paris of November 20th 1815 to which Switzerland not only was not a signatory but to which she did not even subsequently accede as she might have done and as twenty-three other States did. This was also true as regards the small Sardinian Zone which really originated in the Protocol of the Conference of Paris of November 3rd 1815 to

which Protocol Switzerland was not a party and which the Sardinian Swiss Treaty of Turin of 1816—which was signed by Switzerland—merely carried into effect.

Again Switzerland could not assert an alleged real right derived from a stipulation in favour of a third party for though the principle of stipulation in favour of a third party was found in various forms and with various reservations in the municipal law of some countries it was not admissible at international law and certainly not in the present case because the contracting parties of 1815 did not indicate that they meant to make a stipulation in favour of Switzerland.

This interpretation of Article 435 paragraph 2 was not contradicted by an analysis of its annexes which moreover could only enter into account in so far as they did not contradict the precise meaning of the principal clause. The Swiss Note of May 5th 1919 (annex 1 to the Article) by which Switzerland consented to the insertion of the article did not in fact clearly indicate Switzerland's opposition to the abolition of the Zones régime: it was only subsequently that Switzerland had sought to construe the note as a definite opposition to the abolition of that régime and this subsequent interpretation could not be regarded as valid. The French Note of May 18th 1919 (annex 2 to the article) clearly stated that France intended to place her customs barrier at the political frontier. The fact that the signatories of the treaty agreed to the insertion of these two annexes showed that they did not consider them to conflict with the text which prescribed the abolition of the Zones régime.

Furthermore the abolition of this régime was made necessary by the fact that the situation which in 1815 justified the creation of the zones had undergone profound modifications. The products of the Zones were no longer as formerly indispensable for the food supply of Geneva: the Zones formerly purely agricultural districts had gradually become industrialised. The development of means of communication had brought the Zones in closer touch with the French hinterland. Lastly the establishment in 1849 of Federal Customs constituted a fundamental change since it abolished the *de facto* reciprocity which had existed since 1815 as regards freedom from customs duties between the Zones and the neighbouring territory of Geneva. The existence of the Zones' régime had so far as France was concerned gradually become an intolerable state of affairs. For this reason it was a case for the application of the clause *rebus sic stantibus* in virtue of which a treaty stipulation

could be regarded as lapsing owing to altered circumstance. If the Court were to say that Article 435 paragraph 2 had abrogated the provisions establishing the Free Zones it would facilitate the subsequent Franco-Swiss negotiations. An interpretation to the effect that Article 435 paragraph 2 was only intended to lead to the abolition of the Zones and which would be tantamount to saying that there was a *pactum de contrahendo* between Switzerland and France though acceptable to France would be of less utility.

**The Swiss View.**—Under the terms of the Special Arbitration Agreement inviting the Court to decide whether or not between Switzerland and France Article 435 paragraph 2 had abrogated or was intended to lead to the abrogation of the stipulations by which the Free Zones were set up the Court was in no way prevented from replying negatively on both these points and the Swiss Government was of opinion that it was incumbent upon the Court to answer in the negative on both points since the article in dispute had no other object than to indicate that the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles other than France disinterested themselves from the solution of the Zone question which it was for France and Switzerland to settle by agreement together. That was the only construction that could be placed upon Article 435 paragraph 2 and its annexes which were mutually contradictory without making any change in its terms and it was also legally speaking the only possible construction because the Zone regime could not be abolished without Switzerland's previous assent which had never been given.

Indeed from the negotiations preceding the conclusion of Article 435 in the Treaty of Versailles it appeared that Switzerland had not given up her right to the maintenance of the Free Zones. The Swiss Note of May, 5th 1919 which appeared as an annex to Article 435 clearly laid down that Switzerland only signed her acquiescence to Article 435 subject to the specific proviso that it did not imply the relinquishment of the economic and customs system of the Free Zones without her assent. The French Note of May 18th 1919 (also an annex to Article 435) it is true showed France's intention to transfer her customs barrier to her political frontier in the zone areas but this Note the submission of which was belated was inserted in the Treaty without Switzerland's assent it did not in the least affect the reservation placed by Switzerland upon her acquiescence to the insertion of the article.

The right of Switzerland to the maintenance of the Free Zones arose from the fact that the

Free Zones were set up for the purpose of ensuring to the Canton of Geneva such relations with its natural hinterland namely the Zone areas as were indispensable. As far as the Gex Zone was concerned the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th 1815 clearly indicated that the signatories of this treaty intended to stipulate for the benefit of Geneva. As a consequence of this stipulation made in favour of a third party Switzerland could assert a right to the maintenance of the Zone this right which was effective *erga omnes* was in the nature of a real right there was nothing in international law to prevent the making of stipulations in favour of a third party. These considerations which applied to the Gex Zone applied *a fortiori* to the small Savoyan Zone as regards the latter moreover, Switzerland could invoke the Treaty of Turin of which she was a signatory.

The clause *rebus sic stantibus* could not be invoked because both practice and doctrine in regard to this clause made its application dependent upon a preliminary agreement between those concerned and in this case no such agreement had been reached again it could not be said that circumstances had changed to such an extent that the Zone regime must be abolished. The geographical and topographical situation of the areas concerned had in fact remained unchanged and the Zones continued to be the natural hinterland of Geneva whilst Geneva remained the natural outlet for the Zone areas. The development of industry in the small Zones had not the importance which the other side sought to attribute to it these small zones had remained essentially agricultural.

The setting up of the Swiss Federal Customs in 1840 could not be validly advanced in argument against the maintenance of the Zones since there had been delay in asserting this argument moreover the 1815 and 1816 treaty stipulations did not prohibit Switzerland from establishing customs. Besides after these customs had been set up Switzerland and France came to an arrangement by which France recognised Switzerland's right to set up these customs.

**Order of the Court.**—The Court by an Order read out at a public sitting on August 19th 1930 fixed May 1st 1930 as the date of expiration of the period within which the Parties might settle between themselves the régime of the Zones.

The grounds of the Order itself indicate the result of the deliberations upon the points relating to the abrogation of the stipulations of 1815 and 1816 the Court therefore has not

a asked itself of the terms of the agreement between the Parties to the effect that no objection would be raised to a purely unofficial communication of this result.

The Court in fact observes that the spirit and letter of its Statute do not permit it to make a communication of this kind but that on the other hand it would be useless to grant the parties a period within which to conclude an agreement if the Court did not at the same time inform them as to the solution of the question of interpretation which had hitherto rendered this agreement impossible. The Court next observes that it must in any event fix by Order the time in question and that Orders though as a general rule read in open Court have not the same force of *res judicata* in the dispute as a judgment accordingly—but not without emphasising the strictly exceptional character of the construction—it arrives at the conclusion that effect may be given to the common will of the parties by indicating in the grounds of the Order fixing the time limit, the result of the deliberation on the question of interpretation at issue.

Approaching the question submitted to it in this connection the Court first of all observes that if it arrives at the conclusion that the stipulations of 1815-1816 are not abrogated by the Treaty of Versailles it is not obliged to say that the Treaty has for its object their abrogation but on the contrary may equally say that this is not the intention of the relevant clause of the Treaty in the next place it observes that if France and Switzerland succeed in reaching the agreement in view of which it has fixed the time limit this agreement whatever its contents may be will have the formal effect of abrogating the provisions of 1815-1816 and therefore the Court's function in replying to the question whether the Treaty has for its object the abrogation of these stipulations is to say whether or not Switzerland is obliged to accept as the basis of the future agreement, the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones.

Dealing with the merits of the question the Court also states that the relevant provision does not involve as a necessary consequence the abrogation of the stipulations of 1815-1816 regarding the Free Zones. This provision moreover is not binding on Switzerland—who is not a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles—except to the extent to which she has accepted it but she has only accepted in the article subject to a reservation regarding the suppression of the Free Zones. The provision therefore could only be operative as between France and Switzerland if Switzerland's assent were unnecessary for such sup-

pression. The Court however holds that Switzerland has a contractual right in respect of the zones under the Treaty of Turin of 1816 in the case of the small Sardinian Zone and the Zone of St Gingolph and in the case of the Zone of Geneva right based on all the instruments that created that zone having regard to the circumstances in which they were executed.

Lastly the Court holds that neither has the relevant clause of the Treaty of Versailles the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones for its object the only aim of the Treaty being to leave France and Switzerland to settle this régime between themselves by means of an agreement the contents of which are in no way prejudged by the Treaty and which therefore may or may not involve the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones established in 1815 and 1816.

The Order of Court in the deliberation on which twelve judges took part is followed by three dissenting opinions (M Nyholm Denmark, M Negulesco Roumania, and M Dreyfus, France) relating to the interpretation of the relevant provision of the Treaty of Versailles and by certain observations (M Pessoa Brazil) upon a point of procedure.

#### 4 TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

At its Seventeenth (ordinary) Session the Court heard a case between Poland on the one hand, and Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden on the other concerning the territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder.

The Court was composed of M Anzilotti President (Italy), M Huber Vice-President (Switzerland), M Loeb (Netherlands), M Nyholm (Denmark), M de Bustamante (Cuba), M Altamira (Spain), M Oda (Japan), M Pessoa (Brazil), Mr Hughes (United States of America), M Negulesco (Roumania) and M Wang Chung Hui (China).

As the Court has no judge of Polish nationality on its Bench the Polish Government having been duly informed of its right under Article 31 of the Statute appointed as judge *ad hoc* Count Michael Rostkowski Rector of the University of Cracow.

The six Governments mentioned above being in the same interest can only be reckoned as one party for the purposes of the application of the provisions of the Statute relating to the appointment of judges *ad hoc*, and as the Court already included a judge of Danish nationality there was no occasion for the appointment of other national judges.

The parties were represented as follows:

*The Six Powers*

M. Harald Scavenius Envoyé Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Denmark) replaced by M. Hugo Hergel Chargé d'Affaires ad. int.

M. Basdevant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris (France)

M. O. St. C. O'Malley C.M.G. First Secretary in H.B.M.'s Diplomatic Service as Agent and Sir Cecil Hurst and Mr. W. E. Boddett as Counsel

Dr. Seeliger Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Germany)

M. Adlercreutz Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Sweden) and

N. Miroslav Plešinger Boznov Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Czechoslovakia)

*Poland*

M. Bohdan Winiarski Professor at the University of Poznań (Poland) assisted by M. Charles de Vischer Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ghent as Counsel and M. Adam Tarnowski head of section at the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The case was submitted to the Court by a Special Agreement dated October 30th 1918 signed at London which formulated the questions as follows:

According to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles does the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder extend to those portions of the Wartha and Netze tributaries of the Oder which are situated in Polish territory and also what is the law which should govern the determination of the upstream limit to which this jurisdiction extends?

This text comprises two questions which are referred to the Court: the first requiring a decision as to whether in principle the Commission has jurisdiction over the sections of the Wartha and Netze situated in Polish territory and the second which arises only in the event of an affirmative answer to the first asking what is the law which should govern the determination of the precise points to which this jurisdiction extends.

The hearings at which the two Parties submitted their respective arguments lasted from August 26th to 24th. Sir Cecil Hurst and Professor Basdevant were the principal speakers for the Six Powers whilst M. Winiarski and Professor de Vischer presented Poland's case.

Before hearing the argument on the merits the Court had to decide a question of procedure

raised by Sir Cecil Hurst who asked the Court to rule that the passages from the records of the preparatory work of the Treaty of Versailles cited by Poland in her documents of the written proceedings should not be accepted as evidence in the case.

By means of an Order the Court decided to comply with this request the chief ground for so doing being that three of the Parties to the case (Germany, Denmark and Sweden) did not take part in the work of the Conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles.

The contentions of the two Parties in regard to the merits of the case may be summarised as follows:

*Case of the Six Powers*—As regards the first question raised by the Special Agreement the main contention of the Six Powers is based on the following argument: the matter at issue is governed by Part XII of the Treaty of Versailles read in conjunction with the Statute of Barcelona of April 20th 1911.

This part of the Treaty lays down in Article 341 that the Oder shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission which is the International Commission of the Oder. The question put to the Court concerns the meaning of the word 'Oder' in this clause. In the contention of the Six Powers for the interpretation of this word, recourse must be had to Articles 331 and 338 of the Treaty. According to Article 331:

The following rivers are declared international: the Oder and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea' and according to Article 338 Articles 332-337 of the Treaty which establish a provisional régime for the Oder amongst others have been superseded by the Convention and Statute of Barcelona relating to the régime of navigable waterways of international concern. But the Statute of Barcelona contains in its first Article a definition of the waterways to which the régime established by it is to apply a definition which undoubtedly covers the navigable course in Polish territory of the Wartha and Netze. In the view of the Six Powers therefore it is clear that the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder extends over any waterway subject to the régime the application of which the Commission has to supervise.

Should the Court not recognise the applicability of the Statute of Barcelona for the solution of the point at issue the Six Powers contend in the alternative that the Treaty of Versailles by itself suffices to establish that the

jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder must extend as far as the points where the Warthe and Netze cease to be navigable. They hold in fact that in this respect the terms of Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles are clear when they declare international 'the Oder and all navigable parts' of its system 'which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea'. For in their contention the word 'part' in this clause, used in relation to the expression 'river systems' can only mean tributaries taken as a whole or canals. If the authors of the Treaty had intended to say that parts of tributaries providing access to the sea to one State only did not come under the jurisdiction of the Commission, they would have used the word 'sector' or 'section' and not 'part'.

As regards the last question put by the Special Agreement namely the question as to the law which should govern the determination of the upstream limits of the Warthe and Netze to which the jurisdiction of the Commission extends the Six Powers contend that these points are situated either under Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles, at the place where the two tributaries of the Oder cease to be navigable or at the place designated by the general definition contained in Article 1 of the Statute of Barcelona.

M. Seeliger speaking on behalf of the German Government and in support of the contentions of the Six Powers also submitted the following argument: the author of the Treaty of Versailles only meant to declare certain rivers international within the meaning of the law relating to rivers included in the Act of Vienna of 1875 and in the convention subsequently concluded on the subject. But the ideas by which the Congress of Vienna was guided in regard to the law of rivers were the principles of international community of interests in regard to the rivers in question international reciprocity and navigability. Accordingly the notion of a servitude in river law had been superseded by the notions of reciprocity and equality: this conception had been maintained by the Treaty of Versailles and the Statute of Barcelona. This implies among other things that the principles of river law must be applied throughout the whole navigable course of a river and its tributaries for the equal benefit of all States concerned. But the acceptance of the Polish contention to the effect that the navigable sectors of the Warthe and Netze in Polish territory should remain outside the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder would constitute a step backward in the development of a modern river law and

this reaction would be particularly regretted by Germany which was clearly interested in these questions.

*Case for Poland*—The representatives of the Polish Government in stating their case in regard to the first question, construed Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles as being essentially confined to geographical definition and as solely intended to determine the waterways or part of waterways which the High Contracting Parties declare to be international but without defining explicitly or implicitly any of the effects of internationalisation. Article 331 declares international the four rivers therein enumerated (Elbe, Oder, Neume, Danube) and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea.

If in this passage the word 'part' be read in conjunction with the expression 'which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea' and not with the words 'river systems' it follows in the contention of the Polish Government that the sectors of the Warthe and Netze which are situated in Polish territory and which only provide access to the sea to one State do not come within the jurisdiction of the International Commission. The Polish Government holds that the notion of navigability taken from the Statute of Barcelona cannot prevail against the principle thus established by the Treaty of Versailles itself. It also points out that it has not ratified the Convention and Statute of Barcelona, and that these instruments, notwithstanding their approval by the League of Nations cannot therefore be enforced against it in its own territory.

In the second place the Polish Government submits that the international river régime and the international river administration are two distinct conceptions which do not necessarily coincide. By the first is to be understood the whole body of administrative regulations applicable upon an international river in order to safeguard freedom of navigation and by the second the application of these regulations by an International Commission. Now normally it is the sovereign State in whose territory a waterway is situated which ensures the application of the regulations constituting the river régime and the creation and bestowal of jurisdiction upon international commissions is an exceptional arrangement which can only exist in virtue of express stipulations.

Moreover the Conference of Barcelona itself though inspired by progressive ideas definitely refused to link the notion of the internationalisation

tion of a river to that of an international administration. The various river commissions themselves in interpreting Part VII of the Treaty of Versailles and the Statute of Barcelona have more than once deviated from the idea that régime and administration coincide.

The Protocols of the Conference of the Danube afford yet another indication in this sense, namely, that the international character of a river is not always determined by the notion of navigability alone. Several other considerations have sometimes been taken into account.

Furthermore Poland holds that this Statute (the Statute of Barcelona) relates to one matter only, namely the matter provisionally dealt with by the Treaty of Versailles in Articles 332-337 and with regard to which Article 338 of the Treaty lays down that the provisional arrangement is to be superseded by a subsequent convention (Barcelona). And Articles 332-337 refer to the river régime and not to the administration.

With regard to the second question put by the Special Agreement the representatives of the Polish Government observed that in their Government's contention this question could only arise in two contingencies. In the event of the Court holding that the régime and the international administration of the Oder river system should coincide or in the event of the Court holding that Article 331 itself extends the limits of the Commission's jurisdiction to the point in Polish territory where the Warthe and Netze cease to be navigable. But as the Polish representatives stated the Polish Government rejects both these hypotheses.

Poland therefore confines herself to asking for the rejection of the contentions of the *Sa. Powers* to the effect that the principle of law which should govern the determination of the upstream limit of the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder is to be found either in Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles (upstream limit of navigability of the course of the Warthe and Netze) or in the general definition contained in Article 1 of the Statute of Barcelona.

\* \* \*

The parties having respectively submitted their reply and rejoinder the President announced that the hearing was concluded and that the Court would deliver judgment on 12 date subsequently to be fixed.

### 5. OPTIONAL CLAUSE

The instrument whereby Hungary ratifies this clause which she signed on September 14th 1919 was filed with the League Secretariat on

August 13th 1920. The clause is now in force as between eighteen States.

### 6. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Court has decided in accordance with the terms of the Financial Regulations of the League of Nations to appoint a representative to attend the Tenth Session of the Assembly and more particularly the Fourth Committee of the Assembly: this representative will be the Registrar. It appointed the Registrar to represent it in 1920 before the Supervisory Commission.

### 7. ELECTION OF JUDGES

By August 31st twenty-four candidates had been nominated by national groups in thirty-four countries in accordance with Article 4 and 6 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and in view of the election at the September session of the Assembly and the Council of a successor to the late Lord Finlay, Judge of the Permanent Court.

Twenty-five candidates had been nominated by national groups in thirty-five countries in view of the election of a successor to M. André Weiss.

The following is the list of candidates:

#### 1. Election of a Successor to Lord Finlay

Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Adviser of the British Foreign Office has been nominated by twenty-eight national groups (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela).

M. Henri Fromageot, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Legal Adviser of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, President of the Anglo-American Arbitral Tribunal upon Testimony Claims has been nominated by thirteen national groups of France, Great Britain and Salvador.

Lord Haldane (British), former Lord Chancellor has been nominated by the Danish, Italian, Norwegian and Swiss national groups.

The other nominees are M. Auguste Bonamy, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, former Professor at the *École Nationale des Dots* of Haub and M. de Lapanas, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haub at Paris, nominated by the national group of Haub; Lord Buckmaster nominated by the

Italian and Swedish national groups. M. Fernando y Medina nominated by the national group of Spain. M. S. Y. Goveas Dean of the Faculty of Law at Montevideo nominated by the national group of Uruguay. Lord Hanworth nominated by the national group of Belgium. M. Alf. Hammarskjöld nominated by the national group of Sweden. Mr. A. Pearce Higgins nominated by the national groups of Greece and Poland. Sir Saïed Ali Iman formerly Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council and Sir Chinnalal Harilal Setalvad formerly Judge of the High Court of Bombay, nominated by the national group of India. M. J. de Lapradelle Professor of Law at the University of Paris nominated by the national group of Finland. M. V. Mastny Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic at Rome nominated by the Czechoslovak national group. M. D. Negulesco Deputy Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice nominated by the national group of Roumania. Sir Frederick Pollock former Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence Oxford nominated by the national group of Hungary. Lord Radcliff nominated by the national group of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. M. Abel Santos nominated by the national group of Venezuela. M. Walter Schöckung Professor at the University of Kiel nominated by the national group of Germany. Sir Isabe Scott nominated by the national group of Hungary. Sir Etienne de Villiers nominated by the national group of South Africa. M. G. Waller Professor at the University of Vienna nominated by the national group of Austria.

#### *Electors of a Successor to M. H. C.*

M. Henri Fromagot has been nominated by the national groups of twenty-four countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela).

M. Jules Bréviand Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been nominated by the national groups of six countries (Belgium, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland).

M. Joseph Barthelémy Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris Member of the Institute of France has been nominated by the national groups of five countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain).

Sir Cecil Hurst has been nominated by the national group of Finland. France, Great Britain and Salvador.

The other nominees are M. Brum President of the National Council of Administration of Uruguay nominated by the national group of Uruguay. M. Ambrose Coen Adviser at the *Comité de Coopération de France* nominated by the national group of Greece. M. Lucien Dreyfus President of the Court of Appeal Paris nominated by the national group of Denmark. M. Charles Dupuis Assistant Director of the *Ecole libre de Sciences politiques*, nominated by the national group of Hungary. M. Auguste Bonamy and M. Ernest Lemonnier Agent of the French Government accredited to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals nominated by the national group of Haiti. M. Louis Loiseleur Professor of Law in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris nominated by the national group of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. M. B. Fernando y Medina (Uruguayan) nominated by the national group of Spain. M. Alf. Hammarskjöld Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice nominated by the national group of Sweden. M. G. Hanotiau nominated by the national group of the Dominican Republic. Sir Saïed Ali Iman and Sir Chinnalal Harilal Setalvad nominated by the national group of India. M. Angel Karagiozov First President of the High Court of Cassation, Bulgaria nominated by the national group of Bulgaria. M. Johannes Knige Privy Councillor nominated by the national group of Germany. M. L. G. Japard-Hé nominated by the national groups of Estonia and Finland. M. Maslén nominated by the national group of Czechoslovakia. M. D. Negulesco nominated by the Roumanian national group. M. L. A. Parajo (Venezuelan) nominated by the Venezuelan national group. M. Michel Rottierski Professor of Law and Rector of the University of Cracow nominated by the national group of Estonia. Justice Sir Johannes Wilhelmus Wessel nominated by the national group of South Africa. M. A. Ventross Professor at the University of Vienna, nominated by the Austrian national group.

# THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX, No. 9

PUBLISHED ON OCTOBER 15th, 1929

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## I—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

September 1929

The tenth session of the Assembly, the fifty sixth and fifty seventh sessions of the Council and the Conference for the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice were the principal meetings in September.

The Assembly met from September 2nd to September 5th. Delegates were sent by, fifty three of the fifty four States Member of the League named: Abyssinia, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, San Marino, Union of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Argentine Republic was not represented. The heads and members of the delegations included the Prime Ministers of Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, and Portugal, the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama,

Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Yugoslavia and the head of the Swiss Political Department.

The Acting President of the Council, Mr. Louis Foroughi (Peru), opened the session with a speech in which he drew the Assembly's attention to the coming into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy, and the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. In these circumstances in the decision of the American Government to resume negotiations with a view to accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and in the recourse on an ever increasing scale to the methods of pacific settlement advocated by the League, he saw indication of undoubted advance in the spirit of mutual assistance. The idea that violence must finally be banished from international life as the sovereign force of justice had already banished it from private life was an idea with which the Assembly was already familiar and which during the past ten years had guided its patient constructive work. This idea was now definitely inscribed as the first great rule of international law and the consequences would be seen in every department of the League's work.

He welcomed the Bolivian, Honduran and Peruvian delegates who for the first time for several years took part in the work of the Assembly.

*Election of the President*—M. J. G. Guerrero

Salvador) was elected President of the tenth Assembly by forty three votes out of fifty one cast.

On behalf of his country M. Guerrero thanked the Assembly for calling him to the presidency of its tenth session. Thus he considered as a tribute to the loyalty of a small country its respect for order and love of peace.

The Assembly then adopted its agenda and divided its work among the six following Committees to which each of the States represented at the Assembly was entitled to send one delegate—

*First Committee: Legal and Constitutional Questions*—(Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice; progressive codification of international law; accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court; proposal to confer on the Permanent Court jurisdiction as a court of review in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States; ratification of conventions; amendment of the Covenant as a result of the Paris Pact; application of Article 19).—Chairman: M. Scialoja (Italy). Vice-Chairman: M. Lamborg (Netherlands).

*Second Committee: Technical Organisations*—(Work of the Economic and Financial Organisation; the Organisation for Communications and Transport; Health Organisation; Intellectual Co-operation).—Chairman: M. Molin (Switzerland). Vice-Chairman: M. Cobijn (Netherlands).

*Third Committee: Reduction of Armaments*—(Progress of the Preparatory Commission; Draft Convention on Financial Assistance; Model Treaty to Strengthen Means of Preventing War; League communications; supervision of the private manufacture of arms).—Chairman: M. Brnes (Czechoslovakia). Vice-Chairman: M. Cobrin (Spain).

*Fourth Committee: Budget and Financial Organisation*—(Organisation of the Secretariat; in particular amendments to the Staff Regulations; report by the Committee of Experts on the new buildings).—Chairman: Count Moltke (Denmark). Vice-Chairman: V. Molloff (Bulgaria).

*Fifth Committee: Social and General Questions*—(Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; protection and welfare of children and young people).—Chairman: Sir O'Sullivan (Irish Free State). Vice-Chairman: Countess Apponyi (Hungary).

*Sixth Committee: Political Questions*—(Mandates; Slavery; Refugees).—Chairman: M. Janson (Belgium). Vice-Chairman: Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal).

*General Committee*—The Chairman of the Committee is *ipso facto* Vice-President of the

Assembly. The Assembly elected six further Vice-Presidents who with the Chairman of the Committee and the Chairman of the Agenda Committee constituted its General Committee. The six Vice-Presidents constituted its General Committee. The six Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly were M. Brand (France), M. Stassen (Germany), M. Adachi (Japan), M. Balodis (Latvia), Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (British Empire), and M. Chao Chu Wu (China).

The Assembly appointed an Agenda Committee to examine the procedure to be followed with regard to the inclusion of new items in the Agenda. It was composed of Dr. Gaus (Germany), Sir Muhammad Habibullah (India), Chairman, M. Cobain (Spain), M. von Pfingl (Austria), M. Saut (France), M. Sedzikuskas (Lithuania), M. Titulesco (Roumania), and M. Villegas (Chile). Sir Muhammad Habibullah was elected Chairman of the General Committee.

The Assembly held twenty-one plenary meetings. The general debate on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and on the execution of the decisions of the ninth Assembly lasted from September 3rd to September 11th—eleven plenary meetings—bringing to the platform thirty-two speakers.

The scope of this year's discussion was particularly wide embracing as it did the whole range of subjects within the League's purview as well as the more important political events of the day such as the Hague negotiations and their bearing on international relations; the Anglo-American negotiations for a naval agreement; the preparation for a conference on the reduction of armaments; the development of the system of arbitration and security; the Covenant and the Paris Pact; the Palestine incidents; the protection of minorities; and the economic situation. It was also during the general discussion that the French first delegate M. Brand put forward the idea of a federation of European States. He proposed that the delegates should submit this idea to their Governments with a view to discussion at the next Assembly.

The most important results of this tenth session were obtained in the sphere of arbitration and the judicial organisation of international relations; economic co-operation and measures to combat the opium and drug traffic.

The first category includes the accession to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute of fifteen States including three Permanent Members of the Council—France, Great Britain and Italy—which thus recognised the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for certain categories of dispute.

Another point which falls within this category is the adoption of the Protocols, one on the

accession of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the other on the accession of the United States to the Court Statute. The effect of these new accessions to the Optional Clause and the accession of the United States to the Court will be to increase the scope and the importance of the work of that organization.

The amendments to the Statute are designed to make the Court a permanent judicial organization in the full meaning of the term, with judges who are specialists in international law.

It should further be mentioned that during the general discussion Denmark, Finland, France, Latvia and Czechoslovakia announced their intention of acceding to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which was adopted by the 1928 Assembly and came into force in 1930 following the accession of Belgium, Norway and Sweden.

The coming into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War gave rise to the idea of reconsidering certain articles of the Covenant which did not seem to be in harmony with the Pact. The articles in question are Nos. 12, 13 and 15 which appear in theory to admit the possibility of resort to war. In view of the complexity of the question of amendments to the Covenant the Assembly set up a special committee to study this matter during the coming year.

As regards two questions closely linked up with arbitration—security and disarmament—the Assembly took decisions concerning the establishment of a wireless station to ensure independent League communications, the preparation of a draft convention on financial assistance, the transformation into a general convention of the Model Treaty for Strengthening Means of Preventing War and the necessity for hastening the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference with a view to the convocation of the Conference.

As regards economic matters the tenth Assembly urged that emergency measures should be taken to better the situation which in the absence of a systematic general application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference had not been considered sufficiently improved. In the course of the general discussion on this point the British Prime Minister advocated agreements to increase economic freedom while the French Premier set forth the most striking aspect of the European problem. The German Foreign Minister pointed out that the Economic Organization of Europe was incompatible with present-day conditions and the Belgian Foreign Minister launched the idea of a tariff union which was at once taken up and

treated in greater detail by the President of the British Board of Trade.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of a programme which includes a diplomatic conference for the conclusion of a tariff treaty and if necessary for the establishment of a programme of negotiations for collective agreements to facilitate economic relations by all practicable means, in particular the removal of hindrances to trade. Decisions were also taken with a view to accelerating the work on coal and sugar.

In the field of social work the Assembly's discussion on the drug traffic may be regarded as one of the most important that has ever taken place on this subject. For the first time in the League's history the principle of the limitation of drug manufacture was accepted. This limitation would be effected through an international conference which would fix the total quantity of drugs necessary for the medical and scientific requirements of the whole world as well as the quotas to be manufactured by the various countries. The Assembly emphasized the vital necessity of the general ratification and application of the Opium Convention of 1925.

The Assembly re-elected Poland as a non permanent Member of the Council, and elected Yugoslavia and Peru as non permanent Members.

The Assembly and the Council voting simultaneously, elected Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Trochu to succeed Lord Finlay and M. Weiss as judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

\* \* \*

The fifty sixth and fifty seventh sessions of the Council were held from August 30th to September 6th and from September 13th to 25th. The Persian representative, Ali Khan Foroughi presided at both sessions. The principal business of the sessions was to prepare the discussions of the Assembly or to make arrangements for carrying out its decisions.

\* \* \*

A Conference of the Signatories of the Court Statute met from September 11th to 13th adopting Protocols on the revision of the Statute and on the accession of the United States to the Protocols which were opened for signature.

## II—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

A few sessions of the Assembly has such progress been made in arbitration and the judicial organization of international relations as during the tenth session.

In this connection special mention must be made of the considerable number of accessions to the Optional Clause relating to the compulsory

jurisdiction of the Court the revision of the Court Statute the Protocol to facilitate the accession of the United States to the Court the Finnish proposal to confer on the Court jurisdiction as a Court of Review in respect of arbitral tribunals set up by the various States, the inquiry regarding the adaptation of the Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Part Part for the Renunciation of War

These questions are dealt with in more detail in the chapters on Legal and Constitutional Questions and the Permanent Court of International Justice

As regards League communications financial assistance and the Model Treaty to Strengthen Means of Preventing War the Assembly took decisions with a view to facilitating the prompt application of the system provided by the Covenant for the maintenance of peace and with a view to giving States Members of the League a greater feeling of security

The Assembly considered the progress of the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

#### 1 REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS \*

The Third Committee of the Assembly devoted several meetings to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference At the beginning of the discussion the British representative submitted a draft resolution drawing the attention of the Preparatory Commission to several principles which had been or should be adopted

The draft resolution read as follows

The Assembly —

Does, considering that a progressive and general reduction of armaments is urgently needed throughout the world

Expresses the hope that the Preparatory Commission will finish its labour at the earliest possible moment

And considers that, in completing the Draft Disarmament Convention it should consider how far the following principles have been or ought to be adopted —

(a) The application of the same principles to the reduction and limitation of personnel and material whether in land sea or air forces

(b) The limitation of the strength of a force either by limiting its numbers or its numbers or its period of training or both

(c) The limitation of material either directly by enumeration or indirectly by budgetary limitation or by both methods

(d) The recognition of a competent international authority to watch and report upon the execution of the treaty

In explaining the nature of his draft resolution Viscount Cecil emphasised the fact that it was not its object to give instructions to the Commission but only to draw its attention to certain points Of his four suggestions the

third which related to the limitation of war material was, in his opinion the most important

The British draft resolution received in some cases the complete and in others the partial support of a large number of delegations Numerous other delegations however made several reservations regarding the substance of the questions raised and objected to the proposals on grounds of procedure and advisability

The discussion in which eighteen delegates took part showed that the Third Committee unanimously agreed that the work of the League should be hastened so as to enable the first step to be taken as soon as possible towards executing the programme for the reduction of armaments set forth in Article 8 of the Covenant Moreover, the Committee unanimously recognised the importance for the progress of the Preparatory Commission's work of negotiations between the principal naval powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments

Finally Lord Cecil withdrew his proposal on the grounds that the formation of majorities and minorities in the Committee would only complicate the task of the Preparatory Commission and the Disarmament Conference The Committee noted the statements made in connection with the proposal and concerning the principles on which the final work of the Preparatory Commission should be based

On the proposal of M. Politis the Assembly finally adopted a resolution based on the various opinions expressed

#### 2 DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1

The Assembly examined the draft Convention on Financial Assistance prepared by the Financial Committee which embodies a scheme for the guarantee by States of a loan to be issued on behalf of a country attacked or threatened with war

The questions raised during the examination of the draft Convention by the Assembly may almost all be classified under two distinct heads those which are clearly financial and technical and those whose solution depends upon political considerations

The Assembly decided to refer to the Financial Committee financial questions such as the establishment of international control over the loan service or the exclusion from the guarantee in the interest of the loan of a State situated in special circumstances As regards questions of a political character the Assembly asked the Council to take the necessary steps for the preparation of a complete text and suggested that the drafting of this text should be entrusted to

\* See ANNEX I Assembly Resolutions *Arbitration Security and Reduction of Armaments* No 1

† See ANNEX I Resolutions *Arbitration Security and Reduction of Armaments* No 3

the Committee on Arbitration and Security in co-operation with the Financial Committee.

These questions concerned four principal points—

- 1 Cases in which financial assistance may or should be given.
- 2 The connection between the Convention on Financial Assistance and the Disarmament Convention.
- 3 The procedure for the vote of the Council.
- 4 The authority which would have to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

*Cases in which Financial Assistance may or should be given*—This question dominated the whole discussion. The Third Assembly Committee was unanimous in declaring that the Council should be able to accord such assistance to a party to the Convention against which another State had in violation of its international obligations resorted to war. Many delegations would have preferred to stipulate that in such cases it would be the duty of the Council to accord assistance.

Secondly, many delegates considered that the Council should be enabled to render financial assistance in case of a threat of war. There was however a wide difference of opinion as to the conditions under which financial assistance should be given in such a case.

*Connection between the Convention on Financial Assistance and the Disarmament Convention*—Most of the delegates admitted the necessity for a connection between these two Conventions and considered that the Convention on Financial Assistance should not come into force until a general Disarmament Convention in accordance with Article 8 of the Covenant had been brought into operation. The Convention on Financial Assistance should cease to have effect as soon as the Disarmament Convention ceased to be operative.

*Procedure for the Vote of the Council*—The Third Committee considered that the decisions of the Council should require the agreement of all members represented other than the representatives of the parties to the dispute when it concerned cases in which financial assistance could or should be given. All other decisions should be taken by a simple majority of the members other than the representatives of the parties to the dispute.

*Interpretation and Application of the Convention*—The Committee was of opinion that the Permanent Court of International Justice should settle any case of interpretation that might arise and that the Council should settle questions concerning the execution of guarantees.

Generally speaking the debates in the Third Committee showed that there were such differences of opinion that it would be impossible to reach even a provisional agreement during the Assembly session. As the Rapporteur stated to the Assembly, the questions at issue were so far reaching and so complicated that time was required to examine them with the necessary care. He further pointed out that several quite new aspects of the problem had arisen for the first time during the discussions in the Third Committee and it would be impossible to dispose of them off hand.

In these circumstances it became apparent that there could be no question of finally adopting the Convention in September and the Assembly decided that the studies should be continued on the above-mentioned lines.

### 3. MODEL TREATY TO STRENGTHEN MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR \*

In 1928 the Assembly, noting the work of the Arbitration and Security Committee expressed the opinion that the adoption of the Model Treaty for Strengthening Means of Preventing War drafted on the proposal of the German delegation would increase a guarantee of security. It accordingly recommended it to the examination of all States.

This year the British delegation proposed that the Council should request the Arbitration and Security Committee to consider the possibility of establishing a draft general convention on the lines of the Model Treaty, which could be referred to Governments in time to accept it and to indicate at the Assembly of 1930 whether they would be prepared to accept it.

The Assembly's decision was preceded by a brief discussion of the British proposal in the course of which it was pointed out that, when the Arbitration and Security Committee examined the treaty it might proceed to the alterations necessary for the transformation into a general convention of a text designed for multilateral regional agreements.

In the course of the discussion certain delegations expressed the opinion that the discussion of the draft convention on financial assistance had shown that the establishment of the final text would be greatly facilitated by a preliminary discussion on the method of application of Article 12 of the Covenant and of a draft convention on means of preventing war.

### 4. LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS TO STATES OR EMPERORS †

#### 1. Establishment of a League Station—Various questions concerning the independence.

\* See Annex I. Resolutions. Arbitration 5 and Reduction of Armaments No. 1.

† See Annex I. League Communications to States and Emperors 1 and 2.

and security of League communications in times of emergency were considered by the Assembly and the Secretary General was instructed to make the necessary arrangements so that the wireless station the construction of which had been decided could be put into operation as soon as possible.

The main object in establishing a wireless station is to allow the League to have at its disposal and under its direct management in times of emergency independent communications with the greatest possible number of States Members.

This question was raised in 1906 by the French representative on the Council. An investigation conducted by the Committee on Communications and Transit resulted in two solutions being submitted to the Assembly, one proposing that the League should own and operate this station at all times the station being utilised only for official business the other proposed by the Swiss Government providing for the establishment of a station which would comply with all the League's requirements and would carry out the League's programme. This station would include a medium wave station already erected by the Swiss Government. It would be constructed at the League's expense and operated in general on behalf of the League. In normal times it would be managed by the *Radio Suisse* Company subject to certain definite guarantees to be accorded to the League. In times of emergency or when the Secretary General considered it necessary it would pass under the exclusive management of the League.

The two solutions therefore differed neither as regards operation in times of emergency nor as regards the guarantees accorded to the League or the Swiss Government. Nevertheless as the solution providing for the management of the station by the League in times of emergency only offered certain advantages (including the medium wave station) the Assembly decided in its favour. The arrangement with the Swiss Government would be operative for ten years. After that it would remain in force by tacit agreement. It might be denounced by either party under conditions to be defined later taking into account the interests at stake and particularly the fact that the cost of the short wave station would be borne by the League.

As regards the Swiss authorities the Assembly decided, recognised that the use of the station by the League in times of crisis could in no case be invoked against Switzerland as affecting her international responsibility. The Swiss Government would be represented in times of crisis by an observer whose duties would be as laid down in the Council resolution of March 9th 1906.

\* See Monthly Summary Vol IX. No 3 page 87

It was explicitly mentioned that the use that would be made of the station by the League when under its exclusive management in times of emergency would be laid down in the same resolution. All these safeguards given to Switzerland would of course equally hold good if the League should in the future possess and work a wireless station of its own at all times.

Switzerland undertakes that the station which is to be ordered as advised by the Secretary General shall meet the League's requirements shall be kept furnished with all the latest technical improvements and shall be operated as desired by the League preference being given to the needs of official traffic. In normal times the Secretary General will have a delegate at the station and will be represented on the Board of Directors of the *Radio Suisse* Company.

The wireless station will include a short wave station which will ensure communications with the various stations throughout the world. In times of emergency it will allow of permanent communication between the League and countries in danger of being involved in a conflict. It will be possible as a rule to pass these communications direct and not through intermediary countries and the League would obtain the same independence as that afforded Governments by their national stations.

In normal times this station would deal with telegrams between the Secretary General and delegations and the greatest possible number of non-European States. It would provide a broadcasting service for circular telegrams and information for the various Governments and administrations and if necessary the press. It would facilitate the rapid transmission of important documents to distant countries and would thus strengthen the ties between the League and non-European States. By telephonic broadcasting it would also keep the public throughout the world better informed of the work of the League.

2 *Facilities to be Granted to Air Craft*—The Assembly requested the Council to study measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport of importance to the working of the League might be free in times of emergency to fly in such a way and over such territory as might be necessary for the purpose of their mission.

The International Air Navigation Commission to which this question has been referred by the Transit Committee has adopted certain texts for insertion in the International Air Navigation Convention of 1919. These texts define the juridical status of aircraft utilised to ensure air communications affecting the League. The Commission will meet again towards the end of the

year to complete these texts and finish its work in particular as regards facilities to be granted in time of emergency.

#### 4. SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR \*

The work of the Special Commission responsible for framing a draft convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of war material was considered by the Council when he considered its report and discussed in the Assembly.

On the basis of a joint draft resolution submitted by the Roumanian, German, French, Japanese and Netherlands delegations the Assembly recognised the importance of the task of the Special Commission and the connection between the organisation of the supervision of private manufacture and the publicity to be defined later for State manufacture as well as the connection between the question of the manufacture of war material and that of the international trade in arms. Note was taken of the fact that several governments were unable to express a final opinion on the publicity of State manufacture until in possession of the conclusion of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on publicity in respect of war material. In these circumstances it was proposed that the Assembly should request the Council as soon as the Preparatory Commission had finished its work to consider the desirability of summoning a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft convention.

\* \* \*

Having been elected to the Council Peru became automatically a member of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. Yugoslavia who was also elected to the Council is already a member of the Commission.

As regards the Special Commission on the Manufacture of Arms, Peru and Yugoslavia became members in virtue of their election to the Council.

The Council invited its two retiring members, Chile and Romania, to continue to take part in the work of these two Commissions.

### III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 1. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT †

A proposal for the re-examination of Articles 1 and 13 of the Covenant with a view to bringing them into line with the resolutions of the League of Nations Council was submitted to the Council by the Chinese delegation. The Council decided to refer the matter to the Committee of Jurists.

The Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War was submitted to the Assembly by the British delegation and supported by the Belgian, Chilean, Danish, French and Italian delegations. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, expressed the opinion that the Covenant should no longer accord Member of the League the right to have recourse to war in cases in which that right had been renounced by the Paris Pact. He submitted to the Assembly the text of the alterations he considered necessary.

A similar proposal was submitted by the Peruvian delegation, urging the appointment of a Committee to study the possibility of including the Paris Pact in the Covenant, and the necessary amendment of the latter instrument.

Thus the Assembly had to consider a double problem. First the question of principle whether it was desirable to introduce the proposed amendment into the Covenant, secondly, the question of procedure should it be decided that an amendment was necessary.

No difficulty arose on the question of procedure. From the discussion it appeared that, while it was not necessary in law to modify the Covenant following the signature of the Paris Pact, there were nevertheless strong political and psychological reasons in favour of amendment. As observed by the Rapporteur to the Assembly it was necessary that public opinion should be quite clear as to the position, and for this reason it was desirable to correct the paradox of a League of Nations whose Covenant admitted resort to war while its members had solemnly renounced war in 1918.

There remained the question of procedure. First delegates expressed the opinion that if the Covenant were to be amended it would be desirable to allow time for reflection. In this connection the Rapporteur observed that the signature of the Paris Pact had been preceded by negotiation, in the course of which its scope had been defined. The question was therefore to embody in the Covenant not merely the terms of the Paris Pact, but as it stood the prohibition of war embodied in that instrument.

The Assembly decided to appoint a Committee of eleven members to meet early in 1930. The Secretary-General will, meanwhile, forward to States Members a copy of the amendments proposed by the British delegation so that they may submit their observations to the Committee.

#### 2. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 13 OF THE COVENANT ‡

On September 10th the Chinese delegation submitted to the Assembly a proposal for the

\* See Annex I, Resolutions, Legal and Constitutional Questions No. 1.

appointment of a committee to examine the means of giving effect to Article 19 of the Covenant which provides that: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by the Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

In its draft resolution the Chinese delegation recalled that Article 19 was one of the most essential Articles of the Covenant in the sphere of international co-operation and peace and had not once been acted upon. This circumstance was ascribed to the fact that the Assembly had not had the necessary assistance and advice.

The Assembly did not feel able to accede to the Chinese proposal to appoint a Committee but unanimously adopted a resolution noting a statement by the Chinese delegation to the effect that certain treaties formerly concluded between China and other States were inconsistent with present conditions in China and had thus become inapplicable within the meaning of Article 19 of the Covenant.

[In the course of the discussion, the Abyssinian delegation had pointed out that Abyssinia was in a similar position.]

Noting that the question of the application of Article 19 of the Covenant had already been studied, the Assembly declared that a Member of the League may on its own responsibility, subject to the rule of procedure of the Assembly, place on the Assembly agenda the question whether advice should be given as contemplated in Article 19 regarding the reconsideration of treaties which it considered to have become inapplicable or the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. The Assembly also declared that for an application of this kind to be entertained it must be couched in appropriate terms, that is to say, in terms which were in conformity with Article 19. In the event of an application in such terms being placed on the agenda the Assembly would in accordance with its ordinary procedure discuss this application and if it saw fit give the advice requested.

### 3 REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNCIL SESSIONS

On September 6th the Council decided to reduce from five to four the annual number of its sessions.\* The sessions will henceforth open on the third Monday in January, the second Monday in May, and three days before the Assembly.

On this question which was first raised by the British Representative in March 1927 there

was in exchange of views in which most of the Members took part. The German representative submitted a definite proposal for the reduction from five to four of the number of sessions in view of the various duties which the representatives on the Council had to perform in their own countries and elsewhere. If necessary it would always be possible to convene an extraordinary session. This suggestion was supported by the British representative who observed that the Council might give the proposed system a trial. If the number of sessions proved inadequate he would be prepared to second a motion for the return to the former system.

The French representative agreed to the proposal expressing the opinion that what was essential was that all questions brought before the League should normally be settled at the Council session and that in cases of emergency the Council should always be in a position to meet†.

The Italian representative observed that in accepting the proposal he wished to lay stress on the point that the old system could be at once restored if the new one proved unsatisfactory. Other speakers expressed themselves similarly.

### 4 ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ‡

On September 9th the Assembly elected Poland (fifth vote) Yugoslavia (forty-one votes) and Peru (thirty-six votes) as non-permanent Members of the Council. The number of voters being fifty-three (the absolute majority was twenty-seven).

Poland who was elected a non-permanent Member in 1926 stood for election this year in virtue of the decision of the 1925 Assembly declaring her re-eligible on the expiration of her three years term of membership. Yugoslavia and Peru succeeded Roumania and Chile respectively.

### 5 RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS †

The position as regards the ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League was considered by the Council on August 30th, in the light of the yearly list of signatures, ratifications and accessions compiled by the Secretary General.

The question of the delay in the ratification of these conventions was considered by the Assembly §. The Danish representative deposited a draft resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to study the reasons for the delay and possible remedies which recog-

† See Rules for the election of the Non-permanent Members of the Council Vol VI No 9 page 3.

‡ Rapporteur the Italian representative.

§ See Annex I Resolutions Legal and Constitutional Questions No 6.

\* Two sessions of the Council are held during the session of the Assembly.



in the progress due to the concerted efforts of the Council and the Secretary-General submitted that further measures seemed desirable. In the course of the discussion the British delegate recalled that many League conventions dealt with economic and social questions which were closely connected with general economic progress. He further observed that as regards twenty-two of the forty-five conventions concluded since 1900 no progress had been made and the others had not obtained the requisite number of ratifications.

The Assembly finally requested the Council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter consisting of seven members familiar with the technical aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice.

The Secretary-General was instructed to compile annually double column tables giving the position with regard to signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of conventions concluded under the League's auspices.

#### 6 PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The resolutions adopted by the Assembly in regard to the League's work on the codification of international law concerned the final arrangements in view of the First Codification Conference, the continuation of the work of the Committee of Experts for the Codification of International Law and the work of the Committee of Three Jurists constituted by the Ninth Assembly.

The Rapporteur M. Rolin (Belgium) gave a brief description of the work done by the League during the past five years in preparation for the First Codification Conference which would open on March 13th 1930. This work he said constituted a valuable contribution to the task of codification and would be of immense value to all dealing with questions of international law. It was hoped that the Conference would result in the establishment of draft conventions but as it would deal only with a certain part of international law it was recommended that the Committee of Experts should continue its work after the First Conference.

One of the resolutions concerned the work of the Committee of Jurists constituted by the Ninth Assembly to make a survey of subjects of international law and to study the publication of general conventions in the form of a code. The Assembly noted the survey prepared by the Jurists. From the report on the publication of general conventions in the form of a code it appeared that this could not at present be

achieved in a satisfactory manner. The Assembly expressed the opinion that a first attempt should be made to codify conventions dealing with special subjects so as to determine what were the texts in force and the State parties thereto. It accordingly requested the Council to call the attention of the League Technical Organisations to the possibility that it might be desirable to make an effort in this direction with the assistance of the Secretariat and in collaboration eventually with international bureaux with a view to having the result of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate international conferences.

\* \* \*

On September 15th the Council appointed M. Heemkerk, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, as President of the First Codification Conference.

## IV—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

### 1. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

#### (a) Work of the Organisation

The Assembly approved the work of the Health Organisation since September 1928. It noted with satisfaction the results of the policy adopted by the Health Organisation of concentrating on certain problems of international hygiene and expressed its appreciation of the Organisation's policy of co-operation and consultation with the national health administrations of different continents.

One of the most important recent developments is the establishment of co-operation with certain Governments in the reorganisation of their health services. During the past year requests for co-operation were received from the Greek, Bolivian and Chinese Governments. As regards Greece the work of re-organisation has already been described. The Bolivian and Chinese requests are considered by the Council in September and are dealt with under separate headings.

Another characteristic feature of the work during the past year was the development of activity in the Far East and Australasia. A preliminary inquiry undertaken at the request of the International Pacific Health Conference at Melbourne in December 1926 was made into health conditions in New Guinea, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands and Fiji. This investigation is now completed and the report will be published shortly.

The Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau, which is acting more and more as the Organisation's general agency for the Far East,

has accepted an invitation of the Government of the Dutch East Indies to hold its next session at Batavia.

Other features of this activity are the extension of the leprosy and malarial inquiries to India and the Far East. The Japanese delegate to the Assembly proposed that next year's programme should include an interchange of port health officers in the Far East and the Indian delegate emphasised the interest which his country felt in the Health Committee's study of rural hygiene and the value which would attach to a study by health experts of Far Eastern, Near Eastern and European countries of the practical application of modern health policy.

The special inquiries of the Health Organisation concerning typhus, infant mortality, malarial leprosy, and sleeping sickness were continued and extended.

#### (b) *Survey of Health Conditions in China*\*

The establishment of a system of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the League Health Organisation was noted by the Council on September 10th.

The first step in this direction was taken in January 1919 when the Chinese Government asked the League Medical Director to sit on a Council of Three to advise the Chinese Health Minister as occasion demanded. The acceptance of this appointment which was approved by the Council opened the way for official co-operation between the Chinese Health Ministry and the Health Organisation and the Chinese Foreign Minister wired to the Secretary-General on September 14th that his Government would welcome a Commission of Experts from the Health Organisation to go to China as soon as possible to make a survey of port health and maritime quarantine.

Arrangements have been made for the Medical Director to reach Nanjing early in November with one or two Secretariat experts for the purpose of studying with the competent authorities schemes for co-operation between the Chinese Government and the Health Organisation and of examining in the first place the Chinese Government's proposal regarding port health and maritime quarantine.

The scheme will be considered by the Health Committee on the return of this mission to Europe and will then be submitted to the Council.

Several representatives expressed their satisfaction at the establishment of this system of co-operation as well as their sense of the importance of the work of the technical organisations. The Chinese representative M. Kuo Lou

thanked the Council for having acceded to his Government's request.

#### (c) *Reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Service*†

A request from the President of Bolivia for the League's assistance in reorganising the Bolivian Health Service was considered by the Council on August 31st.

The Council invited the Health Committee to lend its assistance in the preparation and, later, development of the proposed scheme of reorganisation. The Bolivian representative thanked the Council explaining that his Government's request was a proof of the esteem in which it held the League's work of peace and international co-operation.

#### (d) *Sleeping sickness Research*

The Council appointed M. Damas Mort (Portuguese) to serve on the Committee for Co-ordinating Sleeping sickness Investigations.

#### (e) *Unification of Pharmacopoeias*

At the request of the Belgian Government a proposal of the Second International Conference for the unification of the formulae of boric drugs urging the constitution of a permanent secretariat for the unification of pharmacopoeias was referred to the Health Committee for study and report.

### 4. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

#### (a) *Work of the Economic Organisation*‡

The work of the Economic Organisation was very fully discussed by the Assembly and the Council special attention being devoted to the position as regards the execution of the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1919.

The discussion in the Assembly brought into strong relief the conviction that negotiations for an economic rapprochement must not be left entirely in the hands of experts and that it was essential for Governments to participate more directly than hitherto.

The Economic Conference desired to lead the various nations towards a closer co-operation than that which existed before the War and indicated as one of the means for attaining that end the gradual reduction of barriers of every kind and in the first place, of excessive customs barriers. Recognising that in spite of a few sporadic efforts no decisive advance had been made towards the reduction recommended the Assembly drew up a new programme based on resolutions submitted by the French, British and Belgian delegations and including the following stages.

#### (i) *Invitation to all States to intimate*

† Rapporteur the Spanish representative.  
‡ See Annex I. Resolutions. Technical Organisation No.

\* Rapporteur the Spanish representative.

before December 31st 1929 whether they desire or not to take part in a Diplomatic Conference with a view to the conclusion of a tariff treaty and if necessary to the establishment of a programme of subsequent negotiations with a view to the conclusion of collective agreements for facilitating economic relations by all practicable means and especially by reducing hindrances to trade.

(b) On the basis of replies received to the above invitation the Council shall decide taking into account the number and character of the States having replied in the affirmative whether the Diplomatic Conference referred to in paragraph (a) should be held.

This Conference should then be held at a date as near as possible to the end of January 1930.

(c) Diplomatic Conference of representatives of States which have replied in the affirmative to the invitation referred to in paragraph (a).

(d) Negotiation referred to in paragraph (c) extending over a fairly long period between the States which have concluded a tariff treaty. The latter may by common agreement invite any other State willing to do so to take part in these negotiations.

(e) Final Diplomatic Conference to take note of the result of the negotiation referred to above to examine them and if necessary to supplement them. To this Conference all States without distinction will be invited.

The delegations of certain overseas and European countries in whose economic structure agriculture played a preponderating part and whose industries were not yet adequately developed laid stress on the fact that in any attempt to study customs tariffs it was necessary, in order to keep in close touch with realities to bear in mind the differences in the economic development of the various countries. A number of States made it clear that they would not take part in negotiations for a tariff treaty. The reasons which dictated this attitude were in some cases the special economic circumstances attendant upon the geographical position of the respective countries and in others the fact that their industrial development had not yet reached an advanced stage.

In addition to this new programme the Assembly passed resolutions designed to further investigations already proceeding and to put into practice the conclusions reached.

It proposed that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should consider the desirability of convening at an early date a preparatory technical conference of government representatives, employers and workers of the principal European coal producing countries to study questions concerning labour conditions in the mines in order to indicate to the Governing Body what points it might be desirable to include in the agenda of the 1930 International Labour Conference with a view to practical international agreement.

The Council was invited to examine any recommendations put forward as a result of the

meeting of experts convened for September 15th particularly with regard to fluctuations in prices and the differences between production and requirements and to consider the expediency of summoning a conference of the Governments concerned to study these recommendations.

The Assembly warmly recommended to the attention of Governments the Economic Committee's conclusions regarding tariff system-treaty making method and the application of the most favoured nation clause. It addressed an urgent appeal to Governments to ratify the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions and emphasized the necessity of finishing the preparatory work for the establishment of a simplified and unified customs nomenclature. It urged that the work on veterinary measures and plant diseases should be actively pursued.

As regards the sugar problem the Assembly invited the Council to consider whether a meeting of Government representatives should be summoned.

During the tenth session of the Assembly agreement was reached with regard to the date of the coming into force of the International Agreements on Hides and Bones. The Agreements are in force as from October 1st 1930 between the United Kingdoms.\*

\* \* \*

The Council decided on the recommendation of the Economic Committee to draw the attention of States to the desirability of reducing export duties on sugar without adversely affecting their financial position. It asked them to forward their observations if possible before March 30th 1930.

It also made certain arrangements for the execution of the Assembly Resolutions. It requested the Secretary General to transmit to Governments the preliminary draft for discussion at the Conference for a tariff treaty as soon as the Economic Committee had prepared it.

\* \* \*

The Council appointed M. Meyer (Luxemburg) who had succeeded M. Myns in his Presidential office of the International Steel Trust also to succeed him as member of the Economic Consultative Committee.

It appointed M. Florio de Lemus (Spanish) as corresponding member of the Economic Committee.

#### (b) *The Coal Inquiry*

In accordance with proposals of the Economic Committee and decisions of the Council a delegation of the Economic Committee proceeded, on September 30th, to consult a mixed group of coal specialists composed of persons selected

ing the opinion of the producers' and workers' organisations in producing and consuming countries.

The object of this meeting was to examine the changes which had taken place in the international coal situation since the earlier consultations and to consider the points set forth in the interim report of the Economic Committee on the coal problem in particular the proposals made by reports after a long and arduous struggle such as

(a) The conclusion of international agreements between producers concerning output markets and prices.

(b) The appointment of an international organisation representative of the interests of Governments employers miners merchants and consumers.

(c) Measures for the limitation of wages hours and social conditions of labour.

(d) The abolition of existing artificial restrictions to trade and artificial stimuli to production.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of

M. Trendelenburg (German) Sir Sidney Chapman (British Empire)

M. Di Nola (Italy) M. Dolzal (Poland) and M. Serruyse (France)

The specialists consulted were

Dr. Berger (German) Technical Adviser to the German Miners Union

M. Karol Bronk (Czechoslovak) President of the Miners' Federation

M. Capiau (Belgian) Director General of the *Compagnie Belge des Charbons miniers*

Mr. A. J. Cook (British) Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain

M. Cuvelotte (French) Administrator and Director General of the *Société des Mines de Lens*

M. Achille Delattre (Belgian) Secretary of the *Internationale des Relations des Belges et Miniers* Federation

M. Falter (Polish) Director General of Robur Upper Silesia

Dr. F. W. J. Frowan (Dutch) President and Director of the State Mines at Heerlen (Limbourg)

Sir John Hindley Bart. (English), Vice President of the firm Stevenson Clark & Co.

Dr. Benedikt Kaatsky (Austrian) Secretary of the Chamber of Employers and Workers at Vienna

M. Llana (Spanish) Secretary of the Miners' Syndicate

M. Lora Pascual (Spanish) Member of the National Fuel Council

Comm. Bartolomeo Nobili (Italian) Chief of

the Coal Service of the Ministry of Communications

M. Joseph Pelzer (Dutch) Secretary General of the Catholic Miners' Syndicate of the Netherlands

Dr. Josef Peters (Czechoslovak) Director of the Association of Mine Owners

Prof. Roos of Hymensater (Swedish) Director General of the State Experimental Laboratories

M. Felix Rothemann (German) Secretary General of the Christian Miners' Syndicate of Germany

Dr. Paul Silberberg (German) President of the Board of Administration of the *Harpener Bergbau A.G.*

Dr. Max Streintz (Austrian) Chief of the Mining Department of the Ministry of Commerce

Professor Tawney (British) of London University

M. Vigne (French) Secretary of the National Federation of Miners

M. Zdanowsky (Polish) Secretary of the Central Commission of Polish Professional Syndicates

#### (c) *Treatment of Foreigners*

At the request of the delegations of the Latin American countries and of two European countries, the Council decided that the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, which will open on November 5th, should be held in Paris.

#### (d) *Convention on the Abolition of Inland and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions*

The Council authorized the Secretary General to summon at the beginning of December a meeting of the Governments which had ratified the Convention on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions before September 30th, 1929. The object of this meeting, which will take place under the presidency of M. Colijn (Netherlands), is to consider the possibility of bringing the Convention into force between the States which have ratified it even though the conditions laid down by the Convention have not been entirely fulfilled.

For the Convention to come into force, it was stipulated that it should be ratified by at least eighteen States before September 30th, 1929. As this figure was not reached, it was impossible for the Convention to come into force at the date specified.

It should be remembered that even if this figure had been reached, it would not have been possible for the Convention to come into force as the three countries—Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland—who c. ratification was according to the terms of the Convention indispensable had not yet ratified it.

(c) *Conference of Signatories of the 1928 Agreement on Hides and Bones\**

The Conference of the Signatories of the 1928 Agreements on Hides and Bones closed on September 11th with the signature of Protocols bringing the Agreements into force as between eleven States (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Switzerland).

Export duties and prohibitions on hides and bones will accordingly cease between these countries on October 1st. As regards bones, export prohibitions will cease on October 1st at the latest, and import duties may no longer exceed certain maximum rates. The agreement was reached by means of a special Protocol by which certain States renounced the integral exercise of their rights under the Agreement on Bone. This Protocol was signed by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

It was understood that other States including the three signatories of the Agreements which have not yet notified their final accession (Bulgaria, Norway and Turkey) could accede later.

In his closing speech the President M. Serruys (France) emphasised the importance of the entry into force of the agreements—the first concrete result of concerted action on tariff questions as recommended by the Economic Conference. He added that this event would tend to remove certain difficulties in the way of the subsequent application of the Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.

(f) *Work of the Financial Committee†*

The work of the Financial Committee was reviewed by the Assembly and the Council.

The work done during the past year either by the Financial Committee itself or under its direction falls into two categories: one dealing with subjects of a general character, the other with subjects of special countries. The questions of a general character dealt with this year are the purchasing power of gold, the counterfeiting of currency and of other bills and securities, double taxation, a scheme for financial assistance in case of war or threat of war‡ and the publication of monetary and banking laws. Work for particular countries concerned Greece, Bulgaria, the Saar territory,§ Estonia, Danzig, Austria and Hungary.

A general observation made by the Assembly

\* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IV, No. 2, page 28.

† See Annex I, Resolutions, *Travaux Originaux*, No. 3.

‡ See special chapter.

was that a change was taking place in the character of the Committee's work. The stage of financial reconstruction was passing, new developments had taken place and new needs had arisen. New institutions were being planned or established in the financial as well as in every other sphere of the world's activity. It was therefore logical that the work of the Financial Committee should also change and should adjust itself to new conditions.

One of the most important general inquiries initiated during the past year was that concerning abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold. Another matter which arrested the Assembly's attention was the constitution of the Fiscal Committee, which will meet for the first time on October 11th and will in close contact with the Financial Committee.

The work of refugee settlement in Greece and Bulgaria was carried forward energetically, and the monetary and budgetary situation in those countries was attentively followed during the past year. In Bulgaria remarkable progress was made as regards the completion of anti-malarial measures in certain districts which have made vast tracts of land available for settlement. The work for refugees in Greece is now drawing to a close, and it has been agreed with the Greek Government that detailed proposals for the winding up of the work will be submitted to the Council at its next session.

(g) *The Fiscal Committee*

The Council authorised the Fiscal Committee, appointed on the recommendation of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion, to be represented in an advisory capacity at the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners.

It invited the Committee to study, with the Road Traffic Committee, questions connected with the taxation of foreign motor vehicles.

It appointed the following corresponding members: Dr I. Bano (Bulgaria), Assistant at Sofia University; M. Juho Aurala (Finland), Finance Minister; Dr Alexander Kneppo (Hungary), Finance Minister; M. Toku Aoki (Japan), Director of Taxes, Ministry of Finance; M. George Caranfil (Roumania), Adviser to the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry.

(h) *The Saar Governing Commission Loan||*

The question of the issue of a loan by the Saar Governing Commission was examined by the Council in the light of a report from the Financial Committee.

The Financial Committee was of opinion that, having regard to present circumstances, it would not be advisable for the moment to enter into the various technical questions involved. The

§ See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX, No. 6, page 5.

|| Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

Saar financial position is nevertheless considered as sound and in itself consistent with the issue of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling.

The examination of this question was postponed.

(4) *Relations Between the Bank for International Settlements and the League of Nations*

The Danish, Norwegian and Polish delegates submitted to the Assembly the following draft resolution—

Considering—

That the proposals with regard to a reparation settlement which are under consideration by a Government Conference composed of some but not all the Member States which has commenced but not concluded its work include a scheme for the creation of a Bank for International Settlements

That the scheme as described by the experts contemplates that the Bank will exercise functions which concern not only reparations payments but the general credit structure of the world and therefore the economic life of all countries as much those which are not concerned with the payment and receipt of reparations as those which are

That under Article 1 of the Covenant of the League Members of the League have accepted the principle that international bureaus and commissions affecting the regulation of matters of international interest should be placed in relationship with the League

That the proposed Bank would appear to be an institution established by general treaty for the regulation of matters of international interest

The Assembly

While recognising the importance of the proposed Bank being assured of due independence in the conduct of its financial business

Expresses the hope that the provisions setting up the Bank will be framed with due regard to the general principle laid down and enjoin upon League Members in the Covenant and that arrangements will be made to establish an appropriate relationship with such consultations as may be desirable for the purpose which will take due account of the general public and world interests which are involved

Invites the Council to take the necessary measures to ensure that effect is given to this resolution

This draft resolution was discussed at length in the Second Committee of the Assembly. Certain delegates, in particular those of Germany, the British Empire, Belgium, France and Japan stated that they could not agree to this proposal. The French delegate undertook, however, to request the Governments concerned in the foundation of the Bank to transmit the Second Committee's minutes to the experts entrusted with the organisation of the Bank and the framing of its Statutes so that they might take account as far as possible of the various considerations put forward.

As a result of the discussion the Danish, Norwegian and Polish delegates withdrew their resolution.

### 3 COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT \*

#### (a) *Work of the Organisation*

The work of the Transit Organisation during the past year was reviewed by the Assembly.

This work may be divided into three categories: inquiries which have been completed; studies still proceeding; and the preparation of general conferences and new investigations.

In the first category may be included several agreements which the Transit Committee in virtue of its power as an organisation of conciliation was able to promote. The most important of these concerned the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube between Glatz and Braila; others dealt with disputes regarding railways in Central Europe. Other points in regard to which the work undertaken by the Committee has been completed are the question of competition between railways and waterways in the Rhine and Danube areas, and that of transit cards for emigrants. In connection with the latter subject a special conference was summoned and an agreement concluded.

The second category, studies which are still proceeding, includes the highly technical work of the Road Traffic Committee on the unification of road signals, the regulation of commercial motor traffic and the question of passports and identity documents.

In the category of preparatory work fall preliminary studies for three conferences. Two conferences on River Law in Europe and on the Unification of the Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts will be summoned in 1930. A conference on the transport of newspapers and periodicals in Europe will meet towards the end of 1929.

This category also includes the work in regard to air navigation. The Transit Committee has arranged for a special committee of national or of the countries most largely concerned whether Members of the League or not to meet early in 1930. This committee may also study to what extent the present air traffic regulations actually comply with the principle of freedom of communications and transit laid down in the Covenant. It will be its duty to consider how far it is possible progressively to internationalise air navigation which appears to hold out the best opportunity for co-operation between nations.

The Assembly took note of the progress of the inquiry concerning the simplification of the calendar and the stabilisation of Easter. National committees of inquiry have been set up in a large number of countries, more especially on the American continent. The report of the American National Committee which has

\* See Annex I. Resolutions Taken at the 1928 Session No. 4.

just been received in the Secretariat mainly contains economic data and concludes by stating that the American Government is prepared to take part in a conference for the examination of this problem. A Bill concerning the stabilisation of Easter has been passed in Great Britain and the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce has asked the League to summon a conference on the subject. In view of the forthcoming Fourth General Transport Conference in 1931 the Transit Committee did not consider it advisable to proceed to the immediate convocation of a conference on the reform of the calendar.

The Assembly noted the interest taken by economic circles in this matter and requested the Transit Committee to include the question of the simplification of the calendar in the agenda of the Fourth General Transit Conference.

#### (b) *European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers*

The date of the Conference on the Transport of Newspapers was fixed by the Council for November 5th. It was decided to appoint as President Lord Burnham who had presided over the Conference of Press Experts.

### V—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION\*

The work of the International Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was considered by the Assembly and the Council.

During the past year the work of the Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation in connection with university relations, science and bibliography, intellectual rights, letters and arts, continued and developed.

The Assembly showed special interest in the work of instructing young people in the aims of the League and in view of the progress achieved in this matter endorsed the Committee's opinion that the Sub-Committee of Experts dealing with this branch should meet in 1930 to prepare a 'text-book of aims'.

The Assembly took note of the publications issued in connection with this work, namely the handbook for teachers entitled 'The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations' and the 'Educational Survey'.

It requested the Secretariat to arrange for the necessary copies and translation of the handbook to be placed at the disposal of Governments and to award credits for the publication of the 'Educational Survey' twice a year.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation of the results of the meeting of representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-

operation and recommended that such meetings should be held regularly.

It approved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry as proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Valdes Mendez (Chile) reporting to the Assembly drew attention to the fact that the Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation had arrived this year at a turning point in its history. Its first year had been devoted to exploring the vast field of co-operation in science and letters, arts, education and intellectual rights and to endeavouring to obtain certain partial results, some of which were achieved while others met with obstacles. There might be considered the reason to fear that in the zeal aroused by the interest of the subject more had been undertaken than it was possible to execute. A systematic revision of the work therefore seemed advisable. The object of this measure was to improve the working and organisation of both the Committee and its executive organisation. For as the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee observed in 1929 intellectual co-operation has made considerable progress in the past few years but two or three years. On all sides one sees this co-operation appear as one of the most characteristic needs of our time. The idea of revising the work which was put forward by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year has therefore taken definite form this year.

The Assembly is of opinion that the work of the Committee of Inquiry now appointed had already been endorsed by the Council, might be of great value to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute.

The Assembly noted the report submitted by the Governor of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute which was established in Rome on November 5th 1928. It noted that the methods employed were those already approved for other organs of the League—co-ordination of efforts of international co-operation on the basis of the work accomplished in each country—and congratulated the Institute on the publication of its monthly international review.

The Council decided that the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute should include a second member of the Child Welfare Committee and appointed M. Carton de Wiart (Belgium) to this office.

*International Institute of Private Law*—The Council appointed Professor Capetan of the Paris Law Faculty to succeed M. Colin (French) deceased on the Governing Body of the International Institute of Private Law.

\* See Annex I, paragraph 1, *Intellectual Co-operation*.

## VI—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

## 1. DANZIG \*

New rules of procedure for the exercise by the High Commissioner of his right of veto on treaties applying to the Free City (Article 6 of the Polish Danzig Treaty, Paris, 1920) were approved on September 6th by the Council which thus cancelled its previous resolutions on the subject.

The new rules are based on proposals drawn up by the High Commissioner in agreement with the Polish and Danzig Governments and sanction the procedure actually followed since 1914, namely the inclusion in the Council agenda of questions regarding treaties applying to Danzig only if the High Commissioner considers them inconsistent with the Paris Treaty or the status of the Free City or if a Member of the Council asks for them to be examined.

The President of the Council, the Polish representative and the President of the Senate of the Free City thanked the Rapporteur, M. Villegas (Chile), this being the last occasion on which he acted as rapporteur on questions concerning Danzig.

## 2. MANDATES †

The report of the Mandates Commission on its fifteenth session‡ was considered by the Council on September 6th.

In accordance with its usual practice the Council decided to forward to the Governments concerned the Commission's observations with regard to the territories committed to their charge. It approved the Commission's conclusions with regard to the petitions examined and in each case instructed the Secretary General to bring them to the knowledge of the mandatory Power and the petitioner.

The Council asked the mandatory Powers for their opinion on two general questions concerning (1) the treatment in countries Members of the League of persons belonging to mandated territories and products and goods therefrom; (2) health conditions in mandated territories, with special reference to the recruitment of medical staff.

In the course of its discussion on the work of the Commission the Council proceeded to an exchange of views on the incidents which had taken place in Palestine since the session of the Commission and the report of the Hilton Young Commission on the proposed administrative customs and fiscal union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

(a) *The Palestine Incidents*.—The Rapporteur referred to the recent incidents in Palestine re-

\* Calling that the well being and development of the inhabitants of a mandated territory were in the words of the Covenant a sacred trust of civilisation placed in the hands of the mandatory Powers. B, its right of supervision the Council was indirectly responsible for the execution of this trust and the Rapporteur was convinced that he was voicing the feelings of the Council in expressing his deep regret at the incident.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, described the steps taken to restore order. As stated by the Prime Minister in his speech to the Assembly, his Government deeply regretted the incidents.

According to information received by the British Government up to August 31st the disturbances had begun in Jerusalem on August 16th. The officer administering the territory had taken immediate steps to obtain reinforcements from outside Palestine. In the night of August 23rd to 24th the disturbances had spread to places outside Jerusalem. By August 31st the total casualties were—Killed or died of wounds: Moslems 83, Christians 4, Jews 209; wounded in hospital: Moslems 122, Christians 20, Jews 183.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that martial law was not enforced and that participants in the disturbances had been tried in the ordinary civil courts. He concluded by a statement to the effect that the British Government had no idea of reconsidering the British tenure of the British mandate of Palestine and that no inquiry was contemplated that might alter the position of that country in regard to the mandate—or the policy laid down by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and embodied in the mandate—of establishing a Palestinian National Home for the Jews. The inquiry initiated by the British Government was therefore limited to the immediate emergency.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that as the representative of a country whose population included three million Jews he associated himself with the sympathy expressed with the victims of the disturbances, and noted with satisfaction the statement of the British Government.

Dr. Stresemann (Germany) expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Henderson's statement, which held out hopes that order would be promptly restored and that all the inhabitants of the territory would be able to live together in peace.

The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, thanked Mr. Henderson for his explanation, noting the statement that the disturbances had not been due to racial animosity, but to the criminal acts of individuals.

\* Rapporteur: the Chilean representative.

† Rapporteur: the Finnish representative.

‡ See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX, No. 8, page 258.



The Rapporteur also thanked the British representative. He was convinced that the British Government would forward to the League any further information it might obtain as to the immediate and more remote causes of the incidents, the steps taken to pacify the country, and the measures to prevent any recurrence of such incidents. He proposed that, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Covenant and followed in similar circumstances, all the relevant documents should be forwarded to the Mandates Commission in order that it might thoroughly examine them at an extraordinary session and communicate its observations to the Council.

The French representative, M. Briand, expressing his sympathy with the victims of the incidents, said that the Rapporteur had interpreted the feelings of all the Members of the Council. His Government, he said, had taken measures to prevent any spread of the disturbance at the frontier between Syria and Palestine.

Mr. Dandurand (Canada) associated himself with the expressions of sympathy with the victims and with their families, saying that it was impossible for the Council to form an opinion until in possession of the results of the inquiry.

The President said that the Council might be certain that the inquiries referred to by the British representative would be conducted in a spirit of equity and impartiality and that the results would be communicated to the various organs of the League.

(b) *The Hilton Young Report: Proposed Administrative Customs and Fiscal Union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda*.—Speaking of the proposed administrative, customs and fiscal union between Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories, the German representative said that the time had not yet come to express an opinion with regard to certain parts of the Hilton Young Report. For the moment an independent commission was engaged in a semi-official inquiry, and the British Government had not yet decided whether it would give effect to the conclusions of the report. He thought, nevertheless, that since so important a question of principle was involved, the Mandates Commission, which was aware of its responsibilities, had acted rightly in thoroughly examining the report of the British Government on the subject. He also thought that the Mandates Commission had been fully entitled to notify the Council of the particular points on which the majority of its members had felt anxiety.

The whole mandates system was, in his opinion, based upon the fact that the mandated territories constituted international independent

entities for the administration of which the mandatory Powers were responsible to the League. Embodied as it was both in the Covenant and in the mandates, this guiding and all important principle must be preserved intact. The politically independent existence of a mandated territory,—and therewith the permanency of the League's control of the execution of the mandate—must not be called in question. He expressed the hope that, as a result of collaboration between the Commission and the mandatory Power, this question would finally be settled in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant and the mandate.

The Italian representative queried whether the scheme recommended by the Hilton Young Commission was in conformity with the spirit of the mandate notwithstanding the existence of a clause, authorising the union, from the customs and administrative point of view, of mandated territories with the territory placed under the direct sovereignty of the mandatory Power. This has been done in one case, that of the Cameroons under British mandate. It might however be held that what had been done in the case of the British Cameroons was not acceptable in the case of Tanganyika. In the one case the territory was small, in the other it was extremely vast.

The Italian representative drew attention to the fact that the guiding idea of the clause referred to was to facilitate the administration of the mandated territory by uniting it to a larger administration already in existence, in the case of Tanganyika the position was reversed since Tanganyika was the principal territory whereas Kenya and Uganda might be regarded as accessory territories. He suggested that before carrying out the scheme the British Government might consult the Mandates Commission.

The British representative recalled that his Government was studying the question, and had not so far reached any decision. He gave the assurance that, when his Government had come to a decision, it would immediately communicate with the Mandates Commission, which would then, before the decision was put into effect, have an opportunity of considering it and making its observations.

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council took note of this statement.

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At the request of the South African representative, the Council decided on September 25th to postpone until January 1930, its discussion of the part of the report dealing with South West Africa.

It further decided that its resolution of September 6th, 1929, should not for the moment

apply to the Commission's observations on South Africa.

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The work of the Mandates Commission was also considered by the Assembly\* which recognised that thanks to the efforts of the mandatories and the impartial assistance of the Mandates Commission the mandates system had already yielded excellent results. It considered that there was every reason to hope that the principles underlying this new institution would continue to be applied and would effectively contribute to the welfare of the territories for the government of which it was set up. In the course of the debate several delegations dwelt upon the gravity of the recent events in Palestine and the painful impression these events had created in their respective countries. The Assembly expressed its regret at these occurrences and noted with satisfaction the statements of the British representatives who gave assurances that no acts of terrorism or disaster would be allowed to modify their policy for the full application of the terms of the mandate for which they were responsible to the League as a whole. They further informed the Assembly that effective measures had been taken to restore order, that a Commission of Inquiry had been set up and that the mandatories had no intention of proposing changes in the system established by the mandate.

In the course of the general discussion several questions of principle were considered in particular that of the conception of sovereignty as far as mandated territories were concerned and that of the temporary or permanent character of the mandate.

## VII—PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

During the general Assembly debate on the work of the Council some fifteen speakers touched upon the question of the protection of minorities for the most part in connection with the inquiry undertaken by the Council at the request of M. Dandurand and Dr. Straussmann, and the resolution adopted last June at Madrid.

In his speech at the Assembly Dr. Straussmann expressed the opinion that the Madrid resolution undoubtedly constituted an advance as regards procedure. Recalling the arguments he had put forward at Madrid he stated that he did not regard the present situation as final and was convinced that the League would not hesitate to improve the present arrangements should experience show that they did not fulfil expectations. In conclusion, he said that he would not propose this year that the question should be

referred to an Assembly Committee but would reserve this suggestion for the future.

The Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian representatives made statements to the same effect.

### I. MINORITIES IN UPPER SILEZIA

On the report of M. Adami, the Council settled a certain number of questions concerning the protection of German and Polish minorities in Silesia. On most of these questions there were no observations, the Council merely adopting the conclusions proposed by the Rapporteur.

These conclusions may be analysed as follows—

*Petition from the Deutsche Volksgenossenschaft for the opening of a minority school at Koszów*—This petition concerned the failure to open a minority school at Koszów and the fact that applicants for the opening of such a school were not informed when their applications were refused.

As regards the first point the Council was informed by the Polish Government that the number of valid applications for the establishment of a school in this locality fell short of the minimum laid down in the Upper Silesian Convention. As regards the second point the Rapporteur considered that the practice recently adopted by the school authorities of postponing decisions in regard to applications and of communicating with the individual signatories should satisfy the legitimate interests of the minority.

*Petition from the Deutsche Volksgenossenschaft for the execution by the Polish Government of the Council resolution of March 1 in 1917*—This petition raised two points, namely the collection of costs of proceedings in initiated against persons responsible for the education of children referred to in the Council resolution of March 12th 1917 and the obligation for parents of children refused admission to minority schools to send them to Polish schools until the appeal against the refusal was finally decided upon.

With regard to the first point, the Rapporteur had received from the Polish Government information which he regarded as implying that in future it would in no case be possible to collect costs of proceedings against persons responsible for the education of the children included in the said categories and that in cases where costs had already been collected the persons concerned would be compensated. The second point—the obligation for children to attend Polish schools pending the final decision on an appeal against refusal of admittance to a minority school—raised a somewhat complicated question of principle. The Polish Government had stated that the law on education made it compulsory

\* See Annex I. Resolutions. *Administrative Questions. Mandates.*

for such children to attend a Polish school it being understood that if later, the refusal of admittance to a minority school were declared unjustifiable, the children would be entitled to return to the minority school. Instructions had the Polish representative stated been given to the school authorities to consider favourably the cases of children refused admission to minority schools and who had not already been entered for the Polish schools. A special circular laid down that applications from persons responsible for the education of such children that administrative proceedings might be dropped should be considered in the same indulgent spirit.

The Council noted this information and expressed its conviction that the instructions would have a derivative effect by removing from the question all purely administrative

*Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany concerning public security in German Upper Silesia*—The general complaint made in this petition was that the German authorities had not created in the Oppeln district the conditions of public security laid down in the Convention as essential for the free and normal development of the cultural and national needs of the Polish minority. The petition further cited four instances in which members of the Polish minority had been the subject of attacks or threats and alleged that the penalties imposed by the German courts were not sufficient.

In the light of detailed information supplied by the German Government and of general statements concerning the efforts of the authorities in German Upper Silesia to protect the rights of the minority and to safeguard its security the Council confined itself to noting the explanations supplied.

*Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany regarding incidents in connection with the performance of the opera "Halka" at Oppeln*—In regard to this petition which concerned attacks made on Polish artists and spectators belonging to the Polish minority during and after a theatrical performance the Council noted information from the German Government that criminal proceedings had been immediately instituted and were continuing against all persons suspected of taking part in the disturbance. The Council expressed its confidence that such incidents would not recur and that the minority would enjoy full cultural freedom.

*Petition from M. Alfons Mroczek concerning his position as a former employee of the Vereinigte König und Laurahütte*—This petition concerned the loss of the official rank and dismissal of the petitioner as a result of a mining accident. The petitioner alleged that these measures had been taken because he belonged to the German

minority. In so far as the petition raised a question of discriminatory treatment of a member of the German minority, the Rapporteur did not consider that the information contained in the petition made it possible to conclude that such treatment had actually taken place. As regards the question of the loss of rank, in view of the fact that proceedings were in progress before the Upper Silesian Arbitral Tribunal, the Council did not consider that it was called upon to take a decision.

*Petition concerning the dismissal of M. Ernst Pietrek from his post as Director of the "Gorowia" Zjeon across Huty Krolewska i Laura Sp. Akc.*—Having been informed that the petitioner had at the end of 1927 submitted his case to the local procedure by a petition addressed to the Polish Minorities Office in virtue of Article 140 and following of the Upper Silesian Convention the Council on the proposal of M. Rapporteur decided to let the local procedure which appeared to be approaching completion follow its normal course. It accordingly refrained from examining the petition.

*Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund concerning measures for the polonisation of the Spółka Bracka Mining Irrigation Association at Tarnowickie Gory*—The Polish Government having informed the Council that this petition concerned questions which formed the subject of local proceedings under Article 140 of the Geneva Convention, the Council postponed its examination of the case to its January session at which time it expected to be in possession of the necessary information.

*Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund on behalf of M. Norbert Lubos*—This petition concerned the case of a former employee of the Spółka Bracka. It contained two requests that the decision of the Governing Body of that organisation dismissing the petitioner without notice, should be revoked forthwith and that disciplinary action should be taken against the officials of the Spółka Bracka and of the school administration, who exercised pressure on M. Lubos to induce him to withdraw his children from the minority school. This question first came before the Council in March, 1920 on the basis of a petition submitted by M. Lubos himself. At that moment the Council noted the statement of the Polish Government that the petitioner's dismissal was not in any way connected with the fact that he belonged to the minority. In the light of fresh information on the reasons for the petitioner's dismissal the Council again confined itself to noting the statements of the Polish Government, without prejudging the question of the status of the Spółka Bracka.

As regards the second request, the Council considered that a distinction should be drawn between the officials of the school administration and those of the *Spółka Bracka*. In so far as the former were concerned the Council decided in view of the fact that the Polish authorities had remanded the official involved to consider the examination of the particular point as closed. The point concerning the officials of the *Spółka Bracka* however was closely bound up with the status of that organisation in regard to which another question—its polonisation—had recently been postponed until January. In these circumstances the Council expressed its intention of considering the question when it came to examine the petition regarding the polonisation of the *Spółka Bracka*.

The German representative considered that the report did not make sufficient allowance for the German point of view as it did not take into account proposals affecting the petitioner personally. As however the Council proposed to examine in January the question of the pressure alleged to have been exercised on the petitioner by certain officials of the *Spółka Bracka* he would not vote against the report, but would prefer to abstain.

The Polish representative gave certain explanation concerning the status of the *Spółka Bracka* saying that it was subject to Government supervision but that the situation of the employees remained exclusively under the system of private law in force in Upper Silesia. Subject to these observations the Polish representative accepted the report.

## 2 MINORITIES IN LITHUANIA

Last June the Council postponed its examination of a petition from persons of Russian origin established in Lithuania, which had been included in its agenda on the proposal of a Committee of Three composed of the Finnish, British and Italian representatives.\* The object of this decision was to give the Lithuanian Government time to send in its observations.

On September 6th M. Voldemaras (Lithuania) said that the matter before the Council if judged purely from the point of view of substance was of no interest. There was however another aspect of the question namely the legal one. In this connection he gave a historical summary of the question and described more generally the nature of his Government's undertakings as regards minorities.

On September 125th the Rapporteur M. Adachi said that he had not had time to prepare his report and proposed that the question should be

postponed until the next session of the Council in January 1930.

The British representative said that having studied the papers concerning this case he felt that the Committee of Three had carried out its duties in a very satisfactory manner. The British Government was a little surprised that the Lithuanian Government had not thought fit to reply to the questions addressed to it on the subject. He expressed the hope that in future the Council would have the co-operation of the Lithuanian Government in the work of the protection of minorities to which the British Government attached importance.

The Lithuanian representative stated in reply that his Government had intended to raise certain questions of procedure in the connection. It would be able to explain its attitude in January.

## 3 PETITION FROM MESSRS. NAUMANN AND GRAEBE †

On September 6th the Council considered the position as regards negotiations for the settlement of questions in connection with the petition from Messrs. Naumann and Graebe undertaken by the German and Polish Governments pursuant to the Council resolution of June 15th. From the information furnished by the Rapporteur M. Adachi (Japan) it appeared that the negotiations which took place in July and August had led to satisfactory results. The agreements concluded applied not only to the cases specially mentioned in the annex to the petition, but also to similar cases of which the German Government may transmit the lists to the Polish Government before October 1st 1929. The agreements covered a number of questions of nationality which in many cases are bound up with questions of liquidation.

The two delegates agreed to determine the procedure for all cases which had not been definitely settled. It was understood that the German Government as a Member of the Council should retain its right to submit cases which might remain in dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The German Government proposed in any case to submit to the Court at an early date certain questions concerning legal entities the possibility of their re-examination by the territorial delegate having been dismissed.

On behalf of the Council M. Adachi thanked M. Kauffenbeek, President of the Upper Silesian Arbitral Tribunal who had presided at the negotiations. He also thanked the heads of the German and Polish delegations M. Martius and M. Sobolewsky.

\* See Monthly Summary Vol. IX, No. 6 page 34.

† See Monthly Summary Vol. IX, No. 6 page 33.

## VIII—POLITICAL QUESTIONS

## I THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS

The question of the Hungarian optants was considered by the Council on September 6th and 10th.

At its June session the Council deferred its examination of this question in view of the direct negotiations pending between the Hungarian and Roumanian Governments. On August 16th the Hungarian Government forwarded a report from its plenipotentiary on the progress of the negotiations, accompanied by the notes exchanged by the parties since the interruption of the negotiations.

On September 6th the Council nominated as Rapporteur the British representative who immediately entered into communication with the parties. After examining the documents Mr Henderson proposed that the parties should renew under his guidance the negotiations which had all but been successful.

Count Apponyi agreed to the Rapporteur's proposal subject to the reservation governing the opening of the negotiations, namely that the legal point of view of each party should be entirely maintained. He sincerely preferred a solution by agreement to a judicial solution, the latter would only be resorted to in the event of its proving impossible to obtain the former. He considered that the intervention of the British Foreign Secretary who had expressed the intention of consulting financial experts if necessary gave the parties a fresh chance. M. Titulesco said that his Government would agree to negotiate for a final solution subject to all the statements previously made by the Roumanian representative and without prejudice to any sort of general settlement that might be offered elsewhere. He expressed the hope that with goodwill and a wider understanding of the general situation the negotiations might be successful.

## 2 DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY \*

The Bolivian Minister at Berne informed the Secretary General that his Government had accepted the proposal of conciliation made by the Washington Commission of Inquiry into the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The proposal includes the following points—

1 Bolivia and Paraguay agree to forget reciprocally all offences and grievances.

2 The state of affairs shall remain as it was before the Bolivia-Paraguay incident occurred on 6th October 1928.

3 Diplomatic relations are being resumed between the two countries.

Speaking in the Assembly, the Bolivian delegate M. Costa du Reil said that his country was happy to bring the League thus further evidence of its fidelity to the great principles of justice of which the League was the vigilant protector. Bolivia hoped that the vital problems of which she was earnestly seeking the solution would sooner or later be settled in the same spirit.

The Paraguayan delegate, M. Caballero said that he had always been convinced that the dispute could only find a solution within the limits of international law which was equally at the disposal of all nations. The whole history of American public law had progressed towards the ideal of suppressing any possibility of resort to war. Recent events showed that Bolivia and Paraguay would not at any rate incur the moral, criminal responsibility of breaking with this noble tradition.

The President congratulated the people and Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay upon the happy solution of the dispute. He also congratulated the Council on the part it had played in achieving this solution.

## IX—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

## 1 TRAFFIC IN OPIUM †

The discussion which took place in the Assembly on the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium may be described as one of the most important which have ever taken place. It was not the most important shown in the records of the Rapporteur a deep sense of the gravity of the position and a general determination to put an end to the illicit traffic as soon as possible.

The debate concentrated upon three main points: (1) the vital necessity of the universal ratification and strict application of the Geneva Convention, (2) the necessity of securing international agreement by which each of the manufacturing countries could undertake to limit its manufacture to a definite quota of the world's scientific and medical requirements as regards morphine, heroin, cocaine and similar drugs, (3) the future constitution of the Advisory Committee so as to allow of a more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries.

While noting the large number of promises of ratification of the Geneva Convention received during the past few months the Assembly could not but draw attention to the fact that at the present time only twenty-six of the fifty-four Members of the League had ratified the Convention. It decided therefore that a further appeal should be addressed immediately to all States

\* Monthly Summary Vol. VIII No. 1 (p. 22)

† See Annex I Resolution Social and Humanitarian Questions No. 1

Members which had not yet ratified the Convention to do so at the earliest possible moment. The Assembly further recommended that the Council should draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of bringing into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the Hague and Geneva Conventions, recalling in this connection the model code for the control of the drug traffic prepared by the Advisory Committee.

The greater part of the debate was concentrated upon the question of the limitation of manufacture. The French delegate informed the Fifth Assembly Committee of his Government's decision to impose a limitation on its manufacturers. The Venezuelan, Italian, Uruguayan and British representatives deposited resolutions on the subject. The result of the discussion was the emergence of the possibility of agreement among manufacturing countries as to the desirability of the limitation of manufacture, to be secured by a conference which would determine the total amount of narcotics required to meet legitimate medical and scientific needs, as well as the quota to be allocated among the various manufacturing countries.

The Assembly finally adopted a resolution noting the acceptance of the principle of limitation by international agreement and requested the Advisory Committee to prepare a plan of limitation having regard to the world's medical and scientific requirements and the means of preventing an increase in price which might lead to the establishment of new factories in countries which were not at present manufacturing countries.

The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council, which will decide on the convening of a conference of the Governments of manufacturing countries and the principal consuming countries.

Other points touched upon in the discussion were the question of illicit traffic through the post, and the importance of securing the effective co-operation of the police authorities in connection with the League's work as regards traffic in opium.

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Before dispersing the Council made arrangements for the execution of the resolutions of the Assembly with regard to the drug traffic.

*Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East* \*  
—The Commission of Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East left Geneva on September 4th, after a short session at Geneva in the course of which it prepared its material and adopted its programme of work.

The Commission is composed of M. Elstrand,

Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, formerly Member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, Chairman of the Inquiry Commission, M. Max Leo Gérard, Honorary Secretary to the King of the Belgians, Director General of the Sinking Fund of the Belgian Public Debt, and President of the Belgian Society of Political Economy, and M. Jean Ha/asa, late Envoy, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rio de Janeiro.

The Commission's inquiry will last some nine months, in the course of which the following districts and countries will be visited: Burma, the Straits Settlements, Java, Sumatra, British North Borneo, Siam, French Indo China, Macao, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, Formosa, Kwantung, Shanghai, Dairen and Mukden.

*Communication to Iraq of the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th 1925* †—At the request of the British Government the Council decided to communicate the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th 1925 to the Iraq Government in order that that Government might accede thereto.

## 2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN ‡

The report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on its eighth session was noted by the Assembly, which recorded its appreciation of the work, expressing the hope that it would be continued along the lines indicated.

One of the principal questions dealt with during the past year was the extension of the investigations of the Special Body of Experts inquiring into the traffic. The Assembly endorsed the view of the Committee that with the consent and co-operation of the Governments concerned the inquiry should be pursued in countries not previously visited, especially in the East. It also agreed that in view of the difference in habits, customs and conditions in Eastern countries the nature and extent of the inquiry should receive special consideration and the composition of the Body of Experts should be adapted to the altered circumstances; should include persons acquainted with the special conditions in the East.

The Committee also studied laws and regulations on prostitution in countries where the licensed house system had been abolished and legislation dealing with the сутенер. The Assembly noted that public opinion was moving more in favour of the abolition of the system and that the general experience of the

† Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

‡ See Annex 1: Resolutions. *Scots' and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 2.

\* See Monthly Summary Vol. VIII, No. 9, page 276 and Vol. IX., No. 3, page 66.

various countries pointed to the advisability of the measure.

As regards legislation dealing with the souteneur the Assembly Committee on Social Questions recommended that a Sub Committee should be set up to study the question.

The question of the age limit in the International Convention of 1921 was also dealt with. Governments are being consulted as to the advisability of omitting this limit.

### 3 CHILD WELFARE \*

The report of the Child Welfare Committee on its fifth session was approved by the Assembly which recommended that the Committee should continue to work on the lines previously described.

The principal work of the Child Welfare Committee during the past year was the completion of two draft international conventions intended to meet certain difficulties often referred to by associations engaged in child welfare work. The object of the drafts is to enable Governments to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or conventions on a distance for foreign minors and on the return of children and young people to their homes.

The Assembly appreciated the great importance and usefulness of these drafts and recommended them to the close attention of Governments and expressed the hope that many States would conclude agreements on this basis. The conversion of the drafts into definite diplomatic instruments would it considered be in harmony with the humanitarian ideals of the League and could help to prove to the world how useful its work could be in the social as well as in the political sphere.

Other subjects dealt with by the Child Welfare Committee were the age of marriage and consent, the activities of juvenile courts, illegitimate children, blind children, children in moral and social danger, the effect of the cine-matograph on child welfare, etc.

As a result of the Committee's inquiries concerning the age of marriage and consent, the age has been or is in course of being raised by the laws of certain countries. On the subject of the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, the Committee prepared a questionnaire which the Council decided to send to all Governments.

The Assembly Committee dealing with social questions emphasized the necessity for close co-operation between the Child Welfare Committee and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome. It supported the recommendations made by the Child Welfare Committee for safety and health measures in cinema halls, in particular non-inflammable

films. It directed the attention of the Rome Institute to study means for promoting and encouraging the production, exchange and rental of recreational films for children which would amuse them whilst contributing to their intellectual and moral progress.

The Assembly noted that the Child Welfare Committee had borne in mind a recommendation of the eighth Assembly and had been careful not to spread its inquiries over too large a number of problems. By arranging in due order the questions which claimed its attention and by only undertaking their study after careful preparation it had concentrated its energy upon a few problems that seemed to demand international discussion and authority.

### 4 SLAVERY †

The progress made in the abolition of slavery and similar conditions were considered by the Assembly in the light of information furnished by the British, Indian, Portuguese, Spanish and Soudan Governments in pursuance of a resolution of the seventh Assembly.

Particular attention was devoted to detailed information given by the British Government on the social and economic results of the abolition of domestic slavery in Sierra Leone, where it was noted had not given rise to any disturbance.

Since the ninth Assembly, the number of ratifications or final accessions to the 1926 Slavery Convention has increased from twenty-four to twenty-eight, the United States, Germany, Estonia and Iraq having acceded to or ratified the Convention during the past year. The Liberian delegate informed the Assembly that his Government's ratification and first report would be deposited shortly. In connection with a statement by the Swiss delegation that the Swiss Government would have little hesitation in contemplating accession if such accession might be of assistance for the execution of the Convention, the opinion was expressed that any decision of this kind taken by States which like Switzerland, were not directly concerned in the question could constitute a genuine moral asset towards the general application of the Convention.

A proposal of the British delegate to re-open the temporary Slavery Commission was considered by a special Sub Committee. The conclusion was reached that in view of the changes in the general situation and the fact that a very short time had elapsed since the signature of the Convention it would be preferable (1) to endeavour to obtain further ratifications, (2) thoroughly to investigate the results of the

\* See Annex I. Resolutions Social and Humanitarian Questions, No. 3.

† See Annex I. Resolutions Social and Humanitarian Questions, No. 4.

applications of the Convention and the present state of the problem.

The Assembly accordingly decided to address an urgent appeal to States which had not done so to ratify or accede to the Convention. It instructed the Secretary General to collect from all Members of the League and from non-Members parties to the Convention all possible information on the present position of slavery, and to report to the next Assembly.

*Appointment of a Member of an International Inquiry Commission on Slavery and Forced Labour.*—At the request of the Liberian Government the Council invited its President assisted by the Rapporteur to appoint a member of the International Commission set up by the Liberian Government to inquire into the alleged existence of slavery or forced labour in Liberia.

The Commission will be composed of three members: the other two will be appointed by the Liberian Government and by the United States Government respectively.

### 5 REFUGEES †

The tenth Assembly passed important resolutions on the question of Russian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees: the reports of the Advisory Commission, the High Commissioner and the Supervisory Commission calling for decisions of principle in regard to the continuation and completion of the League's work in this connection.

In 1928 when the International Labour Office asked the Assembly to relieve it of the burden of the technical responsibility it had assumed in this respect the position was as follows: there still remained about 200,000 refugees without employment in addition to a considerable number who were incapable of working owing to their age, infirmities or lack of qualifications. Taking into account the very heavy responsibility thus placed upon the High Commissioner the Assembly and the Council set up an International Governmental Advisory Commission and instructed it to report on ways and means of securing a final solution of the problem within the shortest possible time.

A study of the reports submitted by the Advisory Commission led the Assembly to endorse that body's proposal that the refugee organisation should be wound up within a maximum period of ten years and to recommend that, if possible, this period should be reduced. It decided that as an experiment the High

Commissioner's central services should be placed under the administrative authority of the Secretary General. It asked the Secretary General to report to the next Assembly on the experience acquired and to submit definite administrative proposals for the whole period of winding up.

As regards the provisional legal status of the refugees the Assembly requested Governments to adopt and apply the inter-governmental arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928. It saw no objection to part of the funds derived from the sale of Nansen stamps being used to add to the fund created for deserving refugees and authorised the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the Red Cross Organisations and the various private associations and individuals to continue their efforts to obtain funds for the continuation of the work.

*Armenian Refugees.*—The question of the settlement of Armenian refugees in Erivan was carefully considered by the Assembly.

The ninth Assembly had decided that the settlement work in Erivan should be carried on under the auspices of the League and had requested the Council to continue negotiations with Governments which had offered their assistance. As a result of these negotiations a total sum of £159,700 was promised which fell short by nearly £150,000 of the minimum amount required for settlement operations on the basis of which the Armenian Government had agreed to co-operate.

It was thought desirable to start with the actual work, even on a reduced scale in the hope that further financial support might be forthcoming after it had been proved that refugees could be settled in Erivan under satisfactory conditions. The Armenian Government however maintained its view that the sum of £300,000 was the minimum fund on which settlement operations could be launched under the auspices of the League.

As there seemed to be no immediate prospects of obtaining the balance the Assembly reluctantly came to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to recommend that the League should discontinue for the moment its connection with this scheme. Provisions were adopted for the return or utilisation of the gifts received. The High Commissioner was invited to keep in touch with the movement for the return of Armenians to Erivan and to acquaint the Council if and when his co-operation might appear to be desirable.

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At the request of the British Government the Council decided that the Advisory Commission for Refugees should include a British member,

\* Rapporteur: the British representative.

† See Monthly Summary Vol. IX, No. 5, page 24, and Vol. IX, No. 6, page 236, second column. I of this number: Resolutions: Social and Humanitarian Questions, No. 5.



and asked the British Government to communicate the name of its representative

\* \* \*

The Council took note of Dr. Nan's intention to associate Mr. Lodge with him in his work

#### 6 PRISON REFORM\*

A petition from the Howard League for Penal Reform having been circulated to the Council at the request of the Finnish representative M. Agnere, Mr. Bethancourt (Luba) proposed that the question of the improvement of penal administration should be included in the Assembly agenda

The petition asked that the Council should consider the possibility of instituting under the League auspices a Commission of Inquiry to frame an international convention to be observed by all States Members in their treatment of prisoners under arrest or in captivity

After an exchange of views between the Rapporteur and the French, British and German representatives the Council decided to adjourn this matter until January

### X—OTHER QUESTIONS

#### 1 THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS†

##### (a) *Devisons of the Assembly*

The Assembly congratulated the Special Committee (M. Adlitz, M. Osuski, M. Pohio, M. Urrutia, Sir Edw. and Hilton Young, M. Loudon and M. Parra Pérez) on the manner in which it had performed the task entrusted to it of studying the question of the new League buildings and adopting the plans

Several points remained unsettled the most important being the approval of the detailed estimate to be drawn up by the architects at the same time as the actual plans. The amount of this estimate, which will determine the appropriation required for the erection of the buildings and the external work, will be communicated to the Assembly

As some Governments and private individuals had already offered gifts towards the construction and decoration of the buildings the Assembly decided that the adoption of a definite procedure for the acceptance and co-ordination of gifts would be not only in the interest of the buildings but also of use to intending donors

It decided that all offers should be addressed to the Building Committee which after consulting the architects might accept the gifts or if it considered that they could not be advantageously utilized should make alternative suggestions. The Assembly recalled that gifts should be in harmony with the general scheme of the future buildings and that they should be sent in time to avoid unnecessary expense

It suggested that gifts might be divided into three categories—

1 Materials for construction or for external decoration

2 Interior decoration (preferably the complete decoration or paneling of a room)

3 Furniture or movable objects of art

Offers falling within the first category should be received not later than December 1930 those in the second category not later than December, 1931 and those in the third category not later than December 1932

Gifts should be accompanied, as far as possible by drawings, samples of materials etc. It should be understood that any suggestions made by the Building Committee after consulting the architects would be purely with a view to ensuring the best possible artistic results

##### (b) *Laying of the Foundation Stone*

The foundation stone of the new League buildings was laid on September 7th

Speeches were made emphasising the importance of the event by the President of the Assembly, M. Guerrero (Salvador), the Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi (Persia), the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Haab and the Secretary General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond

A small covered stand was reserved for the speakers, the Members of the Council, the President of the Assembly, the General Committee of the Assembly, the Committee of Five supervising the building of the new premises, representatives of the Federal and Genoese authorities, the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General, the Under Secretaries General, the Director and Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, the representatives of international institutions placed under the authority of the League and the President of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. Opposite the small stand one large open stand containing about 1,000 seats was set up. The centre was reserved for delegations to the Assembly and the two sides for journalists and officials of the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office

A leaden casket was enclosed in the foundation stone containing a copy of the Covenant, specimens of the currency of all States Members, and a parchment document in thirty-two languages recording the nature of the ceremony, the purpose of the building, and the names of all States Members of the League. This document also mentioned that the laying of the stone took place during the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly.

In his speech the Secretary General emphasised

† Reporteur: The Cuban representative

† See in next issue, *Resolutions of the Council*, No. 5

sued that the representatives of fifty three nations were gathered together to witness the laying of the foundation stone of their house of peace and international co-operation. He then recalled that the suggestion that the laying of the stone should be considered as the most appropriate celebration of the tenth session of the Assembly was due to the Venezuelan delegate. He paid a tribute to the principal authors of the Covenant and spoken of the League some of whom like Lord Cecil, M. Hymans, M. Scialoja, and M. Venizelos were present at the ceremony, others like Lord Balfour and Viscount Ishii were certainly present in spirit. President Wilson, M. Leon Bourgeois and M. Branting had not lived to see this day.

The Secretary General described the contents of the casket enclosed in the stone and concluded:

If in the centuries which may pass before the contents of the casket again be the light of day, all historical records were lost, these documents and coins would at least show that it was in our time that the foundations not only of these buildings but we believe of the future peace of the world were laid.

The Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Forouht (Persia) said that at all times and in all countries people had raised monuments to commemorate their history and their civilisation. Now for the first time a building was about to be erected which would be the common property of the peoples united in the same sentiments of confidence and brotherhood. We are placing the Covenant of the League of Nations he said in the foundations of this new Secretariat building. The solemn pledge which all our Governments took will constitute the basis of the building as it is the basis of all our work.

Recalling the first years of the League and the scepticism it had encountered at the beginning the President said:

The building of the League's palace comes at the proper time when—even now having shown us that the course we charted out was the right one—we may with greater confidence look forth upon a future full of toil but equally full of promise.

He thanked the Geneva authorities and the Committee of Five and expressed his confidence in the architects.

The President of the Assembly, M. Guinard (Salador) said among other things:

The erection of a common home for all nations possesses a symbolic importance. It is the material counterpart of that other design to the achievement of which workers in all countries are contributing with that fervour which is necessary for any undertaking intended to resist the attacks of time. We have been trying to construct a better world during the past ten years at these annual meetings of ours at Geneva. The ideal which gleams before our eyes has been bequeathed to us from century to century by

generous mind which were supported in their better struggles by the hope of a brighter future.

He recalled Geneva's claims to the honour of being the seat of the League and thanked M. Haab, President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Molin, Federal Counsellor and the representatives of the Canton and City of Geneva, who had enabled the League to secure the site on which its palace would now be built. He also thanked the Committee of Five over which M. Adami presided and the Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, the Under Secretary, General in Charge of Internal Administration, Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone and others for the pains they had taken to obtain satisfactory results.

Finally, the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Haab, expressed the satisfaction of his Government and the Swiss people.

This is a solemn hour, he said, it revives in us the memory of the great days of 1913 and 1919 when the promise of the League of Nations was given to a world bathed in the blood of war when the League was founded upon a Covenant which is the charter of the new age and when to Geneva was given the honour of being chosen for its seat.

He added that the laying of the first stone meant that an institution which was but frail in its beginnings now stood upon firm foundations.

The League of Nations, he concluded, has now become for all the peoples it embraces for all mankind to which it points a definite path, a meeting place, a common workshop, a bond, a way of life.

#### ELECTION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION \*

The Assembly appointed the following members to sit on the Supervisory Commission in 1930:

Members: Lord Meston, Count Molle, M. Ouskv, M. Parra Peral, M. Révailland. Substitute Members: M. Botella, Prince Varnvaliya.

Up to the present the members of the Supervisory Commission have been appointed by the Council but in 1928 the Assembly decided that from 1929 it would proceed to this appointment itself.

#### 3 THE LEAGUE BUDGET †

The Assembly passed the audited accounts of the League of Nations for 1928. It passed the general budget for 1930 which amounts to 28,102,48 gold francs compared with 27,026,280 in 1929.

The expenditure is divided as follows:

Secretariat and special Organisations	15,065,256
International Labour Office	8,552,011
Permanent Court of International Justice	2,467,051

\* See Annex I Resolutions Other Questions No. 1.

† See Annex I Resolutions Other Questions No. 2.

The sum of 1 425 000 francs was set aside for the League building funds.

The examination of the budget was preceded by an important general debate in the Fourth Committee. In the course of the discussion it appeared that the budget circulated by the Secretary General in June only, showed an increase of 200 000 frs. compared with the past year but that owing to several requests for additional credits made during the Assembly it had been increased to 287 104 frs. which represents an increase of 1 183 968 frs. compared with 1929.

On this occasion the Fourth Committee emphasised the necessity of observing the provisions of the financial regulations so as to enable it to examine requests for supplementary credits with all desirable care. It also reminded all delegates of the importance of close co-ordination between the proceedings of the Fourth Committee and those of other Assembly Committees.

As regards the more general question of fresh expenditure, certain speakers drew attention to the continual growth of the budget which a few years ago certain members had desired to fix at a maximum of 25 000 000 frs. They stated that they did not desire to oppose any development in the work, but at the same time it was necessary that such development should be on rational lines. Other speakers drew attention to the considerable expansion in the League's work during ten years. The credits they considered, should be proportionate to the League's increased programme and that programme should prevail over any desire for economy.

The Committee finally decided to submit next Assembly a report on possible improvements in the existing procedure with regard to supplementary credits.

After approving the budget of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court, the Assembly took certain decisions concerning the administration of the income from the Rockefeller grant for the Library. Mr John D. Rockefeller Jr. has already paid the Secretary General the sum of 100 000 dollars as part of the gift of 2 000 000 dollars offered. The Assembly considered that it was desirable to determine the method of administering the endowment and created a fund to be known as the Library Endowment Fund the capital and income of which will be maintained separate from the other assets of the League. The capital will be invested and administered by the Secretary General in such a manner as may be approved by a Committee of three members appointed by the Council—two on the proposal of the Financial Committee and

the third on the proposal of Mr Rockefeller. The income will be applicable only for the purposes of the Library.

#### 4 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASSEMBLY \*

On the proposal of the British delegation the Assembly decided that its next ordinary session should open on September 15th 1930.

Pending the construction of the new League buildings it expressed the opinion that the possibility of holding its meetings in premises other than the Reformation Hall should be studied.

It also suggested that means should be considered of improving the conduct of its debates and instructed a Committee of Five Members to study these several points and submit a report in 1930. The Committee is composed of Dr Brues M. Breitscheid Lord Cecil M. Motta and M. Villegas.

#### 5 ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT †

Last year the Assembly expressed the opinion that although the Staff Regulations of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court had in general proved satisfactory certain modifications would appear desirable.

Immediately after the Assembly, the Secretary General set up a Committee of five officials to study the question. All the members of the Secretariat had the right to communicate their views and the staff constituted a committee of its own whose conclusions were examined by the Secretary General's Committee.

On the basis of the material thus collected, the Secretary General prepared a report which he communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Court and forwarded to the Supervisory Commission in June.

The Supervisory Commission was impressed by the complicated character of the problem and the important financial consequences it entailed. It considered that there would be many disadvantages in submitting to the Assembly conclusions which had not been adequately examined and undertook to continue its study of the problem and to submit its conclusions to the eleventh session of the Assembly.

The question was nevertheless the object of a protracted discussion in the Fourth Committee following draft resolutions submitted by the British and Italian representatives. The British resolution demanded the constitution of a Commission of Inquiry to take account of the following points:

(1) The members of the staff of the League

\* S. A. Annex I. Resolutions. Other Questions No. 6.  
† S. A. Annex I, Resol. 1. 23 Oct. 1929. Cf. S. O. No. 7.

shall as far as possible have permanent employment and contracts of long duration.

(2) Throughout the whole of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office every post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the whole body of officials.

(3) The system of selection and recruitment while taking full account of an equitable distribution of posts among the different nationalities should be particularly stringent in order to ensure that the officials who become members of this permanent international civil service should have the character, the abilities and the training required.

(4) All questions relating to the personnel should be the special concern of an administrative official who would assist the Secretary General or the Director of the International Labour Office in dealing with such matters.

(5) A system of adequate pensions should be introduced.

The Italian delegation also proposed that a Commission of Inquiry should be set up to examine the results of the application of the principles adopted by the Assembly in 1919 and to consider matters connected with the organisation and duties of the Secretariat, and the selection and terms of engagement of the staff and any other material that may help the Assembly to gain a full knowledge of the question before taking a decision.

Some delegates thought it desirable that the Fourth Committee should immediately adopt a number of guiding principles, while other speakers held that the Commission of Inquiry should be left the fullest possible freedom of action.

Finally the Assembly noted the British and Italian draft resolutions, and decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry of thirteen members to examine what steps could be taken to ensure the best possible administrative results for the

Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court.

The various draft resolutions submitted to the Fourth Committee and the minutes of that Committee will be referred to the Commission of Inquiry, which in its turn will submit a report in such time as will enable Governments to consider it before next Assembly.

Before dispersing, the Assembly, on the proposal of its General Committee, appointed as follows the Commission of Inquiry:—

M. Adami, Count B. Barstorf, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Air Atul Chatterjee, M. Hambro, Mme. Kluyver, M. Louchet, M. Ostsky (Member of the Supervisory Commission), M. Quinones de Leon, M. Parra Pérez, (Member of the Supervisory Commission), M. Scialoja, M. Sokal, M. Urrutia.

## XI—FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Oct. 15—Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Tariff Nomenclature, Geneva.

Oct. 17th—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

Oct. 24—Economic Committee, Geneva.

Oct. 31st.—Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.

Nov. 5th—Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises, Paris.

Nov. 6th—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

Nov. 15th—Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals, Geneva.

Jan. 20th 1930—Fifty-eighth Session of the Council, Geneva.

Feb. 17th—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

March 15th—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

### 1. REVISION OF THE STATUTE \* ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE †

The Assembly adopted two Protocols one relating to the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the other concerning the accession of the United States to the Protocol of Signature of the Court Statute.

The Protocols were approved by a Conference of Signatories which met at Geneva from September 4th to 12th and were opened on September 15th for the signature of the States concerned.

The history of these two Protocols may be summarised as follows. At its ninth session the Assembly passed a resolution asking the Council to arrange for the examination of the Court Statute with a view to the introduction of any amendment that experience might show to be necessary. The Council appointed for this purpose a Committee of Jurists and invited the American jurist Mr. Elihu Root the President and Vice President of the Court and the Chairman of the Supervisory Commission to take part in its work.

Some time before this Committee met, the American Secretary of State Mr. Kellogg sent the Governments concerned and the Secretary General a note suggesting negotiations for the removal of the few remaining difficulties in the way of the accession of the United States to the Court Statute. This new question the Council immediately added to the agenda of the Committee of Jurists which succeeded in reaching agreement on two Protocols one for the revision of the Statute, the other on the accession of the United States.

Subsequently at its June session the Council summoned a Conference of Signatories of the Court Statute to meet at Geneva on September 4th to examine the amendments proposed by the Committee of Jurists. It also approved in so far as it was concerned the American Protocol which was officially transmitted to the United States and at its September session referred this question to the Conference on the Revision of the Statute.

The Conference unanimously adopted the draft Protocol for the Accession of the United States in its entirety. It adopted with slight modifications the Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute.

(a) *Accession of the United States*—At the opening of the Conference the Secretary General

stated that he had information on which the Conference could rely that the American Secretary of State had satisfied himself that the Protocol on the accession of the United States would meet the objections raised by the American Senate and that if it were accepted by the other States he would recommend the President of the United States that it be signed and submitted to the Senate for its consent to ratification.

In his report to the Assembly M. Politis recalled that the United States Government not being a Member of the League had agreed to accede to the Court Statute subject to certain guarantees. He then described the negotiations which had taken place recalling that there had been agreement except on the question of advisory opinions.

He considered that this difficulty was due to a reciprocal lack of confidence. The United States had feared that the Council or the Assembly might ask the Court for an advisory opinion without considering the interests of the United States and the other States had on their side been apprehensive lest the reservation of the United States might be employed in such a way as to hamper the League's work.

He then described the circumstances in which the Committee of Jurists had succeeded in finding a formula satisfactory both to the United States and the signatories of the Court Statute. In his opinion the formula practically ensured the United States in all matters appertaining to the Court the situation which it would have had if it had been a Member of the League with a permanent seat on the Council.

The system adopted may be divided into four main propositions—

1. The United States could take part in the elections of judges of the Court through delegates to the Assembly and the Council.

2. The consent of the United States would be requested on a footing of equality with the other States for any amendment of the Statute.

3. The existing provisions of the Court's Rules of Procedure in respect of advisory opinions would become contractual in character.

4. The United States would take part on a footing of equality with the States Members represented in the Assembly, and the Council in any decision taken with a view to asking the Court for an advisory opinion in all cases in which the interests of the United States were involved.

M. Politis explained that Article 5 of the draft Protocol was sufficiently elastic to allow of its covering all possible circumstances. The essential point was that, whenever the Council

\* Annex II

† See Annex III

\* See Annex.

or the Assembly was informed that the United States Government held that its interests were involved in a matter concerning which either of these bodies proposed to ask for an opinion, it would be able to take part in the decision to request such an opinion exactly as if it had been a Member of the League with a permanent seat on the Council.

(b) *Revision of the Court Statute*.—The amendments and the recommendations submitted to the present Assembly M. Politis said had been framed in the spirit of the resolution adopted at last Assembly which had contemplated not the entire revision of the Court Statute but only the possibility of adding fresh provisions or making such improvements as had appeared necessary from experience.

The Rapporteur observed that in response to the increasing confidence of States in the Court, it must in the first place be a judicial organisation in the full meaning of the term. To achieve that purpose its members must possess practical experience in international affairs and their judicial functions must be their exclusive occupation. Secondly the Court must be at the disposal of all States at any moment. He considered that the provisions adopted by the Committee of Jurists and approved by the Conference fulfilled this purpose.

M. Politis then enumerated the articles affected by the amendments of the Committee of Jurists and the Conference and recalled that the Brazilian Government had drawn attention to its special position in regard to the Court. The Conference had accordingly introduced certain amendments in Articles 4 and 35 of the Statute which lay down the manner in which States parties to the Statute and not Members of the League could take part in the election of judges and in the expenses of the Court.

M. Politis explained that the amendments were covered by the Protocol of Signature. He emphasised the necessity of signing and ratifying the Protocol at an early date in order that the revised Statute might come into force before the renewal of the term of office of the judges in September 1930. In view of the number of ratification it had been thought useful that the Protocol should come into force even if all the ratifications had not been obtained provided the Council were satisfied that the States which had delayed ratification had no objection to the immediate coming into force of the amendments.

The Protocol for the Revision of the Court Statute has so far been signed by the following States: South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dom-

inion Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Sam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Protocol relating to the accession of the United States has been signed by South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Sam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

### 2 ACCEPTANCE OF THE COURT STATUTE

On September 14th 1929 the Protocol of December 16th 1928—concerning the acceptance of the Statute of the Court attached thereto and the recognition of the Court's jurisdiction under the terms and conditions provided by the Statute—was signed on behalf of Peru and Nicaragua.

The number of signatory States has thus been brought up to fifty-four, of which forty-two have deposited their instrument of ratification.

### 3 COMPULSORY JURISDICTION

During the tenth session of the Assembly fifteen Members of the League acceded to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute concerning the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. They were South Africa, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Sam. By this act States undertake to submit to the Court all legal disputes concerning the interpretation of a treaty, any question of international law, the existence of any fact which if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

In 1920 when the Assembly rose only three States—Panama, Portugal and Switzerland—had acceded to the Optional Clause. Since that date during the past ten years fifteen States including in 1928 one permanent Member of the Council (Germany)\* recognised the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Thus the Assembly fulfilled the desire expressed by the British Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at its opening when he said that the tenth Assembly

\* France signed the Optional Clause in 1924 subject to the coming into force of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Dispute.

might be known to the Optional Clause Assembly.

Of the signatures given during the Assembly all are subject to ratification with the exception of that of Greece. Most of the signatures were accompanied by reservations concerning situations or facts prior to accession or a preliminary examination of all disputes by the Council. The text of the declarations accompanying the various signatures is given below.

*Italy* (September 9th 1919)

The Italian Government recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation and for a period of five years subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or further by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached the jurisdiction of the Court on the following classes of local disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration and concerning—

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty
- (b) Any question of international law
- (c) The existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of an international obligation
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation

*Latvia* (September 10th 1919)

On behalf of the Latvian Government and subject to ratification by the Seimas I recognise as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other member or State accepting the same obligation that is to say on condition of reciprocity the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 1 of the Statute of the Court for a period of five years in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to the local or facts subsequent to the ratification except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th 1913.

*Greece* (September 11th 1929)

Duly authorised by the Hellenic Government acting in virtue of special approval by the legislative power I declare that I accept on behalf of Greece the Optional Clause provided in Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice for a period of five years and on condition of reciprocity for all the classes of disputes mentioned in the said Article 36 with the exception of—

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication
- (b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure

The acceptance is effective as from the date of signature of the present declaration.

*Irish Free State* (September 11th 1919)

On behalf of the Irish Free State I declare that I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without

special convention the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice for a period of twenty years and on the sole condition of reciprocity. This declaration is subject to ratification.

*France* (September 19th 1919)

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic and subject to ratification I recognise as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other Member of State accepting the same obligation the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 1 of the Statute of the Court for a period of five years in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15 paragraph 6 of the Covenant with reservations as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October and 1911 which has now lapsed.

*Great Britain, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India* (September 19th 1919) *Australia, Canada* (September 27th 1919)

On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in New Zealand in the Union of South Africa in India in the Commonwealth of Australia and in Canada and subject to ratification I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention on condition of reciprocity the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 1 of the Statute of the Court for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification other than—

Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

*Czechoslovakia* (September 19th 1919)

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Republic and subject to ratification I recognise as compulsory

without special agreement in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State accepting the same obligation—that is to say, on condition of reciprocity—the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 2 of its Statute for a period of ten years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification in any dispute arising after the ratification or the present decision with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the ratification except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement and only at the right for either of the parties to the dispute to submit the dispute before any recourse to the Court to the Council of the League of Nations.

*Paris* (September 19th 1920)

On behalf of the Republic of Peru and subject to ratification I recognise a compulsory *pro fito* without special agreement in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or to any State accepting the same obligation the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 2 of its Statute for a period of ten years from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to that ratification except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.

*Lima* (September 20th 1920)

On behalf of the Spanish Government I recognise a *pro fito* without special agreement in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation—that is to say on the condition of reciprocity—the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *pro fito* and without any special convention in conformity with Article 36 paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court for a period of ten years in all disputes in which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the parties.

#### 4 PROPOSAL TO CONFER ON THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE JURISDICTION AS A COURT OF REVIEW IN RESPECT OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED BY STATES \*

The Assembly considered a proposal submitted by the Finnish Government to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a Court of Review in respect of Arbitral Tribunals established by States.

The Finnish delegate drew attention to the fact that in the present state of international law there was no general provision without special agreement between States enabling the parties to a dispute to appeal against the award of a special tribunal constituted between them.

The Assembly invited the Council to submit to examination the question of the procedure to be followed by States desiring to enable the Court to assume in a general way as between them the functions of a tribunal of appeal from international arbitral tribunals in all cases where

it was contended that an arbitral tribunal was without jurisdiction or had exceeded its jurisdiction. The Secretary General was requested by the Assembly to communicate the results of this inquiry to the Governments of States Members of the League or signatories of the Court Statute with a view to discussion at a later session of the Assembly.

#### 5 ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO LORD FINLAY AND M. WIESS

Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain) and M. Fromageot (France) were elected by the Assembly and the Council voting concurrently to succeed the late Lord Finlay and M. Weiss as judges of the Permanent Court.

The Assembly and Council elections took place independently.

The number of votes cast in the Assembly was 5. Sir Cecil Hurst obtained 40 M. Fromageot receiving 37.

The Council sat in secret. Sir Cecil Hurst was nominated unanimously M. Fromageot being nominated by all members but one.

The result of the elections was immediately communicated to the President of the Court. Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot having informed the Secretary General that they accepted appointment the number of judges provided for in the Court Statute is once more complete.

#### 6 CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER †

On September 10th 1920 the Court gave judgment in this case. It will be remembered that the dispute referred to the Court turned upon the following point: "While the powers of the Commission admittedly extend over the main river and over those navigable portions of the tributaries which are situated in German territory or are common to Germany and Poland do they extend also over those navigable portions which are exclusively within Polish territory?" This question Poland claimed should be answered in the negative while the other six Governments concerned answered it in the affirmative.

The Court on the whole accepts the view of the six Governments.

The question related to the interpretation of certain clauses of the Versailles Treaty, namely Article 347 which provides for the creation of an international commission entrusted with the administration of the Oder. Article 351 has an international character the Oder and all navigable parts of its river system. And Article 358 which lays down that the régime of internationalisation

† Parts 6, 7 and 8 of this chapter have been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

\* See Annex I Resolutions, *Legal and General Questions*.



provided for in the Versailles Treaty, shall be replaced by that which is to be found in a General Convention to be drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers and approved by the League of Nations.

The main contention of the Six Governments in the present proceedings was that the General Convention—a such was the Barcelona Convention of 1921 on navigable waterways of international concern—had become applicable by virtue of Article 338 of the Versailles Treaty and that those portions of the tributaries of the Oder which were in Polish territory and which were waterways of international concern came within the jurisdiction of the Commission. In the alternative they submitted that the Commission's jurisdiction comprised such portions of the tributaries as fulfilled the conditions of navigability laid down in Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty. The Polish Government, for its part, held that the Barcelona Convention could not be invoked against Poland which had not ratified it, in any case, while the limits of the régime of navigation must be determined according to the Barcelona Convention. The limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission were fixed exclusively by Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty, but this article did not cover the Polish portions of the navigable course of the Oder tributaries, since they did not provide more than one State with access to the sea.

The Court first of all states that the word "jurisdiction" in the question submitted must be taken to relate to powers possessed by the Oder Commission under Treaties in force. Having next disposed of an incidental contention by Poland to the effect that the Oder Commission should have jurisdiction over the main river only, to the exclusion of tributaries, it reaches the question relating to the applicability to the present case of the Barcelona Convention.

This question hinges on the proper interpretation of Article 338 of the Versailles Treaty, it is whether the supersession provided for in that Article is stated to depend on ratification of the said Convention by the States concerned including Poland which has not ratified. This question the Court answers in the affirmative. The Court in fact infers from the use of the word "Convention" in Article 338 that reference was made to a Convention made effective in accordance with ordinary rules of international law which provides *inter alia* that conventions are binding only by virtue of ratification. And the Barcelona Convention itself includes provision which—in the Court's view—make it coming into force as regards each State dependent upon ratification.

The Court concludes that the Barcelona Convention cannot be relied upon as against Poland and that therefore the question submitted to it must be solved solely on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles.

On this subject the Court first of all observes that as a result of the system adopted in the Versailles Treaty the territorial limits of the régime of internationalisation and those of the Commission's jurisdiction are—contrary to the Polish contentions—the same. The answer to the question submitted must therefore be sought in Article 331 which deals with the territorial extent of the international régime and more particularly in the words used there. All navigable parts of such river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea. As it is not contested that the Oder tributaries are navigable also in their Polish course, the question really is whether they should be considered as affording within the meaning of the Treaty in this case more than one State with access to the sea.

Thus questioned the Court answers in the affirmative to some extent relying on grammatical arguments advanced by the Six Governments, but attaching decisive weight to considerations relating to the formation of the principle of freedom of navigation on so-called international rivers and from the conception of international river law as laid down in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna and subsequently developed. While the desire to provide upstream States with access to the sea has no doubt—according to the Court—played a part in this development the main idea nevertheless is that of a common legal right based on the community of interests of the riparian States and involving as one of its essential features the perfect equality of all these States in the use of the whole navigable course of the river. This idea which is obviously incompatible with that of an internationalisation stopping short at the last political frontier upstream, was adopted by the Versailles Treaty which even extended the right of free use of the international river to all States whether riparian or not.

Taking these grounds as its basis the Court reaches the conclusion—of which it finds, more over a confirmation in certain secondary provisions of the Peace Treaty—that the jurisdiction of the Oder Commission extends to those portions of the tributaries of that river which are situated in Polish territory.

As the upstream limit of the powers of the Commission the Court refers to the principles laid down in Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty which establish the criterion of navigability.

The Court's decision was reached by an

votes to three no judge making use of his right to file a dissenting opinion

#### 7 CLOSURE OF THE XVII SESSION OF THE COURT

At the public sitting held on September 10th the President declared closed the XVII Session which had opened on June 17th 1929 and in the course of which, besides the case in which judgment was given on the same day the case between France and Switzerland concerning the

Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex had also been taken

#### 8 ASSASSINATIONS FOR TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION CASES

According to a communication addressed by the Hungarian Government to the Secretary General of the League of Nations M. Mitravay deceased has been replaced on the list of assassins provided for under Article 27 of the Statute by M. Cornille de Tolnay

## Annex I

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

#### I Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

##### 1 PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The Assembly

Having taken cognisance with interest of the work of the last session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

Cordially welcoming the prospect of an early agreement between the naval Powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments, which agreement may enable the Preparatory Commission to secure general agreement on the methods to be adopted for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments

Taking note of the statements made in the Third Committee with regard to the principle on which in the opinion of various delegations the real work of the Preparatory Commission should be based

Noting that the solution of the disarmament problem can be attained only through mutual concessions by Governments in regard to the proposals they prefer

Urging in accordance with its resolution of 1928 the necessity of accomplishing the first step towards the reduction and limitation of armaments with as little delay as possible

Confidently hopes that the Preparatory Commission will shortly be able to resume the work interrupted at its last session, with a view to framing a preliminary draft Convention as soon as possible for the reduction and limitation of land, naval and air armaments

Decides that the Minutes of the plenary meetings of the Assembly and of the Third Committee shall be communicated to the Preparatory Commission for any necessary action

##### 2 MODEL TREATY TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANS FOR PREVENTING WAR

The Assembly,

Recognising the importance of the model Treaty to strengthen the Means of preventing War approved by the Assembly at its ninth session

Convinced that the maintenance of peace would be facilitated by the acceptance by as many States as possible of obligations of the kind contained in that Treaty

Invites the Council to request the Committee on Arbitration and Security to consider the possibility of establishing a draft General Convention on the general lines of the Treaty which could be referred to the Governments in time to enable the latter to indicate at the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly whether they are prepared to accept it

##### 3 DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Assembly

Having examined the draft Convention on Financial Assistance drawn up by the Financial Committee

Noting that the determination of the cases in which this assistance could or should be granted is in close relation with the general problem of the definition of the aggressor and with that of the means of preventing war and that the connection between financial assistance and the reduction and limitation of armaments has been recognised and should be thoroughly examined

Taking into consideration the various amendments which have been submitted several of which necessitate adjustment in the technical machinery of the plan of assistance whereas others are of a political character

Requests the Council to take steps to ensure the early establishment of a complete text capable of being submitted to States for signature at the earliest possible date

It accordingly suggests that the Council should instruct the Committee on Arbitration and Security to draw up this text in co-operation with the Financial Committee The text would after it

had been communicated to the Governments be submitted for the approval either of a special conference or at the latest for that of the next Assembly.

#### 4 SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Assembly has taken cognisance of the documents forwarded to it by the Council on the work of the Special Commission responsible for framing a draft Convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.

It recognises the importance of the task entrusted by the Council to the Special Commission.

The Assembly considers that the organisation of the supervision of private manufacture—the only manufacture referred to in Article 8 of the Covenant—in conjunction with the publicity to be defined later of State manufactures which would place non-producing countries and producing countries on the same footing would facilitate the entry into force of the Convention or the International Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War dated June 17th 1925 Geneva.

It notes however that certain reservations have been made in respect of the draft Convention and that several Governments have said that they are unable to express a final opinion on the methods of securing publicity for State manufactures until they know the conclusions reached by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on the question of publicity of war material.

The Assembly therefore requests the Council to consider the desirability as soon as the Preparatory Commission has concluded its work in connection with the publicity of implements of war, of convening a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft Convention.

#### 5 COMMUNICATIONS AFFECTING THE WORKING OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT TIMES OF EMERGENCY

##### (a) *Facilities to be Granted to Aircraft*

The Assembly has noted the work undertaken by the International Air Navigation Commission with regard to the juridical status of aircraft utilised to ensure air communications of importance to the working of the League of Nations and the facilities to be granted to these aircraft.

It trusts that this work will be completed as soon as possible in order that the results may be submitted for the examination of Governments.

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council as soon as the work of the Air Navigation Commission is finished to lay a study, made possibly by the Committee on Arbitration and Security of the requisite measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport of importance to the working of the League of Nations may be free in times of emergency to fly in such a way and over such territory as may be necessary for the carrying out of their mission, the Secretariat and the Governments having come to an agreement beforehand as to the rules to be observed and the normal routes to be followed and as to any departures therefrom.

##### (b) *Establishment of a Wireless Station destined to Ensure Independent Communications to the League of Nations in Times of Emergency*

The Assembly

Desiring that the League of Nations should have means at its disposal and under its direct management at any rate in times of crisis for independent radio-telegraphic communication with its many Members of the League is possible.

Being desirous of facilitating at all times relations between the League of Nations and its Members more particularly those at a distance from the seat of the League.

Instructs the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the provision, as early as possible of a radio telegraphic station comprising in any case a post with a worldwide radius so far as this may be technically possible in conformity with the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the Communications and Transit Committee.

The Swiss Government can be represented at this station by an observer whose duties could be laid down in the Council's resolution of March 9th 1929.

The Assembly declares that the use of this station by the League of Nations in times of crisis can in no case be invoked against Switzerland as affecting her international responsibility.

## II Legal and Constitutional Questions

### 1 *ANALYSIS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE OFFICIAL ADHESION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE TO THE PACT OF PARIS FOR THE REGULATION OF WAR*

The Assembly

Taking note of the resolution submitted to it on September 6th on behalf of various delegations that in view of the large measure of acceptance obtained by the Pact signed at Paris on August 27th 1928 whereby the parties renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another its desirability that Articles 1 and 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations should be re-examined in order to determine whether it is necessary to make any modifications therein.

Taking note also of the resolution proposed by the Peruvian delegation on September 10th recommending that a report should be obtained as to the attractions which are necessary in the Covenant of the League in order to give effect to the prohibitions contained in the Pact of Paris.

It decides that it is desirable that the terms of the Covenant of the League should not record any limitation on the right of the Members of the League to have recourse to war in case in which that right has been reserved by the provisions of the Pact of Paris referred to above.

Instructs the Secretary General to communicate to all the Members of the League a copy of the amendments to the Covenant of the League which have been proposed for this purpose by the British Government together with such further papers as may be necessary.

Invites the Council to appoint a Committee of eleven persons to frame a report as to the amendments in the Covenant of the League which are necessary to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. This Committee should meet in the first three months of 1930 and in the course of its work should take into account any replies or observations which have been received from the Members of the League by that date. The report of the Committee was to be submitted to the Members of the League in order that such action as may be deemed appropriate may be taken during the meeting of the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly in 1930.

#### 4. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE REGARDING THE RECONSIDERATION OF TREATIES WHICH HAVE BECOME INAPPLICABLE

The Assembly

Having taken cognizance of the declaration by the Chinese delegation that certain treaties formerly concluded between China and other States being inconsistent with present conditions in China have become inapplicable within the meaning of Article 19 of the Covenant.

Appreciating the importance of the points as to which the Chinese delegation feels concern.

After having considered the resolution proposed by the Chinese delegation which is annexed hereto,

Considering that, under the terms of Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations

The Assembly may, from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Noting that the question of the application of Article 19 has previously been studied.

Declares that a Member of the League may on its own responsibility subject to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly place on the agenda of the Assembly the question whether the Assembly should give advice as contemplated by Article 19 regarding the reconsideration of any treaty or treaties which such Member considers to have become inapplicable or the consideration of international conditions the continuance of which might in its opinion endanger the peace of the world.

Declares that for an application of this kind to be entertained by the Assembly it must be drawn up in appropriate terms that is to say in terms which are in conformity with Article 19.

Declares that in the event of an application in such terms being placed upon the agenda of the Assembly the Assembly shall in accordance with its ordinary procedure discuss this application and if it think proper give the advice requested.

#### 5. REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE \*

1. The Assembly adopts the amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the draft Protocol which the Conference convened by the Council of the League of Nations has drawn up after consideration of the report of the Committee of Jurists which met in March 1929 at Geneva and which included among its members a jurist of the United States of America. The Assembly expresses the hope that the draft Protocol drawn up by the Conference may acquire as many signatures as possible before the close of the present session of the Assembly and that all the Governments concerned will use their utmost efforts to secure the entry into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court before the opening of the next session of the Assembly in the course of which the Assembly and the Council will be called upon to proceed to a new election of the members of the Court.

2. The Assembly also takes itself with the following recommendation adopted by the Conference.

The Conference recommends that in accordance with the spirit of Articles 2 and 3 of the Statute of the Court the candidates nominated by the national groups should possess recognized practical experience in international law and that they should be at least able to read both the official language of the Court and to speak one of them. It also considers it desirable that to the nominations there should be attached a statement of the careers of the candidates justifying their candidature.

#### 4. ADHERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE †

The Assembly adopts the draft Protocol relating to the adherence of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

#### 5. PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND TO CONFER ON THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE JURISDICTION AS A COURT OF REVIEW IN REFERENCE OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED BY STATES

The Assembly invites the Council to submit in examination the question. What would be the most appropriate procedure to be followed by States desiring to enable the Permanent Court of International Justice to assume in a general manner as between them the functions of a tribunal of appeal from international arbitral tribunals in all cases where it is contended that the arbitral tribunal was without jurisdiction or exceeded its jurisdiction?

\* See Annex II. † See Annex III.

The Assembly requests the Secretary General to communicate the results of the above mentioned study to the Governments of States which are Members of the League of Nations or signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice with a view to discussion at a later session of the Assembly.

## 6 RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Assembly,

Recalling the Assembly resolution of September 23rd 1916 regarding undue delay in the ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

Recognising the progress already made by the concerted efforts of the Council and the Secretariat,

Considering that further measures appear desirable

Requests the Council to set up a Committee to investigate with the assistance of the Secretariat services the reasons for the delays which still exist and the means by which the number of signatures ratifications or accessions given to the conventions referred to above could be increased

Recommends that this Committee should consist of seven members familiar with the technical aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice

Requests the Secretariat to draw up yearly for circulation to the Assembly double column tables indicating the position as regards signature and ratification or accessions to the various conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

## 7 PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

### I

#### *First Codification Conference*

The Assembly,

Conscious of the wide scope of the preparatory work undertaken for the First Codification Conference

Requests the Council to call the attention of all the Governments invited to the Conference to the desirability of appointing without delay their representatives at the Conference, whether plenipotentiary delegate substitute delegates or technical delegates in order that the members of the Conference may be able to make a thorough study of the documentation already assembled,

Recommends that on the same occasion the States which have not replied to the Preparatory Committee's questionnaire be invited to be so good as to do so

### II

#### *Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law*

The Assembly,

Considering that, for the purpose of carrying on the work already begun for the progressive codification of international law, it is advisable that the Committee of Experts should continue its labours

Calls the attention of the Council to the desirability of inviting that Committee to hold further sessions after the First Codification Conference.

### III

#### *Work of the Committee of Three Jurists*

The Assembly

Having examined with the greatest interest the report of the Committee of Three Jurists

Takes note of the Systematic Survey of the Subjects of International Law drawn up by the Jurists with a view to a general codification

Observes that the report of the Committee upon the publication in the form of a code of the Conventions which are open to States in general shows that such a publication could not at present be achieved in a satisfactory manner

Is of opinion in particular that it would be necessary first to proceed to codify the various successive Conventions which deal with certain particular subjects so as to determine what precisely are the texts in force and the States which are parties thereto

Requests the Council to call the attention of the technical organisations of the League to the possibility that it might be desirable to make an effort in this direction with the assistance of the Secretariat and in collaboration eventually with the international bureaux with a view to having the result of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate international conference

## III The Technical Organisations

### I WORK OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

The Assembly

Notes with satisfaction the results achieved by the policy which the Health Organisation has presently followed of concentrating on certain well-defined branches of international public health

Notes in particular that the Health Organisation systematically draws practical conclusions from the comparison of national experiences and places those conclusions at the disposal of Governments

Desires to express its appreciation to the health administrations of the different countries as well as to the members of the Health Committee and to the experts who have contributed to this work

Considers that the Health Organisation is pursuing from an international point of view a work of great importance, by co-operating and consulting with national health administrations in the different continents

Approves the work carried out by the Health Organisation since the last Assembly

Takes note of the work of the Health Organisation in Latin America and in the Far East which necessarily states the provision of supplementary credits

Approves the budget estimates relating thereto which have been placed before it.

## 2 ECONOMIC WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### 1 The Assembly,

(a) Has taken note of the results obtained during the discussions of the Economic Consultative Committee and expresses its appreciation of the persevering efforts of that Committee and of the Economic Committee

(b) It is impressed by the importance of taking all possible steps to carry into effect the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1927

(c) It considers that no effective action will be possible in the future unless the Governments are now requested to examine in their turn the questions left in suspense by the Consultative Committee and by the Economic Committee awaiting themselves of the work accomplished by those Committees to assist them in their decisions

(d) The Assembly therefore recommends that concerted action should be taken under the following conditions by such Members of the League of Nations and non member States as may desire to participate therein

(i) In order that this concerted action may be pursued on a firm basis and in an atmosphere of confidence the Assembly recommends that States which are prepared to participate therein should agree not to increase their protective tariffs above the present level for a period of from two to three years, or to impose new protective duties or create any impediments to trade. It is understood that this undertaking should not lead to any relaxation in the efforts which States are making to reduce their tariffs to the greatest possible extent by autonomous or bilateral action in conformity with the recommendations of the World Economic Conference

(ii) The Assembly therefore hereby requests Members of the League of Nations and non member States to intimate to the Secretary General of the League of Nations before December 31st 1928, with or without the name of their representative whether they are prepared to take part in a preliminary conference of delegates of Governments with a view to the conclusion of the agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above and to the establishment if necessary of a programme of subsequent negotiations for facilitating economic relations by all practicable means and especially by reducing hindrances to trade

Requests the Council to instruct the Economic Committee to frame during its next session the text of a preliminary draft intended to serve as a basis for discussion

On the basis of the replies received to the above invitation the Council of the League of Nations shall decide taking into account the number and character of States having replied in the affirmative whether the diplomatic Conference referred to in paragraph 1 should be held

In this the Secretary General to take all necessary steps to ensure that this preliminary conference should meet at a date as near as possible to the end of January 1930

(3) The Assembly recommends that after the conclusion of the truce the negotiations referred to in the first paragraph of (1) above should be initiated between the States having concluded the truce. The latter may by common agreement invite any other State wishing to do so to take part in these negotiations

(4) A final diplomatic Conference will take note of the results of the negotiations referred to above will examine them and will supplement them if necessary

To this Conference all States without distinction will be invited

\* \* \*

2 The Assembly considers in principle that the adoption of the doctrine laid down by the Economic Committee with regard to tariff systems contractual methods and the application of the most favoured nation clause would do much to improve international economic relations and strongly recommends the conclusions of the Committee to the attention of Governments whom it invites to submit their observations on this matter as soon as possible to the Council

\* \* \*

3 The Assembly notes that only thirteen ratifications have so far been secured for the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions though there is reason to hope that further ratifications may be deposited before the expiry of the time limit on September 30th. By that date however the eighteen ratifications required to enable the Convention to come into force will probably not have been obtained. The Assembly once more emphasises the importance of this international instrument and addresses an urgent appeal to all Governments concerned to do all that lies in their power to enable the Convention to come into force on January 1st 1930

\* \* \*

4 The Assembly notes with satisfaction that seventeen States have undertaken to put the two

international Arrangements of July 25th 1926 relating to the Export of Hides, Skins and Bone into force on October 1st.

\* \* \*

5 (a) The Assembly has been informed that an International Conference is to be summoned for November 5th 1926 the basis of its discussions being the draft Convention prepared by the Economic Committee concerning the Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Undertakings.

It is convinced that the entry into force of an international convention based on this draft would do much to promote international co-operation by ensuring better and more equitable conditions for the establishment and economic activities of the nationals of one country admitted to the territory of another.

The Assembly therefore recommends the Conference to examine the principles of the draft Convention in the most liberal spirit and with the sincere desire to secure the recognition as regards such establishment and questions connected therewith of a regime of equity and freedom excluding entirely all possibility of discrimination as between the treatment of nationals and foreigners by providing the latter with every facility for the conduct of their profession or trade.

(b) The Assembly also expresses the desire that the Economic Committee should obtain information as soon as possible which would enable the Council to decide whether in what form and to what extent the problem of the admission of foreigners in its economic aspect might usefully be considered.

\* \* \*

#### 6 The Assembly

Notes that the establishment of a simplified and unified Customs nomenclature is necessary for the conclusion of collective tariff agreements,

Considers that the Committee of Customs Experts should have completed the preparatory work entrusted to it before the meeting of the eleventh Assembly and that no effort should be spared to obtain this result.

\* \* \*

7 The Assembly notes that the Convention of the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards opened for signature of the several States by the Assembly on September 26th 1927 has up to the present been ratified by only five Governments.

It draws the attention of all States which are contracting parties to the Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration Clauses to the practical interest which they have in also signing and ratifying the 1927 Convention as the latter supplies an important deficiency in the 1923 Protocol.

\* \* \*

8 (a) The Assembly expresses its sincere appreciation of the work performed by the Economic Committee in investigating the causes and effects of the present difficulties confronting the coal industry and congratulates it upon its illuminating Interim Report which it has already issued.

(b) It notes the statement of the Economic Committee in its Interim Report that "as regards the third of the proposals for international action—that which relates to wages and hours—we will confine ourselves at this stage to saying that action in this field would appear to fall within the competence of the International Labour Office and not that of the Economic Organisation of the League".

It further understands that the International Labour Organisation has been conducting enquiries as to hours, wages and conditions of work in coal mines since 1925 and that for several months the Governing Body has had under consideration a request from the Congress of the International Miners' Federation which met at Nîmes last year to convene a conference of the principal coal-producing countries with a view to the equalisation and reduction of hours of work.

Owing to the great urgency of the matter, the Assembly is of opinion that the International Labour Organisation should pursue its work without delay, and accordingly invites the Council to request the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the inclusion in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930 of questions relating to hours, age and conditions of work in coal mines with the object of agreeing upon an international convention or conventions thereon while in the meantime the Economic Committee will consider its final report, which, together with the Interim Report will be available to the Conference referred to in this resolution.

The Assembly further suggests that the Governing Body should consider the advisability of convening at an early date a preparatory technical conference consisting of representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of the principal coal-producing countries of Europe in order to draw attention to the questions relating to conditions of employment in coal mines which must be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930, with a view to arriving at practical international agreement.

The Assembly invites the Council on the one hand to consider the recommendations which the Economic Committee may formulate as a result of the meeting of experts convened for September 30th with regard to the difficulties at present encountered in the coal industry, in particular the fluctuations in price and the existing difference between production and consumers' needs and moreover, to consider taking into account more especially the results of this examination the expediency of convening a conference of the Governments concerned to study the recommendations in question.

\* \* \*

9 The Assembly notes that the Economic Consultative Committee at its session in May 1928 adopted a proposal for the institution of an enquiry into the sugar industry and that the Economic Committee made a report to the Council on this subject in July 1929.

It notes also that the Economic Committee while awaiting the replies of Governments on the question of the possibility of reducing export duties, is continuing to watch developments in the sugar

question so as to be able at any moment to advise the Council whether concerted international action would facilitate the solution of the problems under consideration.

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council to examine such recommendations as the Economic Committee may put forward in regard to the present difficulties in the sugar industry, especially price fluctuations and the existing disproportion between supply and demand and to consider having regard more particularly to the results of the investigation whether it is desirable or not to summon a meeting of representatives of the Governments concerned to study these recommendations.

10 The Assembly desires to aid as effectively as possible international economic co-operation in so important a sphere as the trade in agricultural products.

(a) It notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Sub-Committee of Experts with regard to veterinary police measures in investigating the guarantees which the countries interested might grant to international commerce, particularly as a result of the organisation of their veterinary services, and the publication of their health bulletins on the lines proposed by the experts and communicated to the Governments.

It expresses the desire that the Sub-Committee's work should be actively pursued with a view to the framing of definite proposals to facilitate the export of cattle and animal products, having regard to the interests of both exporting and importing countries.

(b) It draws attention to the recommendation made in the same sense by the World Economic Conference of 1927 as regards diseases in plants and, while welcoming the conclusion of the International Convention signed in April 1929 under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture, trusts that enquiries into the commercial aspect of the problem will be actively pursued.

11 (a) The Assembly notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the Convention of December 14th 1928 on Economic Statistics and hopes that a large number of States will ratify this Convention without delay.

It expresses the hope that effect will be given to recommendation XI adopted by this Conference and that the list of places of loading and unloading mentioned in this recommendation will be duly prepared and published.

It emphasises the value of the publications of the Economic and Financial Organisation and approves the annual publication of a general survey of the world situation as set out in the Memorandum on Production and Trade which is prepared for the Economic Consultative Committee.

(b) The Assembly is impressed by the importance of the work of the League in keeping the world informed of the progress of economic events.

It believes that as a result of the application of the Convention relating to Economic Statistics and the recommendations of the Statistical Conference and of the Economic Consultative Committee on this subject the provision of improved economic information and, in particular, of more complete statistics relating to industrial production may confidently be expected.

It therefore requests the Council to consider the possibility of arranging for the preparation of a comprehensive annual survey of economic developments in the near future and for the collection by the Economic Organisation of all the information required for this purpose.

(c) It expresses its warm appreciation of the generous offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to pay for the preparation and publication of a Collection of Monetary and Central Banking Laws of the World and resolves that this collection be subsequently kept up to date by the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations.

### 3. WORK OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

The Assembly

Takes note of and expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Financial Committee.

Particularly appreciates that the study of the undue fluctuations of the purchasing power of gold has begun and hopes that this most important work may contribute to the economic well-being of all nations.

### 4. WORK OF THE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION

The Assembly has reserved the work of the Communications and Transit Organisation carried out between the ninth and tenth ordinary sessions of the Assembly.

It is gratified to find that thanks to the work done during the last years by the Advisory and Technical Committee a Conference can be summoned in 1930 for the Unification of certain parts of River Law in Europe and also a Conference of Maritime Countries for the Unification of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts. It trusts that as a result of these Conferences navigation facilities will be increased.

The Assembly attaches particular importance to the meeting of the special Committee to enquire into questions of civil air navigation which the Advisory and Technical Committee proposes to hold early in 1930 for the purpose of ensuring the closest co-operation between the civil aviation undertakings of the various countries.

It notes the great interest taken by the economic circles of various countries in the studies undertaken regarding the simplification of the calendar and also the establishment of national committees to enquire into this question. The Advisory and Technical Committee is requested to place on the agenda of the Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit the consideration of any recommendations which might be made as a result of these enquiries.



#### IV Intellectual Co-operation

The Assembly has taken note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body of the Institute.

It notes with pleasure that a number of new countries in accordance with the recommendations of former years have followed the example of Governments which had already granted subsidies toward the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This brings up the number of States in kind grants to the Institute to nineteen and the total annual receipts to 3,760,800 French francs.

The Assembly is gratified at the results obtained by the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and hopes that these meetings will be held periodically.

The Assembly has learnt with interest of the proposal to institute a Committee of Inquiry suggested by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and already agreed to by the Council. The Assembly in turn approves that proposal and thinks that the work of this Committee may be of great value both to the work and organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Assembly is gratified at the great interest shown by States Members of the League of Nations in the question of the instruction of youth in the aim of the League.

It congratulates the Secretary-General on the handbook he has published with the aid of qualified experts on *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* and requests him to take all the necessary steps to furnish the Governments interested with as many copies of this pamphlet as they may require and the teaching staff with the necessary translations.

The Assembly considers the publication of the *Educational Survey* an essential complement to the work of the Secretariat in making known to the younger generation the aims and work of the League.

It approves the convening in 1930 of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The Assembly in view of the great importance of the efforts made by young people to establish closer international co-operation requests the Governments of all the States to give the greatest possible support to these efforts which encourage friendly relations between peoples.

The Assembly takes note of the report submitted by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and expresses its interest in the work done by the Institute in collecting information and placing it at the disposal of all concerned.

It congratulates the Institute on the publication of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*.

#### V Administrative Questions

##### MAY DATES

The Assembly

Having noted the work of the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council in execution of Article 22 of the Covenant:

(a) Renews the expression of confidence in them voted by previous Assemblies

(1) (i) Expresses its profound regret at the recent incidents in Palestine involving the loss of human lives and

(ii) Its complete confidence in the enquiry which the mandatory Power is instituting

(iii) Trusts that the latter will speedily succeed in completely restoring order and in taking measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents

(c) Trusts that thanks to the united efforts of the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council, the institution of mandates will continue to pursue the ideal of civilisation which is set before it.

#### VI Social and Humanitarian Questions

##### 1. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

###### I

In view of the extensive use of the post which is made by persons engaged in the illicit traffic in drugs, the Assembly recommends that every State Member of the League should adopt if it has not already done so and put into operation as soon as possible the following measures:

1. Arrangements should be made to subject to the supervision of the Customs both in the country of consignment and in the country of destination all postal matter (correspondence, letter business papers, sample, or packages) which there is reason to suspect may contain dangerous drugs and either to open any suspected postal matter or to require the sender or the consignee (as the case may be) to open it in the presence of the authorities.

2. Strict supervision should be exercised over the sending of post-office boxes and the name and address of the letter should in every case be carefully verified.

3. Having regard to the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the Far East in particular, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at a certain number of post-offices in order to enable the authorities to detect any unusual amount of correspondence coming from certain addresses to suspected persons or destinations.

The Assembly also recommends that the States Members should be asked to inform the Secretary General as soon as possible whether they have adopted or are prepared to adopt the foregoing measures.

## II

The Assembly recommends that the Council in view of the gravity of the present situation should take immediate steps to draw the attention of all Governments to the vital necessity of their putting into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the provisions of The Hague and the Geneva Conventions—especially those which relate to the limitation of manufacture—recalling to their attention in this connection the model code for the administrative control of the drug traffic elaborated by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session and asking them to be good enough to indicate before May 31st 1930 whether they have in operation in their countries the same or equivalent administrative provisions and to furnish copies of any regulations issued and particulars of arrangements made for the purpose or if such provisions have not at present been adopted to indicate when it may be possible for them to put such provisions into operation.

## III

## The Assembly

Impressed by the details made in the report of the Advisory Committee as to the large quantities of dangerous drugs still passing in the illicit traffic.

Recalling the proposals made in connection with the Geneva Conference of 1925 for the direct limitation by agreement between the Governments of the manufacturing countries of the amount of such drugs manufactured.

Taking note of the important declaration made in the course of the present meeting of the Assembly by the representative of France that his Government has decided to impose such limitation on its manufacturers and of the declarations made by other Governments as to limitation.

Recognizing that the Geneva Convention of 1925 provides indispensable machinery for the national and international control of the traffic in drugs the effective application of which should be secured in all countries at the earliest possible date but that owing to the delay in bringing the Convention into force its full effects cannot be realised in the near future.

Desiring that if possible steps supplementing the Convention should be taken without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and scientific purposes.

(1) Regards the principle of the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs mentioned in paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of Article 4 of the Convention of Geneva by international agreement as now accepted.

(II) Requests the Advisory Committee to prepare plans for such limitation regard being had to world requirements for medical and scientific purposes and the means of preventing an increase in price which would lead to the establishment of secret factories in countries which are not at present manufacturing countries.

(III) The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council which will decide on the convening of a Conference of the Governments in whose countries the above mentioned drugs are manufactured and the principal consuming countries in a number not exceeding that of the manufacturing countries and whether certain expert proposals proposed by the Opium and the Health Committees should be included.

(IV) Recommends that the Advisory Committee be enlarged in order to ensure more efficient representation on that Committee of the non-manufacturing countries.

(V) Agrees that the sum of 25 000 Swiss francs shall be included in the budget of the League for 1930 in order to meet the expenses of such a Conference.

## IV

The Assembly decides to ask the Council to consider inviting the International Criminal Police Commission to present after consulting all the police authorities represented upon it suggestions as to the ways in which the Commission and the authorities represented on it, can best assist the League of Nations and the States Members of the League in the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and for the protection of women and children. In the light of these suggestions the appropriate Committees of the League will be able to judge whether it would be advisable to arrange for conferences between those Committees and representatives of the Commission.

## V

The Assembly having noted the report of the Advisory Committee at its twelfth session expresses its satisfaction with the work which has been accomplished and particularly with the unremitting efforts of the Committee to secure the acceptance and execution of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and to express the extent and methods of the illicit traffic, and desires that these efforts will be continued and will receive the full support of all States Members of the League without whose determined co-operation the valuable recommendations of the Committee as to the methods of dealing with the illicit traffic must fail to produce their effect.

## A. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Assembly takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on the work of its eighth session records its appreciation of the work of the Committee and expresses the hope that the work will be continued along the lines indicated in the report.

## 3 CHILD WELFARE

The Fifth Committee has considered the report of the Child Welfare Committee on its fifth session. It approves that report and recommends that the Committee should continue its work on the lines indicated therein.

## 4 SLAVERY

The Assembly,  
Being extremely anxious to achieve the complete and final abolition of slavery and of the slave trade.

Considering the importance, in order to attain these results, of the general ratification of the Convention on Slavery,

Having considered the British Government's proposal for the creation of a new Temporary Commission on Slavery

Being of opinion that an urgent appeal should first be addressed to the States which have not already done so to ratify or accede to the Convention on Slavery, and that it is necessary also to collect information on the present position of the question

Postpones therefore further consideration of the British Government's proposal,

Urgently requests the States which have not already done so to ratify or accede to the Convention of September 25th 1926 relating to slavery and instructs the Secretary-General to collect from the States Members of the League, and from those non-Member States which are parties to the Convention, all possible information on the present position of slavery and to report to the next Assembly.

## 5 REFUGEES

(a) *Russian Armenian Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees*

The Assembly

(1) Has examined the reports submitted by the High Commissioner, the Advisory Commission and the Supervisory Commission on the question of Russian Armenian Assyrian Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees

(2) Thanks the High Commissioner and the Advisory Commission for the work accomplished and asks them to continue their work on the basis of the programme outlined in the Advisory Commission's report under the direction of the Council of the League of Nations

(3) Decides that the refugees' organisation should be wound up within a maximum period of ten years

(4) Recommends that the work of winding up should be methodically pursued in order that it may be possible subsequently to reduce this period of ten years

(5) Decides that the High Commissioner's central service be placed for a period of one year and as an experiment under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations subject to the conditions indicated by the Fourth Committee

(6) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the next Assembly on the experience thus acquired and to make proposals for the administration of the refugees' organisation during the whole period in which it is being wound up

(7) Requests the Governments to adopt and apply the inter-governmental Arrangements of July 5th 1921, May 31st 1924, May 12th 1926 and June 30th 1928 and expresses the wish that the use of the Nansen stamp should be further extended

(8) Sees no objection to part of the funds derived from the sale of the Nansen stamps being utilised to add to the funds created for the benefit of deserving refugees

(9) Authorises the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the International Organisations of the Red Cross and to various private associations and individuals to continue and develop their efforts in order to obtain the largest possible sums for the continuation of the work undertaken by the High Commissioner

(10) Asks the Council to take such steps as the execution of these resolutions may render necessary until the next meeting of the Assembly

(b) *Settlement of Armenian Refugees in the Republic of Erivan*

The Assembly,

Having considered carefully Dr Nansen's report concerning the result of his negotiations for the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan

Notes that although he does not consider the moment opportune for the prosecution of those negotiations he is willing to keep in touch with the movement for the return of Armenian refugees to the Republic of Erivan in order that he may be in a position to judge whether at a later date the co-operation of the High Commission for Refugees might be effective

Decides to discontinue for the moment its connection with this scheme but to invite the High Commissioner to keep in touch with the movement for the return of the Armenian refugees to the Republic of Erivan and to request the Council if and when the High Commission's co-operation might appear to be opportune

## VII Other Questions

1 SUPERVISORY COMMISSION: PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS AND AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

The Assembly,

Requests the General Committee to submit to the Assembly for the election of the members

of the Supervisory Commission a list including a number of names equal to the number of seats to be filled in the Commission

Adopts the amendments to the Financial Regulations proposed in this report

## 2 FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

### I

(1) The Assembly in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations finally passes the Audited Accounts of the League of Nations for the tenth financial period ending on December 31st, 1929

(2) The Assembly

In virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations passes for the financial period 1930 the general Budget of the League of Nations—of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League of the International Labour Organisation and of the Permanent Court of International Justice—amounting including supplementary credits to the total sum of 28 to 48 gold francs

And decides that the aforesaid budgets shall be published in the *Official Journal*

(3) The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission submitted for its consideration except in so far as the said conclusions have not been adopted by the Fourth Committee as regards the question of the future organisation of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the expenditure involved in incorporating the department in the Secretariat

(4) The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the report of the Fourth Committee

### II

Whereas the sum of five hundred thousand U.S. dollars forming part of the gift of two million U.S. dollars for the purpose of the Library of the League of Nations offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the League of Nations and accepted by it has been paid to the Secretary General in order to constitute together with such further part of Mr. Rockefeller's gift as may be allocated to the same purpose a permanent endowment for the said Library

And whereas it is desirable to determine the method of administering the said endowment

The Assembly decides as follows

1 There is created a fund to be known as the 'Library Endowment Fund' the capital of which shall be constituted by the amount already received from Mr. Rockefeller and any further part of his gift which may be allocated for this purpose. The capital and income of the fund shall be maintained separate from the other assets of the League of Nations

The capital of the Fund shall be invested by the Secretary General in such manner as may be approved by a Committee of three members appointed by the Council of the League of Nations two on the proposal of the Financial Committee and the third on the proposal of Mr. Rockefeller or if he does not desire to propose a candidate on the proposal of the Financial Committee

Any gain from appreciation of investments shall be added to the capital of the fund and any loss from depreciation shall be borne by the said capital

3 The income of the fund shall be applicable only for the purpose of the Library. It shall be received by the Secretary General who may invest any part not required for use in the manner authorised by Article 34 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations or in other investments with the approval of the Committee provided for in paragraph 1 above. It shall be expended only as authorised by the Assembly, and in accordance with the following rules

(a) The Budget estimate annually submitted to the Assembly shall show in sufficient detail all expenditure which it is proposed to meet from the income of the fund in the year in question and a proposed appropriation in aid from the said income equal to the total amount of such proposed expenditure

(b) The expenditure which it authorises to be met from the income of the Fund shall be voted by the Assembly in the Budget and the appropriation in aid authorised to be taken from the said income shall be equal to the sum of such authorised expenditure

(c) No sums shall be drawn from the income of the Fund except to meet an expenditure actually incurred. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Financial Regulations as at present in force or subsequently amended if the whole of the authorised appropriation in aid from the income of the Fund is not utilised for the authorised purposes the balance shall be retained in the Fund as unexpended income. The annual accounts shall show the expenditure actually met out of the income of the Fund balanced by an appropriation in aid of equal amount

(d) The whole accumulated income of the Fund i.e. the income accruing in the year and unexpended in one remaining over from previous years shall be available in each year for expenditure in connection with the Library authorised by the budget voted by the Assembly

4 A statement as to the investment of the capital of the Fund and a statement showing the employment of the income of the Fund shall be presented annually to the League Auditor and be annexed with the Auditor's comments, if any to the annual accounts

### III

The Assembly calls the attention of all States Members to the resolution voted by the Assembly at its ninth ordinary session on September 25th 1928 requesting the Council to ask the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses to submit to the Assembly at its ordinary session of 1931 a revised scale of allocation which will be based on the Budget estimates of the various States Members for 1930 (1930-31) and urgently requests all States Members to forward to the Secretariat their budget estimates

and closed accounts for each financial period regularly as soon as they are published. It draws particular attention to the importance of supplying the budgetary documents for the financial year 1930 (1930-31) without which the Allocation Committee cannot resume its enquiries.

## IV

The Assembly requests the Council to authorise the Secretariat to communicate the reports of Advisory Committees to all the Members of the League at the same time as they are communicated to the Members of the Council except in cases where the Committee concerned is opposed to such a course.

## 3 SALARIES, PENSIONS AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The Assembly approves the present report and adopts the regulations for the refund of travelling expenses to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice, this text to come into force on January 1st 1931, provided that the Statute, as revised according to the resolution adopted this day by the Assembly, is then in force.

## 4 CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

The Assembly

Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Secretary General with a view to the recovery of arrears.

Requests the Secretary General to submit to the Council before the next session of the Assembly a detailed report of the position with regard to contributions in arrears.

## 5 ERECTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL, A NEW BUILDING FOR THE SECRETARIAT AND A LIBRARY

The Assembly

Approves the report of the Special Committee of Five Members on the subject of the new buildings.

Congratulates the Committee on the admirable manner in which it has acquitted itself of its task, and thanks it for the untiring devotion it has displayed.

And empowers the Committee to decide the three unsettled points mentioned at the end of the report and to submit its decision to the Council of the League of Nations for endorsement.

## 6 ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENTS

The Assembly

(a) Fixes the opening of the next ordinary session of the Assembly for September 10th 1930.

(b) Authorises the Committee of Five to continue its work in the interval between the present and the next session of the Assembly and submit a report to the next session of the Assembly.

(c) Inserts the sum of 6,000 francs in the appropriate Chapter of the Budget for this purpose.

## 7 ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

## I

Whereas the British Government has formulated the following draft resolution:

The Assembly

Recalling the resolution adopted by it on September 26th, 1928 directing that an enquiry should be made as to what steps—in particular amendments to the Staff Regulations—could be taken to ensure in the future, as in the past, the best possible administrative results.

Decides that this enquiry shall be entrusted to a Special Commission of five members of whom two shall be members of the Supervisory Commission.

Adopts the following principles and decides that they shall form the basis of the recommendations of the Special Commission:

(1) The members of the staff of the League should as far as possible have permanent employment and contracts of long duration.

(2) Throughout the whole of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office every post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the whole body of officials.

(3) The system of selection and recruitment, while taking full account of an equitable distribution of posts among the different nationalities, should be particularly stringent in order to ensure that the officials who become members of this permanent international civil service should have the character, the abilities and the training which are required.

(4) All questions relating to the personnel should be the special concern of an administrative official who would assist the Secretary General or the Director of the International Labour Office in dealing with such matters.

(5) A system of adequate pensions should be introduced.

Invites the Council to select and appoint the members of this Commission at the earliest possible date in order that its report may be made in time for consideration by the Assembly at its eleventh session.

And whereas the Italian Government has presented a further draft resolution as follows:

The Assembly

Referring to the resolution adopted on September 26th 1928 asking that an enquiry should be made into the most suitable steps to ensure in the future as in the past the best possible administrative results.

Decides that a Committee of five members including two members of the Supervisory Commission shall be appointed to conduct this enquiry. The Committee will consider the results of the application of the principles adopted by the Second Assembly on the basis of the Noblemaire Committee's report. It will consider all matters connected with the organisation and duties of the Secretariat and the selection and terms of engagement of the staff and any other material that may help the Assembly to gain a full knowledge of the question before taking a decision. The Committee will be entirely free to obtain such information as it may think useful and to propose such steps as it may consider most appropriate.

The Assembly requests the Council to elect and appoint the members of this Committee which should be instructed to have its report ready in time for consideration by the next Assembly.

The Assembly taking note of these two draft resolutions

Decides that a Committee of Enquiry shall be constituted consisting of nine members two of whom shall be members of the Supervisory Commission to be appointed by the Assembly to examine what steps could be taken to ensure in the future as in the past the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to prepare a report thereon in adequate time so that it may be submitted to the Governments for consideration before the next session of the Assembly.

For that purpose the various draft resolutions proposed on the subject to the Fourth Committee and the Minutes of the said Committee shall be transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry.

\* \* \*

## II

The Assembly

Amends its decision of September 3rd regarding the number of members of the Committee of Enquiry to be appointed to examine what steps could be taken to ensure in the future as in the past the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

And decides to increase the number of members of the said Committee of Enquiry from nine to thirteen.

## Annex II

### REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

#### Protocol

1 The undersigned duly authorised agree on behalf of the Governments which they represent to make in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the amendments which are set out in the Annex to the present Protocol and which form the subject of the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of September 14th, 1919.

2 The present Protocol of which the French and English texts are both authentic shall be presented for signature to all the signatories of the Protocol of December 16th 1920 to which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is annexed and to the United States of America.

3 The present Protocol shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited if possible before September 1st 1930 with the Secretary General of the League of Nations who shall inform the Members of the League of Nations and the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

4 The present Protocol shall enter into force on September 1st 1930 provided that the Council of the League of Nations has satisfied itself that those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th 1920 and whose ratification of the present Protocol has not been received by that date have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court which are annexed to the present Protocol.

5 After the entry into force of the present Protocol the new provisions shall form part of the Statute adopted in 1920 and the provisions of the original articles which have been made the subject of amendment shall be abrogated. It is understood that until January 1st 1931 the Court shall continue to perform its functions in accordance with the Statute of 1920.

6 After the entry into force of the present Protocol any acceptance of the Statute of the Court shall constitute an acceptance of the Statute as amended.

7 For the purposes of the present Protocol the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th 1920.

DONE at Geneva the fourteenth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty nine in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary General shall deliver authenticated copies to the Members of the League of Nations and to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

## Annex to the Protocol of September 14th, 1929

A REVISIONS TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Articles 4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32 and 35 are replaced by the following provisions

*New text of Article 3*

The Court shall consist of fifteen members

*New text of Article 4*

The members of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration in accordance with the following provisions

In the case of Members of the League of Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the lists of candidates shall be drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 14 of the Convention of the Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes

The conditions under which a State which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League of Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall in the absence of a special agreement be laid down by the Assembly on the proposal of the Council

*New text of Article 8*

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court

*New text of Article 13*

The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years

They may be re-elected

They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun

In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court the resignation will be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary General of the League of Nations

This last notification makes the phrase variant

*New text of Article 14*

Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election subject to the following provision: the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5 and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Council at its next session

*New text of Article 15*

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose period of appointment has not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term

*New text of Article 16*

The members of the Court may not exercise any political or administrative function nor engage in any other occupation of a professional nature

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court

*New text of Article 17*

No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case

No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken an active part as agent, counsel or advocate for one of the contending parties or as a member of a national or international Court or of a commission of enquiry or in any other capacity

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court

*New text of Article 23*

The Court shall remain permanently in session except during the judicial vacations the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court

Members of the Court whose homes are situated at more than five days' normal journey from The Hague shall be entitled apart from the judicial vacations to six months' leave every three years not including the time spent in travelling

Members of the Court shall be bound unless they are on regular leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reason duly explained to the President to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court

*New text of Article 25*

The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise

Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven the Rules of Court may provide for allowing one or more judges according to circumstances and in rotation to be dispensed from sitting

Provided always that a quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court

*New text of Article 26*

Labour cases, particularly cases referred to in Part XIII (Labour) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following condition

The Court will appoint every three years a special Chamber of five judges selected so far as

possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the parties so demand cases will be heard and determined by this Chamber. In the absence of any such demand the full Court will sit. In both cases, the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them but without the right to vote and chosen with a view to ensuring a just representation of the competing interests.

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Labour Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations and an equivalent number nominated by the Governing Body of the Labour Office. The Governing Body will nominate as to one half representatives of the workers and as to one half representatives of employers from the list referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Resourse may always be had to the summary procedure provided for in Article 20 in the case referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article if the parties so request.

In Labour cases the International Office shall be at liberty to furnish the Court with all relevant information, and for this purpose the Director of that Office shall receive copies of all the written proceedings.

#### *New text of Article 27*

Cases relating to transit and communications particularly cases referred to in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions.

The Court will appoint every three years a special Chamber of nine judges selected so far as possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the parties so demand cases will be heard and determined by this Chamber. In the absence of any such demand the full Court will sit. When desired by the parties or decided by the Court the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them but without the right to vote.

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Transit and Communications Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations.

Resourse may always be had to the summary procedure provided for in Article 20 in the case referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article if the parties so request.

#### *New text of Article 29*

With a view to the speedy despatch of business the Court shall form annually a Chamber composed of five judges who at the request of the contesting parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit.

#### *New text of Article 31*

Judges of the nationality of each of the contesting parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties the other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among the persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the contesting parties, each of these parties may proceed to select a judge as provided in the preceding paragraph.

The present provision shall apply to the case of Articles 20, 27 and 29. In such cases the President shall request one or if necessary two of the members of the Court forming the Chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned and failing such or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially appointed by the parties.

Should there be several parties in the same interest they shall for the purpose of the preceding provisions be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

Judges selected as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20 and 24 of this Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

#### *New text of Article 32*

The members of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

The Vice President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

The judges appointed under Article 31 other than members of the Court shall receive an indemnity for each day on which they sit.

These salaries, allowances and indemnities shall be fixed by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the proposal of the Council. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

Regulations made by the Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retiring pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

The above salaries, indemnities and allowances shall be free of all taxation.



*New text of Article 35*

The Court shall be open to the Members of the League and also to States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant

The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other States shall be subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, but in no case shall such provisions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

When a State which is not a Member of the League of Nations is a party to a dispute, the Court will fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such State is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

The French text of Article 38 No. 4, is replaced by the following provision:

4. Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 59, les décisions judiciaires et la doctrine des publicistes les plus qualifiés des différentes nations, comme moyen auxiliaire de détermination des règles de droit.

[There is no change in the English text.]

Articles 39 and 40 are replaced by the following provisions:

*New text of Article 39*

The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment will be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment will be delivered in English.

In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may in the pleadings use the language which it prefers. The decision of the Court will be given in French and English. In this case the Court will at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

The Court may, at the request of any party, authorise a language other than French or English to be used.

*New text of Article 40*

Cases are brought before the Court as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the contesting parties must be indicated.

The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

He shall also notify the Members of the League of Nations through the Secretary General, and also any States entitled to appear before the Court.

The English text of Article 45 is replaced by the following provision:

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

[There is no change in the French text.]

The following new chapter is added to the Statute of the Court:

## CHAPTER IV—ADVISORY OPINIONS

*New Article 65*

Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request signed either by the President of the Assembly or the President of the Council of the League of Nations, or by the Secretary General of the League under instructions from the Assembly or the Council.

The request shall contain an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required and shall be accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

*New Article 66*

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to the Members of the League of Nations through the Secretary General of the League, and to any States entitled to appear before the Court.

The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any Member of the League or State admitted to appear before the Court or international organisation considered by the Court (or should it not be sitting by the President) as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

Should any Member or State referred to in the first paragraph have failed to receive the communication specified above, such Member or State may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard, and the Court will decide.

2. Members, States and organisations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be admitted to comment on the statements made by other Members, States or organisations in the form, to the extent and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to Members, States and organisations having submitted similar statements.

*New Article 67*

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open Court, notice having been given to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and to the representatives of Members of the League of States and of international organisations immediately concerned.

*New Article 68*

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable

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### Annex III

## ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

### Protocol

The States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated December 16th 1920 and the United States of America through the undersigned duly authorized representatives have mutually agreed upon the following provisions regarding the adherence of the United States of America to the said Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the resolution adopted by the Senate on January 27th 1926

#### Article 1

The States signatories of the said Protocol accept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following Articles

#### Article 2

The United States shall be admitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory State Members of the League of Nations represented in the Council or in the Assembly in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for in the Statute of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute

#### Article 3

No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the Contracting States

#### Article 4

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the now existing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court

#### Article 5

With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court and thereupon if desired an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States

Whenever a request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court the Registrar shall notify the United States thereof, among other States mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the Rules of Court stating a reasonable time limit fixed by the President within which a written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received. If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for an exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States proceedings shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such an exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place

With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly

If after the exchange of views provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article it shall appear that no agreement can be reached and the United States is not prepared to forgo its objection the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill

#### Article 6

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the

Protocol of December 16th 1919 shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol.

*Article 7*

The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each State shall forward the instrument of ratification to the Secretary General of the League of Nations who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th 1919, and also the United States have deposited their ratifications.

*Article 8*

The United States may at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it withdraws its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th 1919. The Secretary General shall immediately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol.

In such case, the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary General of the notification by the United States.

On their part each of the other Contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th 1919. The Secretary General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the States signatories of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification not less than two thirds of the Contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary General of the League of Nations that they desire to withdraw the above mentioned acceptance.

DONE at Geneva the fourteenth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty nine in a single copy, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative.

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# THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. IX, No. 10

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*All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva*

### I—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

October, 1929

October was almost entirely devoted to the discussion of economic questions: the principal events in this sphere being the meetings of the Economic and Fiscal Committee and of the Experts on Customs Nomenclature and a consultation of coal specialists.

An important feature of the meeting of the Economic Committee was the preparation of a draft convention for the conclusion of a tariff treaty.

The newly constituted Fiscal Committee met for the first time: it considered the general position as regards double taxation and tax evasion in the light of recent conventions and certain questions left open by the 1928 Conference of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion. With the assistance of delegates from the Road Traffic Committee it also discussed a question with considerable bearing on international motor traffic: that of the taxation of foreign cars.

The League's work in the social and humanitarian field was marked by the Third Session of the Permanent Central Opium Board constituted under the Geneva Convention of 1925 to supervise the opium and drug traffic.

The Secretary General travelled to Berlin

on October 6th to attend Dr Stresemann's funeral. He left Geneva at the end of the month on an official visit to Rome and Belgrade.

### II—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 1 INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

##### *Registration of Treaties*

Among the international engagements registered in September and October figure—

The Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy and the Protocol prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases and bacteriological methods (presented by the French Government).

The Agreement on Transit Cards for Emigrants registered on its coming into force.

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration (Paris, March 3rd 1929) between France and Sweden presented by Sweden.

A Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Rome, May 30th 1928) between Italy and Turkey, proposed by Italy.

A Protocol (May 1st 1929) concerning the prolongation of the Treaty of Alliance of August 31st 1921 between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia presented by Czechoslovakia.

A provisional Agreement regulating relations

between Belgium and Persia (Tehran May 15th 1923) presented by Persia

Conventions on Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Greece and Latvia and Turkey a Commercial Treaty between Estonia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics an exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Turkey regarding a commercial *modus vivendi* an exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Greece concerning consular rights and certificates of origin

Agreements concerning the reciprocal exemption from taxation of shipping profits between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Greece between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan between Canada and Denmark and between Canada and the United States of America

An exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy concerning the reciprocal recognition of the navigation certificates of passenger vessels and regulations for vessels carrying emigrants (Rome January 25th 1929) presented by Great Britain

A provisional Agreement (Athens October 18th 1929) between Greece and Sweden concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates presented by Sweden

An Agreement between Germany and Poland (Pila March 14th 1925) concerning the administration and navigation of the frontier sections of the rivers Note (Nette) and Odra (Huddo) presented by Poland

A series of conventions on railway and insurance questions between Austria and Czechoslovakia

A Treaty on social insurance and an Agreement concerning Yugoslav seasonal workers (December 15th 1928) between Germany and Yugoslavia presented by Yugoslavia

A Convention on Educational Questions (May 30th 1929) between Belgium and France presented by Belgium

An Extradition Treaty and a Convention on Protection and Legal Assistance (Paris December 30th 1925) between France and Poland presented by Poland

#### REPRESENTATION OF STATES MEMBERS AT GENEVA

By a Decree of July 22nd 1929 the Latvian Government constituted a Legation at Geneva and accredited a permanent delegation to maintain relations between the Republic of Latvia and the League

It has appointed to this post of Antoine Sottile with the title of *Chargé d'Affaires* and permanent delegate to the League of Nations

The Prime Minister of the Union of South

Africa has informed the Secretary General that he has decided to accredit to the League a representative of the Union and has appointed to this office Mr. Filippus Fennie Pienaar

### III—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

#### THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

##### (a) Economic Committee

The thirteenth session of the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from October 24th to November 1st, 1929. M. Trendelenburg (Germany) in the chair

1 *The Tariff Truce*—The most important question on the agenda was the execution of the Assembly's *relative* concerning the conclusion of a tariff truce

The general discussion showed that the speakers considered the idea of a tariff truce as a definite attempt to improve economic organisation especially in Europe and that the increased prosperity which would result from a better organisation in Europe would have a favourable influence on economic conditions in the whole world

The American member Mr. Eastman expressed his conviction that the measures contemplated did not signify that Europe was actuated by any hostile intentions towards his country which would do all in its power to help and co-operate in this field

Two draft conventions having been submitted agreement was finally reached on a single text which may be analysed as follows

\* \* \*

The Contracting Parties undertake to conclude a truce with a view to putting an end to the raising of Customs tariffs. As a matter of fact they agree to maintain the treatment which they at present concede by consolidating import and export duties and by exchanging effective guarantees in regard to internal taxes prohibitions and all impediments to trade

For exceptional circumstances of an unforeseen character such as serious economic crises the draft provides for an appeal to arbitration. Other exceptions claimed at the outset are conditional upon previous agreement between the parties

It is formally laid down that the convention shall not invalidate any bilateral agreements establishing a more favourable régime and no rights or obligation arising from the Covenant

Various jurisdictional and formal clauses enable States to make their ratification conditional on those of other countries and provide for consultation as to future action after the conclusion of the convention

As regards the beginning and end of the period of tariff stabilisation no date is given, these details being left to the Conference

The draft will be submitted to Governments pending the summoning of the Conference by the Council.

The Committee did not feel called upon to lay down the principles of the concerted action of which the tariff treaty is only the first stage and in which the Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate. The action will depend upon the results of the Conference and upon the number, the economic importance and the treaty relations of the Contracting Parties as well as on the policy which their position may induce them to follow.

**2. *Civilise Action Concerning Certain Products***—The Committee considered the possibility of collective action with regard to the reduction of the Customs tariffs on certain products. It noted reports by M. Dolezal (Polish) on the timber trade, by M. Jahn (Norwegian) on the cellulose and paper trade, by M. di Nola (Italian) on the fruit and vegetable trade, by M. Peroutka (Czechoslovak) on the leather and by M. Ito (Japanese) on the rice trade.

The Committee considered that it would be well to continue the inquiry while abdicating it to the preparation of the tariff treaty.

**3. *Appointment of Agricultural Experts***—With the assistance of the President of the International Institute of Agriculture the Committee discussed the appointment of agricultural experts.

In view of the serious difficulties experienced by agricultural circles in many countries and especially in Europe the Committee considered that it was most important to secure the assistance of authoritative agricultural experts. For this purpose it decided to draw up a list of experts acquainted with the general problems of agricultural economy and later to appoint specialists to study certain subjects. The list will be drawn up according to the usual method of the Committee and in agreement with the Institute of Agriculture.

In view of the urgency of the problem the Committee decided to summon early in 1930 experts from the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. These experts will be invited to give their views on measures to remedy the depression and more particularly on the question of cereals which several members of the Committee considered as one of the most important aspects of the general problem.

The consultation will be conducted by a delegation of the Economic Committee to which

will be added two representatives of the International Institute of Agriculture.

**4. *International Industrial Agreements***—The Committee considered a report from the three jurists it had appointed to study this question (M. Decamps (French), Mr. Old (American) and M. Tscherschwitz (German)) as well as several memoranda they had prepared on French, American and German law in regard to industrial agreements. It heard M. Henri Decamps on the best way of turning this work to account. The Committee asked the jurists to complete the material which bears on the laws of the above countries by a short statement regarding the manner in which these laws might be applied and the means of redress which they offered Governments or third parties injured by industrial agreements.

The Committee proceeded to an exchange of views with regard to the economic effects of industrial and commercial agreements. This question has two aspects namely the effect of agreements on the output of the industries organised and their bearing on the general economic situation.

As regards the first point the Committee considered that recourse should be had to the experience of persons who were or had been engaged in the creation and management of international agreements as regards the second it thought it necessary to seek the assistance of certain eminent economists.

The session was attended by M. Trendelenburg, Chairman (German), Sir Sydney Chapman, Vice-Chairman (British), M. Barbosa Carneiro (Brazilian), M. Brunet (Belgian), M. di Nola (Italian), M. Dolezal (Polish), Mr. Eickman (American), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Jahn (Norwegian), M. Kukulka (Romanian), M. Peroutka (Czechoslovak), M. Scheller (Austrian), M. Serruys (French), M. Stückli (Swiss) and M. Niederbragt (corresponding member).

As Dr. Trendelenburg will retire from the Chair at the end of the year the Committee appointed for 1930 Sir Sydney Chapman as Chairman and M. di Nola as Vice-Chairman.

#### (b) *The Coal Inquiry*

The consultation of coal specialists organised by the Economic Committee took place at Geneva from September 30th to October 3rd.

At the end of the session the Chairman of the Economic Committee delegation, M. Trendelenburg, said that the discussions had shown that the essential factors in the present condition of the coal industry remained unchanged. He added that the one fact of outstanding importance was the rapid progress towards some form of international co-ordination made in Belgium and

particularly in Great Britain. He drew attention to the fact that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was considering the question of holding a conference in regard to hours, wages and conditions of labour and showed how nearly these problems affected the general economic position of the industry.

(c) *Customs Nomenclature*

The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from October 15th to November 2nd. M. Figuiera (French) was in the chair.

At their last session the experts had prepared a nomenclature of the chapters on skins, leather, pelts and articles made from these substances and began work on the chapters concerning mineral products. At this session they dealt with chemical and pharmaceutical products (colours and varnish, perfumery, soap, candles and the like), glue and gelatine, explosives and fertilisers.

During its thirteenth session the Economic Committee heard M. Figuiera on the progress of the work. Referring to the Assembly's recommendation that the experts should finish their work before next September in view of its importance for the conclusion of general tariff agreements, the speaker observed that in the course of six sessions the experts had brushed eight of the twenty sections of the draft nomenclature. There accordingly remained twelve sections (textiles, metals, machinery and electrical appliances, wood, pottery and glassware). The experts would do their utmost to finish their work in the time given by the Assembly, but it must be remembered that the matter was extremely complicated and that the instructions of the Economic Committee compelled them to consult circles directly concerned.

This session of the Sub-Committee was attended by M. Figuiera (French), M. Fiala (Czechoslovak), M. Ferencsik (Hungarian), M. Flach (German), M. Magnette (Belgian) and M. Paci (Italian).

(d) *The Fiscal Committee*

The Fiscal Committee held its first session from October 17th to October 26th at Geneva.

This Committee, which is the advisory organ of the Council for all questions relating to taxation, is called upon to hasten the solution of problems of double taxation and assistance in the assessment and collection of taxes. Its principal duties are periodical investigations and reports on the general situation with regard to these problems, the preparation of model bilateral conventions or collective conventions and revision of the texts thereof, the preparation of any other international measures calcu-

lated to eliminate double taxation and to secure a more equitable distribution of fiscal burdens, the comparison of fiscal systems and, possibly, the preparation of general conferences on taxation problems.

The agenda of the first session included the following questions:

(a) *Taxation of Foreign Cars*—The Fiscal Committee was requested by the Council to include this question in its agenda and thus to co-operate with the Road Traffic Committee. At the request of automobile clubs belonging to the Alliance internationale du Tourisme the Road Traffic Committee had recommended that foreign cars be exempted from taxation during the first two months of their stay in the country, that the collection of taxes should be simplified and that taxes should not be levied when a motor driver applied to a frontier Customs house for a visa.

The Fiscal Committee came to the conclusion that it would be possible to comply with these requests, but to secure a greater number of concessions it decided to prepare a draft convention confining the exemption to private touring cars for a limited period. Such a convention it considered would not prevent States desiring to grant further exemption from concluding bilateral conventions, or from signing the Optional Protocol mentioned below.

Another question raised by the Committee was whether the right to exemption should be accorded to cars the owner of which resided in the territory of a Contracting Party, or to cars registered in the territory of a Contracting Party. The Committee expressed its preference for the second system. To simplify the collection of taxes it suggested that they should be levied on departure through the agency of the Customs houses.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the best solution would be to conclude a single convention by which all Signatories could accord restricted exemption, with an optional protocol for States agreeing to complete exemption.

On the basis of these principles the Committee prepared a draft convention which it discussed with the delegation of the Road Traffic Committee. Agreement was reached on the general principle of exemption and on the necessity of simplifying formalities. It was decided that the study of the draft convention should be pursued and for this purpose the Fiscal Committee instructed three of its members to continue to co-operate with the Road Traffic Committee.

(b) *Examination of Recent International Conventions for the Prevention of Double Taxation*—The Committee noted that since the general

meeting of Government experts in October, 1918 several international agreements had been concluded for the prevention of double taxation in a more general sense. The agreements are a convention between Hungary and Poland concerning real and personal direct taxes various agreements between Danzig and Poland concerning taxes on income and total wealth, other similar taxes succession duties, taxes on bills of exchange a treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning the fiscal régime applicable to profit-making enterprises operating in these countries an agreement between Hungary and Austria on the reciprocal exemption from taxation of railways within a distance of fifteen kilometres from the frontier treaties between Norway and the Netherlands Great Britain and Greece and Great Britain and Japan for the exemption of shipping profits.

Unofficially, informed by certain of its members that important negotiations were taking place the Committee expressed the hope that they would shortly result in the conclusion of further bilateral agreements.

(c) *Questions Left Open by the Government Experts*.—The experts meeting in 1928 referred to the Fiscal Committee the following questions which it had not had time to study: rules for the apportionment of profits or capital of enterprises operating in several countries and measures to avoid the double taxation of international trusts and holding companies and a study of the principles involved in the avoidance of the double taxation of authors and inventors' rights.

After an exchange of views the Committee decided that before taking any decision it would be necessary to obtain additional information. With this object, it drew up a questionnaire which will be sent to its corresponding members and the International Chamber of Commerce.

(d) *Possibility of Concluding Multilateral Conventions for the Prevention of Double Taxation on Points on Which a Sufficient Number of Countries seem to be in Agreement*.—The Committee noted the resolution adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce at its Amsterdam Congress with a view to the unification of systems to abolish double taxation and the preparation of a multilateral treaty. It expressed the opinion that bilateral conventions while appearing in many cases to be the only method of dealing with the question constituted nevertheless an incomplete solution and that only multilateral conventions could guarantee the desirable unity of method.

The Committee felt that it would not be possible to conclude a multilateral convention

for the prevention of the double taxation of commercial and industrial enterprises definitely established in foreign countries without clearly defining the terms permanent establishment and autonomous agents.

For this reason it decided to seek a definition which might meet with general approval. This done it will be possible to prepare a general convention for the prevention of double taxation.

(e) *Appointments of Corresponding Members*.—In view of the character of its duties the Committee expressed the opinion that it was most important to have corresponding members in the greatest possible number of States. Only on this condition could it hope to carry out the studies undertaken for the unification of methods to prevent double taxation.

This session was attended by M. Borduge (French) Professor T. S. Adams (American) M. Blas (Swiss) M. Bolaffi (Italian) M. Clavier (Belgian) Professor Flores de Larrea (Spanish) M. Pasche (German replacing M. Dorn) M. Smunghoe Damste (Netherlands) Sir Percy Thompson (British) M. Mirowski (Polish member of the Finance Committee), and M. Julliard of the International Chamber of Commerce.

#### IV—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

##### 1. THIRD SESSION OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The third session of the Permanent Central Opium Board appointed under the Geneva Convention of 1925 to supervise the opium traffic was held at Geneva from October and to October 11th with Mr. Lyall (British) in the chair.

This session was devoted in the first place to the consideration of a report by the Secretary of the Board on the work of the Secretariat during the first few months and to the laying down of guiding principles of a general character for the use of the Secretariat.

The Board also considered and approved drafts of the statistical forms to be furnished to Governments. These forms cover annual estimates annual statistics of production and manufacture the quantities purchased for Government purpose and for other consumption, annual statements of stocks annual statements of series of illicitly imported or exported opium and other drugs.

The Board considered replies from twenty-eight Governments with regard to exports and imports of opium and other drugs during the first six months of this year and discussed a series of purely technical questions concerning its work which had previously been examined by a Sub-Committee.



In his closing speech the Chairman emphasised that the success of the Board would depend upon the aid which Governments of all countries Parties or non Parties to the Convention of 1925 would be prepared to lend it in furnishing every three months statistics which were as exact as possible as well as the annual statistics required under the Convention.

The Board decided to hold its fourth session in January 1930.

The meeting was attended by Mr Lyall (British) Chairman, M. Gallavresi (Italian) Vice Chairman, Mr May (American), Dr Anselmino (German), Mr Ramsay (Turkish), H. Miyajima (Japanese), Sir Basanta Mukherji (Indian).

The Board expressed its regret at the death of one of its members, M. Bonas (French).

The French member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, M. Douglou, attended this session at the invitation of the Board. The Board had also invited the other members of the Advisory Committee who took part in the recent Conference of Delegates of the Central Board and the Advisory Committee.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

The Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union met at Geneva on October 25th with M. Kautz, former German Minister in the Chair. Its terms of reference were to take or recommend measures for facilitating the operation of the Union.

The Committee considered preliminary draft regulations for submission to the General Council of the Union and decided to discuss revised text at a later meeting.

The Committee is composed of M. Kautz, Senator G. Ciraolo (Italian) and Senator A. Francois (Belgian).

There were further present Lieutenant Colonel Druadt (League of Red Cross Societies), Professor G. Werner (International Committee of the Red Cross) and M. M. A. Muter (Author of the draft Statute of the Union).

#### V—DEATH OF DR STRESEMANN

On the occasion of the death of Dr Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, Representative of Germany on the Council and Delegate to the Assembly, the Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi, sent the German Chancellor the following telegram—

On behalf of the Council of the League of Nations I express to the German Government my deep sympathy and sorrow as well as the unanimous regret of the Council at the loss it has suffered in the person of one of its most distinguished members who so powerfully contributed to the development of the League of Nations.

Dr Muller replied as follows.

I have the honour to express my Government's sincere gratitude for the warmly worded

sympathy of the Council of the League of Nations on the occasion of the death of the Minister Dr Stresemann.

The Acting Secretary General of the League sent the following message.

In the absence of Sir Eric Drummond I would convey the deep regret of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and its respectful sympathy with the German Government and people in the great loss they have suffered by the death of the eminent statesman whose forceful action in the League of Nations was admired by all who had the honour to work with him at Geneva.

Dr Muller replied.

I sincerely thank your Excellency for the warm sympathy you were so kind as to express on the occasion of the death of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Doctor Stresemann.

The Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, accompanied by the Under Secretary General, M. Dufour-Férouce, travelled to Berlin to attend the funeral.

#### VI—RECENT PUBLICATIONS

##### INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK 1928

The League Health Organisation has recently issued its International Health Year Book for 1928.

This is the fourth volume of this publication and it contains information concerning twenty-nine countries.—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland), Kenya, British Somaliland, Tanganyika.

The object of the Year Book is to give a survey of the progress made by the various countries in the domain of public health. It indicates new developments in the working of the various health services, gives the most recent data as regards vital statistics and reviews the work of the principal international organisations dealing with public health, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation and the League Health Organisation. The information is furnished by the national health services.

The statistics and data for each country are arranged according to the system adopted by the Health Organisation which includes twenty-eight standard tables. An exception is made in the case of Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain who preferred to present their statistics in tables specially prepared by their health services.

The twenty-eight standard tables are designed to present the minimum of vital statistics

necessary to allow the reader to interpret correctly, the information relating to health conditions in the country under consideration and to compare the health conditions of the various countries. They fall into the seven following groups:

1 *General Demography*.—(4 Tables. Area and population according to the results of the last two censuses; density of population and excess of one sex over the other according to the results of the last two censuses; distribution of the population by age and sex according to the results of the last census and estimate of this distribution for 1925. (last estimate) survey of the movement of the population 1910 to 1925.)

2 *Birth Rates*.—(5 Tables. Geographical distribution of birth 1910-20 and 1925; number of births according to sex and vitality 1912 to 1927; birth and abortions in certain districts; legitimacy and illegitimacy of births for the years 1910 to 1927; monthly number of births; legitimate and illegitimate in 1925 1926 and 1927.)

3 *General Death Rates*.—(4 Tables. Geographic distribution of general death rate in 1916 and 1927; death rate according to sex for the years 1910 to 1926; death rate according to age and sex 1915 and 1926; seasonal distribution of deaths in 1926 and 1927.)

4 *Cause of Death*.—(6 Tables. Mortality incidence and case fatality of certain infectious diseases in 1916 and 1927; death rate from tuberculosis according to age and sex in 1916; death rate from tumours 1925 to 1927; death rate from organic diseases for the years 1915 to 1927; deaths from puerperal diseases for the years 1915 to 1927; deaths from external causes and general death rate from natural causes from 1915 to 1927.)

5 *Infant Mortality*.—(3 Tables. Infant mortality according to days and months of age; sex and legitimacy in 1925 to 1926; seasonal variations in the death rate of legitimate and illegitimate children under one year of age in 1915 and 1926; infant mortality according to cause of death in 1915 and 1926.)

6 *Public Health Statistics*.—(3 Tables. Public Health Legislation in 1927; institutions for the campaign against social diseases; institution for the protection of mothers and children in 1915 1925 and 1927.)

7 *Data on Curative Medicine*.—(3 Tables. Statistics of hospitals etc. in 1925 1926 and 1927; statistics of sanitary personnel in 1925 1926 and 1927; statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1915 1926 and 1927.)

The Year Book also contains a survey of industrial hygiene in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain.

## VII—FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Nov. 1st.—Jurists Committee of the Transit Organisation's Sub Committee on Polish Lithuanian Communication. Paris.

Nov. 25th.—Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals. Geneva.

Jan. 13th 1928.—Central Opium Board. Geneva.

Jan. 15th.—Financial Committee. Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Fifty eighth Session of the Council. Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. Geneva.

Feb. 17th.—International Conference on Bank of Exchange. Geneva.

March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law. The Hague.

April 2nd.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee. Geneva.

April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee. Geneva.

May 19th.—Fiscal Committee. Geneva.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. Geneva.

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE\*

### THE FILING OF A TREATY OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWEDEN†

In accordance with an established precedent the Swedish diplomatic representative at The Hague has, on the instructions of his Government, notified the Registry of the Court of the entry into force on September 3rd, 1920 of the Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration concluded on March 3rd, 1918 at Paris between the French Republic and Sweden.

The Treaty of 1918, which, as a treaty, has been filed with the Registry, provides that disputes concerning a right claimed by one party and denied by the other shall, failing settlement by conciliation, be submitted either by special agreement to the Permanent Court or to an arbitral tribunal or else by direct application to the Permanent Court.

The new Franco-Swedish Treaty replaces the Arbitration Convention concluded on July 9th, 1904 by the same Powers.

\* On September 17th, 1926, signed the Protocols concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the accession of the United States.

† The chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

# PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser L o N P, 1929, II 16)

233 pages in wrappers

Bound in cloth

Price 7/6 \$2 00

10/- \$3 00

In the third edition of this annual reference hand book the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of the year 1927 or 1928. It gives in a concise and convenient form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population including natural and migration movements, production of cereals, textiles oilseeds ores and minerals artificial fertilisers etc. international trade by value weight and classes of commodities shipping maritime freights railways and motor vehicles public finance (summary of budget accounts analysis of revenue and expenditure public debt etc), monetary statistics (note circulation gold and foreign assets reserves commercial bank deposits, etc) rates of exchange wholesale and retail prices etc.

## INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser L o N P, 1929, III 6)

1172 pages, in wrappers

Bound in cloth

Price 20/- \$5 00

25/- \$6 00

The Year Book is appearing this year in a slightly altered form, which will, we feel sure, give satisfaction to all students of public health activities throughout the world all interested in diseases and the campaign conducted against them by the health authorities of the different countries. The section 'Vitals and Health Statistics' has been considerably enlarged and an attempt has been made as far as possible, to present mutually comparable data by using a series of standard tables.

In compiling the fourth volume of the Year Book we have had the valuable co-operation of the public health authorities of the following countries: Australia Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of North America, USSR.

The Year Book contains, for the first time, a section on public health administration in the colonies to which the health authorities of Kenya, Tanganyika, British Somaliland and Spanish Guinea have kindly contributed.

As in previous years there is a special section on the progress made in the sphere of industrial hygiene in Belgium, Great Britain and in Germany, as well as reports on the activity of the great international health organisations.

## ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1928-1929

FIFTH YEAR

(Ser L o N P, 1929, IX.1)

1084 pages bound in cloth

Price 20/- \$5 00

The growing importance of the *Armaments Year Book* has led to a considerable increase in the matter it contains. Paper of a better quality has been chosen for the new edition which will be easier to handle. Its size has accordingly been reduced though the contents have actually been increased.

The present edition like the last but one contains a number of graphs and recapitulatory tables, showing the main features of the organisation of the various armies and giving a general survey of the fleets of the maritime Powers.

*Complete catalogue sent free on application*

Publications Department, League of Nations, GENEVA.

# THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX, No. 11

PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 14th, 1929

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*All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva*

### I—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

November, 1929

A diplomatic Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners and European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals and the sixteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission were the most important League meetings in November.

The Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners met in Paris on November 5th and was still in session at the end of the month.

The Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals met in Geneva from November 15th to November 26th. It considered the transport of newspapers by rail and by air and the relevant fiscal tariff and customs questions and drew up a series of recommendations.

The Mandates Commission examined annual reports on six mandated territories, general questions and petitions. Its conclusions will be published later.

Other bodies meeting during the month were the League Building Committee and

the Legal Subcommittee of the Child Welfare Committee.

Communications received in the League Secretariat included the thirty-ninth Quarterly Report of the Saar Governing Commission, the official notification of Finland's accession to the General Act for Pacific Settlement of Disputes, a Note from the British Government stating that it would recommend Iraq for admission to the League in 1930.

### II—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

ACCESSION OF FINLAND TO THE GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

The Finnish Government has informed the Secretary General that the Finnish Parliament has approved a ratification to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. The accession is complete and without reservation.

Finland is the fourth State to accede to the General Act. Sweden and Belgium acceded in May, and Norway in June.

### III—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS—REGISTRATION OF TREATIES

Among the international engagements registered in November figure:—

The International Agreements of July 11th, 1918 on the export of hides and bones and the supplementary Agreements of September 11th 1920 registered subsequent to the coming into force of the former.

A Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration (Budapest Dec. 19th 1918) between Finland and Hungary presented by Finland a Treaty of Arbitration and a Treaty of Conciliation (Washington January 26th 1919) between the United States and Hungary presented by Hungary.

Conventions and treaties on commerce and navigation between Estonia and Hungary Latvia and Yugoslavia Finland and Turkey a convention on commerce navigation and establishment between France and Greece provisional commercial agreements between Finland and Yugoslavia and Sweden and Turkey.

A convention between Germany and the Netherlands (Berlin April 28th 1918) regarding custom clearing at the frontier regarding Rhine traffic presented by the Netherlands a convention between Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Moscow April 11th 1919) concerning customs inspection in the Gulf of Finland presented by Finland.

Agreements between Estonia Finland and Sweden and Denmark Estonia Finland and Sweden concerning telephonic communications between Estonia and Sweden (*via* Finland) and between Denmark and Estonia (*via* Finland and Sweden and the submarine cables Denmark-Sweden Sweden-Finland and Finland-Estonia), presented by Finland.

Exchanges of Notes constituting agreements between Canada and the Netherlands Canada and Japan and Canada and Greece for the exemption of shipping profits from income tax.

An exchange of Note between Norway and Czechoslovakia constituting an agreement for the suppression of the passport visa (October 27th 1919 and October 11th 1919), presented by Norway.

### IV—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

#### 1. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

##### *Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners*

A diplomatic Conference summoned by the League with a view to the conclusion of an International Convention on the Treatment of

Foreigners and Foreign Interests met in Paris at the *Institut Océanographique* on November 5th under the presidency of M. Albert Devèze former Belgian Minister and was still in session at the end of the month.

Forty-two States Members of the League (Austria Austria-Belgium Bolivia British Empire Bulgaria Canada China Colombia Cuba Czechoslovakia Denmark the Dominican Republic Estonia Finland France Germany, Greece Guatemala Haiti Hungary India the Irish Free State Italy Japan Latin Luxembourg the Netherlands Norway Panama Paraguay Peru Poland Portugal Romania Salvador Spain Sweden Switzerland Uruguay Venezuela and Yugoslavia) four non-Member States (Brazil Egypt Mexico and Turkey) and the Free City of Danzig sent representatives. The United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics sent observers and the International Chamber of Commerce took part in the proceedings in an advisory capacity.

In his opening speech the President observed that the solution of the problem of the treatment of foreigners extended even to States which were not Members but needed to the Convention must lead to the establishment of more effective co-operation between peoples thanks to the facilities given for the free circulation of persons capital and goods and for the free expansion of industry. In this way an increase in the general welfare of humanity would be obtained through the security and extension of business and the constant strengthening of the economic ties between nations. He continued:

We shall find that a have to rise a against the consequences of the dreadful conflict which has convulsed the world. How many countries have adopted measures they would not have thought of taking at a time when it was imagined that war was impossible and when the majority of peoples had not tasted its horrors for many years! Of course we shall have to take into account special situations and the individual—and legitimate—needs of each nation. But our efforts will be directed towards ensuring that the widest welcome should everywhere be offered to respectable foreigners without distinction of nationality. We must therefore undertake together a sincere investigation into the present state of affairs.

We shall endeavour to ensure that the adoption of the treaty will lead national legislators to eliminate where necessary from the laws of their countries all that is likely to hamper cordial and profitable relations between States. Our ideal will be to elaborate a stable contractual system based on law and equity and embodying the minimum guarantees which will henceforth and constitute the Statute of Foreigners and International Trade.

You will therefore I feel sure bring to the job des before us a sincere and unanimous desire

to achieve success a spirit of conciliation and mutual trust an understanding of the legitimate preoccupations of the different countries and a full realisation of the heavy task we have assumed. We must however be careful that the desire to make the Convention acceptable to the greatest possible number of States does not lead us to attenuate the force of its provisions or to restrict their scope to such an extent as to depart from the spirit by which it is inspired and perhaps even to give our sanction to anything which falls actually short of liberal opinion in this domain.

The Conference appointed as vice-presidents M. de Navailles (France), M. Zamora (Venezuela), Professor Flores de Lemus (Spain) and M. Poznanski (Poland).

The draft convention before the Conference is an endeavour to apply the principle of the equitable treatment of commerce embodied in the Covenant and the policy recommended by the Economic Conference of 1927 with a view to encouraging international economic co-operation by the free circulation of persons capital and goods.

By Article 23 of the Covenant States Members undertake to secure and maintain equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In the opinion of the Economic Committee the unjust or oppressive treatment by any Member of the League of nationals or firms of other Members carrying on commercial industry or any other occupation in its territory constitutes a violation of this principle. The Committee accordingly drew up in 1923 principles for the guidance of States as regards the protection of foreign nationals and enterprises against arbitrary fiscal treatment and unfair discrimination. These principles were embodied in recommendations which the Council forwarded to States inviting them to adopt them both in internal legislation and in commercial agreements. In 1925 the Committee prepared a fresh series of recommendations dealing this time with the terms on which foreigners residing in a country are or should be allowed to engage in any profession industry or occupation. These recommendations were also forwarded to Governments.

In 1927 the Economic Conference embodied in a special resolution its opinion that

the granting of legal administrative fiscal and judicial guarantees necessary to the nationals firms or companies of a State admitted to exercise their trade industry or other occupation in the territory of another State or to settle there is one of the essential conditions of economic co-operation between nations.

The Conference considered that the time had come to prepare an international convention on the subject and suggested as a basis of

discussion the recommendations of the Economic Committee and a draft submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Economic Committee instructed its Chairman—at that time M. Daniel Serruys (France)—to prepare with the assistance of M. Pydi of the International Chamber of Commerce a draft convention which was subsequently submitted to all Governments for their observations. This draft was favourably received and the Council decided to summon a conference. At the request of a certain number of Latin American Governments it was decided to hold it in Paris.

The draft convention under discussion is divided into three parts: (1) treatment of foreign nationals; (2) treatment of foreign companies; (3) general provisions.

Part I is divided into two chapters—the first dealing with safeguards for international trade and the second with the establishment of foreign nationals (freedom of travel sojourn and establishment exercise of trade industry and occupation civil and legal guarantees property right fiscal treatment). Part 3 contains provisions concerning the extension and restriction of the convention by agreement or by independent action guarantee of equality the settlement of disputes concerning interpretation and application signature ratification accession entry into force and denunciation. It also contains the so-called colonial reservation by which parties may declare when signing the convention or acceding to it that their acceptance does not involve any obligation in respect of their colonies.

The object of this convention is to secure in the territory of each of the parties equitable treatment on as broad and stable a basis as possible for nationals (natural persons or legal entities) of the other contracting parties. While avoiding the question of the admission of foreigners (always reserved in international discussions) the provisions are drafted so as to secure for foreigners actually admitted equality on as broad as possible a basis with nationals of the country of establishment as regards the exercise of professions trades or industries as well as property rights. The guarantees are of a civil legal and fiscal character. Certain provisions aim at greater freedom of trade for nationals of contracting parties who without settling in foreign territory desire to carry on business or invest their capital in such territory. Finally there are provisions which do not come strictly speaking under the head of establishment but aim at equal treatment unqualified by differential or unfair regulations and taxes as regards the distribution sale,

offering for sale and consumption of goods imported by foreigners.

The Conference divided its work among four committees. The first examined guarantees concerning international trade, the second the articles of the convention concerning fiscal treatment, the third the treatment of companies, the fourth the general provisions and drafting. As chairmen and rapporteurs of these Committees it appointed:

*First Committee*—Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) and M. Nicolas Politis (Greece).

*Second Committee*—M. Guerrero (Salvador) and M. Engell (Denmark).

*Third Committee*—M. Martins (Germany) and M. Danchert (Switzerland).

*Fourth Committee*—M. de Michelis (Italy) and M. Ito (Japan).

M. d'Avila Lima (Portugal) was invited to assist M. de Michelis in the Drafting Committee.

A full account of the proceedings will be given in the next number.

## 2.—THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

### *Reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Service*

The Health Organisation has appointed Doctor Maclean of the Health Section of the Secretariat to co-operate in reorganising the Bolivian Health Service during a period of six to eight months.

According to the scheme outlined by the Bolivian Government \* the League co-operation will comprise two stages—a preliminary period of six to eight months when a health expert will assist the Director General of the Health Service in the preparatory work and a second period of two years when the health expert will become the technical collaborator of the Director General.

## 3.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

### (a) *European Conference for the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals*

A European Conference for the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals was held at Geneva from November 25th to 29th under the presidency of Lord Burnham.

Representatives were sent by nineteen countries, namely Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. There were further participants in an advisory capacity, representatives of the Soviet Government, Commission for the International Air Traffic Association, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, the Central Office for International Railway Transport, the

International Railway Union, the International Sleeping Car Company, the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the National Federation of French Newspapers, the Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Association, the publishing firm of Georg Stille and the *Versailles Herald*.

In his opening speech Lord Burnham recalled that the Conference had originated in a resolution of the Press Experts Conference of 1917 and that its work had been prepared by various organs of the League Transit Committee.

We are assembled here, he said, to carry the resolution to such practical application as may be possible and desirable. There may be difficulties in the way of complete success, which can only be removed by discreet handling, and it is obvious that bearing this in mind it will be impossible to discuss the censorship of news and opinion except so far as it may delay the transit and delivery of newspapers.

After a general discussion between delegates of the various countries and organisations represented, the Conference set up a Committee on customs and police formalities, a Committee on postal questions, and a drafting committee. The Committees prepared a draft Final Act which was approved by the Conference.

The Conference found that the Governments represented were unanimously in favour of encouraging the international circulation of newspapers and facilitating their transport. It recommended measures to secure increased speed in transport, the abolition of intermediate agents in the course of transport, and the simplification of transport formalities of all kinds.

The provisions of the Final Act include the following main points:

1. *The System of Transport for Daily Newspapers in International Traffic*—In accordance with proposals submitted by the International Railway Union, the transport system for daily newspapers in international traffic should be the Conference considered. Based on the international convention concerning the transport of goods by rail, in practice however newspapers should be carried in the same way as passengers' luggage, i.e., as far as possible by through trains and *trains de luxe*, including the International Sleeping Car Company's trains.

As regards traffic with countries which are not parties to the Berne Convention, in particular Great Britain, the Conference noted statements by the representative of the British railways and the representative of the International Railway Union, according to which similar or identical results could be obtained in

\* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IV, No. 9, p. 85.

traffic between London and most of the European capitals.

In the case of countries in which the Post Office has the monopoly of new paper transport the Conference considered it desirable that the Post Office in the place of the national railways should contract agreements with the railway administrations of other countries.

It was recommended that the Transit Committee should follow the application of these measures. If difficulties arose which could be overcome by agreement between Governments of the Committee could propose to the Council suitable steps with a view to such agreement.

*Pale.*—The Conference considered that it was not at present possible to contemplate the introduction of a uniform rate which could be applied by administrations for the transport of newspapers in through international traffic owing to the differences in the economic situation in the various countries and in their scales of charges. It nevertheless called the attention of the Governments and administrations concerned to the desirability of reducing the rates and maintaining them at the lowest possible level. Unless exceptional circumstances prevented the rates charged for the carriage of foreign newspapers should in no case be higher than those charged for the carriage of home newspapers within the country.

3. *Customs and Police Formalities.*—The system contemplated for the transport of newspapers requires that newspaper parcels must be cleared by customs authorities at frontiers and by inland custom offices in such a manner as to cause no delay in receipt or delivery. The Conference noted that these conditions could easily be fulfilled newspaper parcels would be examined in the same way as baggage and police formalities could be carried out simultaneously with customs operation without additional delay. Should a consignment of newspapers be stopped for customs or police reasons the railways could advise the consignor by telegram.

4. *Customs and Fiscal Duties Applicable to Newspapers.*—The Conference was of the opinion that the existing formalities might be still further simplified if the various duties on newspapers were abolished and requested the Council to refer the competent League organizations to consider the possibility of the abolition of all or part of the duties.

5. *Dropping Newspaper Parcel from Aircraft in Flight.* The Conference recommended that whenever the material conditions permitted and suitable customs or police supervision could be provided Governments should allow newspaper

parcels to be dropped from aircraft in flight. This recommendation will be transmitted to the International Air Navigation Commission.

6. *Combined Rail and Air Transport.*—The Conference noted the efforts made to create multiple transport documents for combined rail and air transport and expressed the hope that they would prove successful.

7. *Periodicals.*—Although considering the question of the transport of newspapers is being more important and more urgent than that of the transport of periodicals the Conference was nevertheless of the opinion that similar measure might be applied to periodicals. To facilitate consideration of this question by the International Railway Union and by the administrations concerned the Transit Committee was requested to favour an international definition of the term "periodical".

8. *Postal Question relating to Newspapers and Periodicals.*—In view of the great importance of the International Postal Agreement regarding subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and of the fact that the Universal Postal Convention for a 50 per cent reduction on the ordinary rate for printed matter the Conference requested the European Governments which had not yet been able to adhere to this agreement or apply these provisions to give favourable consideration to the possibility of so doing. It was also hoped that the right given to Governments of accepting postal subscriptions to newspapers for less than three months should be made use of as far as possible.

In his closing speech the President summarized the debate stating:

Undoubtedly the measures now taken and submitted ought to have the effect of accelerating and unimpeding the processes of transportation. We have approved and applied the international principle of through traffic subject to the least possible interference and delay. We have reduced to a minimum the Customs and Police formalities. We have created the co-operation of the postal monopolies of certain Governments in respect of carriage and delivery of newspapers. We have approved a certain development of aerial transport.

But all these measures are only means to an end and this end is of itself the peace of mind and rest, the facilities for the sale and circulation of newspapers will make them more readily than the purchasing power of the masses of the people in every country.

#### (b) *Reform of the Calendar*

The Netherlands Government has informed the Secretary General that the Dutch Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry has appointed a National Committee of Enquiry into the Reform of the Calendar.



This Committee is composed of scientists professors bankers business men etc. Its Chairman is Dr A. A. Nijland Professor of Astronomy at Utrecht University.

In connection with the League's work on calendar reform the Transit Committee recommended that National Committees should be set up in the different countries and should include representatives of the principal interests involved.

National Committees have so far been appointed in the twelve following countries: the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Salvador.

## V—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

### 1.—THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory sent the Secretary-General its thirtieth report which covers the period of July, August and September 1930. The report is in three chapters and deals with the economic and social situation, political and administrative questions.

The first chapter contains numerical data with regard to the output of coal, cost of iron and steel, cost of living, unemployment, etc.

The second chapter describes the work of the Advisory Council and the Technical Committee.

The third gives information concerning schemes for the issue of communal loans, mortgages, mining royalties, railway concessions. It gives details with regard to public works, railways, postal, telegraphic and telephonic services, public assistance, public health, the labour market and the preliminary work for the application of the Ordinance of May 15th 1920 which amends the Social Insurance Code.

### 2.—MADRID

#### (a) Sixtieth Session of the Mandates Commission

The sixtieth session of the Mandates Commission was held at Geneva from November 6th to 26th. The Commission considered annual reports on the administration of semi-mandated territories, general questions and petitions.

*Annual Reports.*—The Commission examined the annual reports on Iraq, the Cameroons and Togoland under British mandate, Ruanda Urundi, the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate and Western Samoa. In each case an accredited representative of the Mandatory Power was present during the examination. The accredited representatives were for Iraq Mr B. H. Roundell, former Adviser to the

British High Commissioner in Iraq for the Cameroons under British Mandate Mr W. E. Hunt of the Nigerian Administration for Togoland under British mandate Mr J. E. W. Flood of the Colonial Office (in each case the British representative was assisted by Mr G. L. M. Clouston of the Colonial Office) for Ruanda Urundi M. Hilewyl de Heusch, Director General of the Belgian Colonial Office assisted by the Governor of Ruanda Urundi M. Maroela for the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate M. N. Ito, Assistant Director of the Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations for Western Samoa Sir James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

*General Question.*—The Commission considered the principle of economic equality (purchase of material for A and B mandated territories) and the postal rates in these territories in regard to which it had asked Mandatories for information concerning the system of rates applied, the reasons for the adoption of different tariffs and the financial aspect of the question.

The Commission also considered the status of the non-native inhabitants of South West Africa and more particularly, the Union Nationality and Flag Act of 1927.

*The Palestine Mandate.*—To comply with the desire expressed by the Council on September 6th 1929 the Commission suggested that if the Mandatory had succeeded in obtaining the necessary information by March, 1930, an extraordinary session might be held during that month to examine the immediate and remote aims of the Palestine Mandate's step 4, b, 1, to restore order and the measures contemplated to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The Commission's observations on the administration of the territories under review, its recommendations on general questions and its conclusions with regard to petitions will be published as soon as its report has been examined by the Council next January.

#### (b) The Anglo-Iraq Relations

The British Government informed the Council that it had decided to recommend Iraq for admission to the League in 1931. This information was communicated to the Members of the Council and was brought to the knowledge of the Mandates Commission at its sixteenth session.

The Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1930—which was based on the Council resolution concerning Mosul—stipulated that the mandatory régime embodied in the Treaty of 1930 should remain in force for twenty-five years unless Iraq became a Member of the League before the

end of that period. It further provided for an examination at successive intervals of four years of the possibility of advancing the date of Iraq's admission to the League or if this were impossible of amending certain provisions subsidiary to the Treaty of 1932, on account of the progress made by Iraq.

In 1927 the British and Iraqi Governments concluded a fresh treaty—which however was neither ratified nor brought into force—noting that the Treaty of 1916 was no longer consistent with the progress made by Iraq and recognising Iraq as a sovereign State. By Article 8 of this Treaty the British Government undertook to support Iraq's application for admission to the League in 1932, provided the rate of progress were maintained and all went well in the interval.

## VI—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

### CHILD WELFARE

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee met in Paris from November 11th to 14th. Two questions figured on its agenda—the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance orders, and the situation of illegitimate children.

As regards the first point, the Sub-Committee studied the material collected by the Secretariat which included drafts submitted by M. Polligier and by M. Rollet on behalf of the Save the Children International Union and the International Child Welfare Association respectively. Deciding that it could be premature at the moment to establish the text of a preliminary international draft convention, the Sub-Committee drew up for submission to the Advisory Commission on the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, a series of principles which it considered might form the basis of a convention between countries whose internal laws possess some measure of similarity.

The question of illegitimate children was considered mainly from the point of view of such measures as might prevent the separation of children from their mothers. To this end the Committee recommended the study of measures of financial, social and administrative assistance while reserving the legal aspect of the question. It further suggested that the Secretariat might collect all statistical data calculated to elucidate the problem of the illegitimate child.

## VII—OTHER QUESTIONS

### 1—VISIT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO ROME AND BELGRADE

At the invitation of the Italian and Yugoslav

Governments the Secretary General visited Rome and Belgrade towards the end of October.

In Rome the Secretary General paid visits to the Prime Minister M. Mussolini and to the Foreign Minister M. Grandi. He visited the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the International Educational Cinematograph Institute and the International Institute of Agriculture. Several receptions were given in his honour and he was thus enabled to make or renew the acquaintance of the leading Italian public men.

At a lunch given by the Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Under Secretary General of the League of Nations, to representatives of Italian and foreign newspapers the Secretary General emphasised the importance which the League attached to the co-operation of the Press.

In Belgrade Sir Eric Drummond was received by King Alexander. He conferred with the Prime Minister General Givkovich, the Foreign Minister M. Maminovitch and other Yugoslav political authorities.

At Belgrade University the Secretary General gave a lecture on the ten years' work of the League organised by an occasion for the League of Nations and the study of international law. He made a statement to the Yugoslav Press concerning the object of his visits to the capitals of various States Members.

On his return journey the Secretary General passed through Bosnia and Dalmatia, stopping at Sarajevo, Dubrovnik and Split.

### 2—THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The League Building Committee which is composed of M. Bianchi (Italian), M. Markham (British), M. Peycelon (French), M. Strutt Byron (Swiss), two representatives of the Secretariat and one of the International Labour Office met at Geneva from November 15th to 18th. Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Under Secretary General in charge of internal administration, was in the Chair and the architects responsible for the building, M. Henot, M. Flegenheimer, M. Broggi, M. Lefevre and M. Vago attended the meetings.

The agenda included the examination of the question of inviting tenders for the building and the publication of the conditions in all countries Members of the League. It was decided that the condition should be studied by the competent Secretariat departments, communicated to the Governments of all States Members and to the Press and published in the Official Journal and the Monthly Summary.

The Committee noted a report from the Committee of Acoustics of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In the

light of the recommendations contained in this report the architects will complete their studies for the Assembly Hall their findings will be submitted for approval to the Committee of Five appointed by the Assembly.

The Committee took note of the architects programme of work and also of the fact that everything was being done so that the actual building might begin as soon as possible notwithstanding the delay caused by the fundamental modifications of the original design owing to the change of site.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- |            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| Dec 16th   | Sub Committee on Economic and Financial tendencies affecting the peace of the world                                   | London    |
| Jan 10th   | Committee of Agricultural Experts   | Geneva    |
| Jan 13th   | Fifty eighth Session of the Council   | Geneva    |
| Jan 13th   | Permanent Central Opium Board   | Geneva    |
| Jan 13th   | Financial Committee   | Geneva    |
| Jan 13th   | Economic Committee  | Geneva    |
| Jan 16th   | Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs  | Geneva    |
| Jan 18th   | Committee of Thirteen on the Administration of the Secretariat the International Labour Office and the Court Registry | Geneva    |
| Feb 16th   | Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation   | Java      |
| Feb 16th   | Committee on the Amendment of the Covenant  | Geneva    |
| March 13th | Conference on the Codification of International Law   | The Hague |
| April 2nd  | Traffic in Women and Children Committee   | Geneva    |
| April 7th  | Leprosy Commission  | Tokio     |
| April 9th  | Child Welfare Committee   | Geneva    |
| April 18th | Committee on the Ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League                               | Geneva    |
| May 13th   | International Conference on Bills of Exchange   | Geneva    |
| May 27nd   | Fiscal Committee  | Geneva    |
| June 10th  | Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee  | Geneva    |

# ORGANISATIONS AND COMMISSIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Addenda to the List published in Vol. IX No. 12)

## Special Commission for the Preparation of a Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War

Chairman Count BERNSTORFF

BELGIUM	Baron MONCHEUR Colonel FRAYN	GERMANY	M. FROHWEI Colonel F. VON BOLLTICHER Lieut. Comdr W. MARSHALL Captain RETNERT Captain G. MATH
BRITISH EMPIRE	The Hon. ALEXANDER CADOGAN Vice Admiral D. M. ANDERSON Commander G. C. DILLON R.N. Lieut.-Col. (Wing Commander) BARNATO Major A. G. F. ISAACS	ITALY	Major General ALBERTO DI MARINIS STEFANO DI RUGGIERO Captain RAIMONDI BISOLIA Lieut. Col. E. GIGLIOLI
CANADA	Dr. W. A. RIDDELL Lieut. Col. G. P. VANIER	JAPAN	M. IMAOTAKE SATO Brig. General KABA Lieut. Col. OYA Commander NISHIHARA Captain SATO Commander MIYAWA Lieut. A. MATSUNARA M. T. SAKAMOTO
CHILE			
CHINA	M. WOO KAI SENG		
COLOMBIA	M. GERMAN ARADIA		
CUBA	M. GUILLERMO DE BLANCA		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	M. J. FIEDLER		
FINLAND	M. R. HOIST Lieut. Col. A. E. MARTILA M. GYLLENBOGEL	NETHER LANDS	M. V. H. RUTGERS Major Baron J. J. G. VAN VOORST TOT VOOPST
FRANCE	M. RENE MASSIGLI Brig. General REQUIN Commandant LUCIER Commander DELEDZE Lieut. Col. H. E. MOUCHAND M. JEAN PAUL BONLOUP	PERU	General CESAR A. DE LA FUENTE
		PERSIA	Colonel ALI KHAN PIAZI
		POLAND	M. F. SOKAL M. T. GWIAZDOWSKI Captain A. PONCET DE SANDOZ

ROMANIA	M Co STANIL AVONIADE General T DUMITRESCU
SALVADOR	M J G GURPERO
SPAIN	M F COBIAN Colonel MAUEL LOY LAGA Lieut Col SALVADOR GARCIA DE PRUNEDA
UNITED STATES	The Hon HUGH WILSON Mr PIERREPOIN MOITAT
VENEZUELA	Dr C PARRA PEREZ
YUGO SLAVIA	Dr J CHOUMENAKOVITCH

#### MIXED COMMISSION

(Appointed under a Council resolution of December 12th 1915 to co operate with and advise the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference on the economic aspect of problems submitted to that body)

This Commission is composed of —

Two members each of the Economic Organisation the Financial Organisation and

the Transit Organisation appointed by the Council

Two members of the employers group and two members of the workers group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office appointed by the Governing Body

A certain number of experts with special knowledge of questions concerning industry or transport belonging to the countries specified by the Council on March 18th 1926

The Mixed Commission is empowered to select the assistance of other experts subject to the same conditions as those laid down for the Permanent Advisory Commission

#### XVI—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

at MERMEL HARBOUR DOWNS

(One of the three members is appointed by the Chairman of the Committee for Communications and Transit in accordance with the Mermel Convention of May 8th 1915)

M R and WIDBING (Denmark)

# THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL IX, No 12

PUBLISHED ON JANUARY 1<sup>st</sup>, 1930

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*All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva*

## I—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1929<sup>1</sup>

The organisation of peace is the work in which the greatest advances have been made by the League during the past year. Substantial progress was also made in the more general work of international co-operation, and in the economic sphere the results were not always proportionate to the efforts made in the social and humanitarian domain much was achieved.

Important political events such as the coming into force of the Versailles Anglo-American negotiations on naval disarmament, The Hague Reparations Conference exercised a certain influence on the work of the League. On the other hand, the fact of the League's existence was not without influence on the inception and development of these events as was emphasised during the general discussion on the report of the Council to the tenth

Assembly. In this connection and in view of the approaching tenth anniversary of the League's creation, numerous delegates reviewed the work done during the past decade giving their opinion with regard to the future of the League and the development of international relations.

### MAINTENANCE AND ORGANISATION OF PEACE

The coming into force of a collective Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration known as the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes was one of the most important events of the year. This Act came into force as the result of the accession of Belgium, Norway and Switzerland. At the tenth Assembly the Czechoslovak, Danish, Finnish, French, Greek, Lithuanian and Latvian delegates announced that their Governments would shortly ratify it.

Another important feature was the acceptance by a considerable number of States of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court

<sup>1</sup> This article is the introduction to the third pamphlet of the series. The League from Year to Year which will be published in January.

of International Justice as recommended by the British Prime Minister Mr Ramsay MacDonald at the beginning of the tenth Assembly. When the first Assembly met in December 1920 only three States—Panama, Portugal and Switzerland—had acceded to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute the acceptance of which entails recognition of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction for legal disputes. Since then during the past ten years fifteen other States including one Great Power (Germany) accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. In September 1930, during the tenth Assembly, fifteen further States including three Great Powers France, Italy, Great Britain and all the Dominions signed the Optional Clause. With the exception of Greece these States signed *ad referendum*.

It is thus possible to measure the advance made in ten years and if it be added that the year 1929 saw the preparation and signature of texts designed to facilitate the accession of the United States to the Court and to reform the Statute of that body it will be realised that unprecedented headway was made during that period by arbitration as a method for the pacific settlement of international dispute.

The coming into force of the Paris Pact caused the British delegation to submit to the Assembly the suggestion that the Covenant should be reconsidered with a view to bringing certain of its clauses into harmony with that Pact.

Mention must also be made of the endeavours to strengthen the guarantees provided by the Covenant for the prevention of war. These studies concern financial assistance for States in the event of war or of a threat of war and the strengthening of the means of preventing war. These two questions were thoroughly discussed during the last Assembly with a view to embodiment in a Convention.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference resumed its examination of the Draft Convention of 1927 of which it discussed several of the essential chapters in particular those dealing with the limitation of effectives and material. The American representative made an important statement concerning the general principles of disarmament and the special problem of naval disarmament which was the starting point of the Anglo-American negotiations for the Naval Conference of January 21st 1930. The Commission adjourned to give the Governments concerned time to reach an agreement which in the view of the Assembly would enable the Commission itself to come to a general understanding with

regard to methods of reduction and limitation of naval armaments. It was understood that Governments would inform the Chairman of the Commission of the progress of their negotiations so as to enable him to reconvene the Commission as soon as possible with a full knowledge of the facts.

As an example of the League's work for the maintenance of peace may be mentioned its intervention in the dispute which arose towards the end of 1928 between two of its Latin American Members, Bolivia and Paraguay. Although the Council then in ordinary session had not been officially seized it immediately requested its Acting President M. Brand to send both parties a telegram reminding them of their status as Members of the League and of the obligation which that status laid upon them to settle by peaceful means any disputes between them. Two days later having received from both parties the assurance of their attachment to the principles of the Covenant, the Council issued them a *maître mot* of the methods of peaceful settlement prescribed by the Covenant and to abstain from any military or other measures calculated to aggravate the dispute. As a result of this prompt action hostilities were speedily suspended and the mediatory methods and machinery provided for Latin American States were again brought into play. Latin American delegates to the Assembly expressed the opinion that the Council's action had been instrumental in promoting co-operation between the League and Latin American countries.

As regards the *protection of minorities*, the Council at the request of two of its members M. Danderaud (Canada) and the late Dr Stresemann (Germany) proceeded to a thorough examination of the minority problem as a whole from the twofold point of view of principles and procedure.

After public and private discussions which occupied the greater part of the Council's March and June sessions meetings of a Committee of three of its members in the interval and an examination of a great number of documents and memoranda from fifteen Governments the Council adopted its final resolution of June 13th 1929. It was impossible to reach agreement on questions of principle such as the nature and extent of the League's guarantee and the powers and duties of the Council but as regards procedure an agreement was reached and the Council unanimously adopted a series of regulations for the examination of petitions which will be added to the procedure already in force.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The considerable mass of work dealt with by the Economic Organisation in 1929 concerned the conclusion or preparation of conventions on various important questions such as statistics and counterfeit currency and the drafting of model conventions on double taxation and tax evasion. The Economic Committee drew up a formula for the most favoured nation clause which would make it possible to surmount the disputes to which the application of this clause had hitherto given rise. It undertook inquiries into the international aspect of the coal and sugar problems and pursued or initiated investigations concerning industrial agreements, customs nomenclature, veterinary police control, the exploitation of the riches of the sea, the suppression of smuggling, etc.

It nevertheless appeared after a comprehensive survey of the economic situation that the application of the recommendations of the 1917 Economic Conference—approved in principle by all Governments—was neither general nor strict enough and that the current of opinion in favour of the suppression or reduction of customs barriers which had followed upon the affirmation by the Conference of the necessity of putting an end to the increase of taxes and of moving in the opposite direction had not had the desired results. In the words of Dr Dreitscheid rapporteur of the Second Assembly Committee, there has up to the present been no change in the fundamental conception of the commercial policy of States. In these circumstances many are wondering with increasing anxiety whether the methods hitherto followed will ever lead us out of the present state of disorder or whether it would not be preferable to seek new methods.

With these apprehensions originated the idea of a Customs Truce—first submitted by the Belgian delegate to the Assembly M. Hymans and later supported by the British delegate Mr. Graham—which would bind signatories not to increase their tariffs during a given period to be considered as preliminary to a reduction of tariffs. Negotiations for the conclusion of the truce and the subsequent agreements will not be left to technicians only; the Governments themselves will be invited to intervene more directly than has hitherto been the case.

The Financial Committee, whose past activities included schemes of financial reconstruction and the settlement of refugees in certain parts of Europe, is now endeavouring to adapt its work to changed conditions. Following the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion a new organisation was created in relation with the Financial Committee—the

Fiscal Committee, whose principal duty will be to advise the Council on all questions concerning taxation.

The work of the Transit and Health Organisations is continuing in normal conditions. In this connection must be mentioned the conclusion of an international agreement on transit cards for emigrants, the preparation of three conferences (on river law in Europe, baggage and lighting of coasts, transport of new pipes and periodicals) and preliminary studies of the international regulation of commercial motor traffic and the taxation of foreign motor vehicles.

The Health Organisation held conferences on anti-tuberculosis vaccination and sleeping sickness and undertook or completed research work concerning syphilis, infantile mortality and cancer. But the outstanding new feature in its work was its co-operation with certain Governments (Greece, Bolivia and China) in the reorganisation of all or part of their health departments.

As regards intellectual co-operation the International Committee revised the work done since its creation in 1922 and decided to proceed to a systematic revision of the work in hand, its aims and its organisation.

In the social and humanitarian field the most important event was the acceptance by drug manufacturing countries of the principle of the limitation of manufacture by international agreement. The Permanent Central Opium Board, instituted under the Geneva Convention of 1925, took up its duties and a Commissioner of Inquiry into Opium Smoking was appointed and left for the Far East.

The Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People studied the conditions in which the inquiry concerning the traffic in women could be pursued and extended in Eastern countries. It prepared draft international conventions dealing with the prostitution of children and young people and the assistance of foreign minors.

The Refugee Commission constituted on the recommendation of the 1928 Assembly laid down the conditions for the termination within ten years of the League's refugee relief work.

## THE TENTH ASSEMBLY

A considerable part of the work described in the foregoing pages must be placed to the credit of the tenth Assembly. Its meetings were the most largely attended on record, fifty-three of the fifty-four States Members being represented, including Bolivia, Honduras and Peru who for several years had not sent delegates to the Assembly. It was during this session that



fifteen States acceded to the Court's compulsory jurisdiction that the protocols concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the accession of the United States were opened for signature and that a scheme for a customs union and the principle of the limitation of drug manufacture were adopted. Special emphasis is laid on the two last points in view of their considerable bearing on international economic relations and the humanitarian work of the League.

The tenth Assembly was also the occasion of important statements by delegates concerning the past and future of the League—the League part in the consolidation of peace and in the international life of the past ten years, the relations between The Hague Conference and the League, the progress made during the past ten years, the future role of the League and the organisation of Europe. Below are some of the principal passages of these speeches.

#### I THE LEAGUE AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE

M. H. MANS (Belgium)

When we look back over the past ten years or merely estimate the efforts put forth in recent years to observe a continual improvement in the political and economic situation of Europe and in its consolidation. We can foresee the approach of a new epoch, the availing of a new spirit.

M. STAUNING (Denmark)

During the first three years of the League of Nations a gigantic task was accomplished in carrying out the vast work of reconstructing a Europe still reeling under the upheaval of war.

Since that period the work of recuperation and political pacification has been progressing slowly but surely.

The first delegate of France, M. BRIAND gave the League the principal credit for the change which had taken place in international relations.

Anything he said that had been accomplished during the last few years has been due to the inspiration of the League. Certain things might have been possible had not the League by virtue of its acts and the confidence it has preserved created a favourable atmosphere throughout the world. I cannot to which we owe the presence here of the German delegation—with which as representative of France I was glad to collaborate—was born of the League and the Pact of Paris which has been mentioned here although it might seem to have been conceived outside the League was also brought into being by its inspiration.

M. BOUROFF (Belgium)

Although the League may not always have taken the direct initiative in the work of international pacification and concord its spirit is always at work. Its unseen presence is felt in every international dispute. It makes the strong more moderate and gives confidence to the weak and thus facilitates the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The following delegates considered that The Hague Conference illustrated the views put forward in these statements.

M. ADACHI (Japan)

The tenth Assembly of the League of Nations is opening in a special atmosphere created by the settlement effected on Saturday last at The Hague. I am particularly glad to note this because in my opinion the work which has just been so happily accomplished is fully in accord with the great spirit of our Geneva organisation.

Referring to the difficulties of The Hague negotiations M. BRIAND said:

We persevered because we realised that to separate in such circumstances as we had achieving our purpose would mean aattering blow to all the League's work towards this same end. I asked myself what would happen when the Government delegates at The Hague if they failed to reach agreement on the programme laid down at Geneva a year ago appeared among their fellow members of the League. I asked myself what would be the atmosphere of this Assembly should such a disaster come to pass. The mere thought of that contingency gave me fresh strength and courage.

Mr HENDERSON (British Empire) emphasised the importance of The Hague Agreements for the League.

It is of vast importance not only to the four Great Powers which joined together in this great act of reconciliation but it is of the highest importance to every Member of this League of Nations that by our actions at The Hague we have at long last taken the final step from bringing the world war to an end.

Dr STRESEMANN (Germany) said that the League had every interest in the effective liquidation of the war.

I hope that the League will continue sympathetically to follow the negotiations between the countries directly concerned. The fact that in past years we have refrained from openly expressing our views on this question here and have continued quietly to collaborate in the work of the League may be regarded as a proof of our confidence in the high aims which we are called upon to prosecute at Geneva.

#### 2 THE PROGRESS MADE

Numerous delegates from different continents emphasised the progress of the League idea in international public opinion and the results already obtained.

M. HYMANS (Belgium)

I cannot leave this platform whence I look down over this imposing gathering including so many eminent state men without recalling the first session of the Assembly held ten years ago. At that time we were without chart or guidance. We were embarking on an enterprise full of anxiety and scepticism that was met with hostility and denunciation. Some of us were the optimists. Others again said we were embarking upon an adventure. Well we have had our adventure and we are now on firm ground. Our enterprise has succeeded. We have served and will continue

to serve a great ideal which is becoming more and more an inspiration to the young generation. They are urging us on. They say it will be who will reap what we have sown, and of this I am sure that they in their turn will sow fresh seed.

#### M. SICIALOJA (Italy)

The Covenant laid the foundations of a new order of things. Our work under the auspices of the League from 1919 onwards and more particularly since 1924 has been to build up on those foundations the organisation of international justice and the evolution of that organisation is the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court at The Hague which we regard as the greatest achievement of our time in international relations.

#### M. BRIAND (France)

It is now ten years since the League of Nations came into existence. No one can say that these ten years have been wasted. The faintest possible use has been made of them. The work has extended to every field of endeavour. Much that has been done has failed to attract international attention not being of a political character but that work is none the less among the League's most important activities. It has passed on victorious despite attack upon the way. It has conquered what constituted the most redoubtable foe for an institution of this kind—it has risen triumphant over scepticism and denunciation.

Doubt is non-existent nowadays where the League is concerned. A close interest is taken in its work which forms the subject in the large majority of countries of sympathetic and very real enthusiasm. It enjoys universal confidence and has built up a moral capital which is without parallel in the history of the world.

#### M. COSTA DU REIS (Bolivia)

We have seen with our own eyes the slow but steady progress made towards the ideal which the League offers as its objective to peoples of goodwill. We have never ceased to believe in the League and we have come here now impelled by the conviction that a man-made and hence an artificial institution cannot live or renew its vitality unless harmony exists between its component parts.

#### M. VENIZELOS (Greece)

More and more each day the League is mounting public opinion, turning it against war and guiding it towards peace. Its technical work and its efforts in the political field have sometimes seemed fruitless because they have not always led to immediate practical results. Nevertheless the continual contact between nations which is established here, the systematic study of their economic and social difficulties, the consideration of the means to prevent war, the attempt to prohibit the use of inhuman methods of destruction are all helping to draw home the lessons of the last war and consequently to strengthen the will for peace.

#### M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN (Spain)

In its ten years' existence—a short period for such an institution—the League has laid before the world a series of strikingly successful results. All of us who have not ceased to believe in the success of this great international institution—even at the most difficult moments—all of us who have seen it being organised taking its first steps

in life facing and solving grave problems with a profound faith in its future, may proclaim a very look back along the way we have come and see the outstanding features of its most important stages: that the League of Nations does exist; that the League, the reality of whose existence none dare now deny, offers the world the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace and the progress of civilisation that mankind has ever been able to contrive.

#### COUNT ARPAONYI (Hungary)

In spite of any reservations I have made in spite of imperfections which I still perceive and certain disagreeable and undesirable consequences which I meet with daily, I do realise that great progress has been made in this Assembly and that the goal which we have set before us towards these objects for which the League of Nations was set up. I realise that an immense amount has been done to ensure peace inasmuch as great and small countries alike have undertaken to submit their disputes to a judge or arbitrator and that the Great Powers have thus voluntarily renounced the advantages ensuing from their material position, so that the small nations can now feel greater confidence. The new dispensation will take into account the feelings and interests of these small nations equally with those of the Great Powers.

#### MR. WILLIAM MARR (Australia)

If it were a lived that phase of international politics loomed most prominently in the public mind to-day and most continually engages the public interest it may confidently be said that it is the efforts made here at Geneva in both formal and informal conference to find a sure means of averting war.

A survey of the whole work of the League in all its various activities which I have had to do to say that greater than all its conventions and its resolutions is the educational value of its work in strengthening the will for peace that will be based on knowledge and understanding.

#### M. UPRUTIA (Colombia)

During this initial phase the League has flourished and grown and has at the same time made such astounding progress and accomplished work of such transcendental merit and profound significance that even the most sceptical or biased have been forced to pay their tribute.

The League has already made a positive contribution in the matter of eliminating armed conflicts. It has put obstacles in the path of war and has promoted the development of international relations on the widest possible basis of moral and economic solidarity.

#### MR. MCGILLIGAN (Irish Free State)

During these years in all the difficulties which threatened peace the spirit which prevailed was the spirit of the League. Slowly perhaps but surely that spirit is being enshrined in covenants between the peoples of the world. It is no small thing that in the first decade of the League's existence such a spirit should have prevailed that in such an atmosphere problems resulting from the World War have been investigated and clarified. We do not think it too much to hope that at the beginning of a new decade the way has been pointed and the spirit has been formed along and in which these problems may at last be solved.

## 3. FUTURE POLICY OF THE LEAGUE

Several delegates expressed their opinion as to the League's future work.

M. HYMANS (Belgium)

We are about to enter upon the second stage. It is our duty to improve and perfect the mechanism of the organisation, the equipment of the system of law and co-operation that we have founded to broaden the path of peace and set up barrier after barrier on the roads where war might come.

M. SCIALOJA (Italy)

The most violent conflicts of interests between nations occur in the economic sphere for in that sphere the peoples show an instinctive tendency to consider problems from the standpoint of their own immediate interests. Only by enlightened and conscientious effort on the part of responsible Government will it be possible to get away from this limited conception and prompted by feelings of solidarity and equity to arrive at a complete understanding of all the aspects of the economic problem. This is particularly true of certain fundamental questions such as raw material.

Dr. BENZ (Czechoslovakia) said he considered the League as the principal factor in the organisation of peace.

The work he said now devolves entirely upon the League—for now the big and dangerous problem of the war settlement can be regarded as solved in principle.

I do not think indeed that the present session of the Assembly appears to me to be characterised by a tone of wisdom and magnanimity from a quality of mind. Not that it is of less importance than previous sessions—on the contrary it reflects in my view just what I have been describing: the conviction we are all felt that despite perpetual difficulties we are drawing away from the period when we were chiefly preoccupied with the general situation and certain big events and general political problems and are entering upon a new period when we shall see the successive results of the normal and regular working of the League as a slow but steady process becoming every day more marked and passing from daily preoccupations to the general political situation to definite and concrete questions of post-war world reorganisation.

## 4. THE ORGANISATION OF EUROPE

One of these questions was raised by M. BRÉLAND.

I think that among peoples constituting geographical groups like the peoples of Europe there should be some kind of federal bond which would be possible for them to get into touch at any time to confer about their interests, to agree on joint resolutions and to establish among themselves a kind of world city which would enable them to meet to meet any grave emergency that may arise. That is the link we want to forge.

Obviously this association will be primarily economic for that is the most urgent aspect of the question and I think we may look for success in that direction. Still I am convinced that politically and especially also this federal link might without affecting the sovereignty of any of the nations belonging to such an association, do useful work.

Supporting this idea the late Dr. STRICKMANN while rejecting policy directed against any special continent strongly emphasised that the organisation of Europe no longer corresponded to modern conditions.

What are the things that appear so extraordinary about Europe and its construction from the economic point of view? It is absurd to me that Europe should appear not to have progressed to have gone as far as Latin America or Italy. We can scarcely imagine there being no united Italy or the different parts of what we now call Italy being separate economic entities and fighting against one another. Nor can we conceive without a single what Germany was like before the Customs Union when merchant ships from Berlin were held up in the Elbe because some other customs system began at the frontier of Anhalt. Just as these are ideas which strike us as quaint and medieval and which we have long outgrown so there are in my opinion in the New Europe which give a very similar impression.

Is it not absurd that modern invention should have reduced the journey from South Germany to Tientsin by twenty days while in Europe itself hours are wasted stopping at frontiers for customs inspections and if Europe were a sort of little backwater shop still open beside the big world economy we might as well founded to reasons of National prestige they must be protected must seek new markets and are rarely able to find profitable ones in their own country.

Where is the European conscience? Where are the European stamps that we need? Are not these inventions born of national prestige long out of date and do they not do our continent an immense amount of harm not only in the relations between various countries but also in those between Europe and other continents?

## II—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

December 1929

The most important event in December was the signing by the United States of the three Pacts concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice—the Protocol of Signature of the Statute, the Protocol relating to the Revision of the Statute and the Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States.

The first session of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, closed on the 4th of the month and the third session of the Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions opened on the 5th. The latter meeting closed on the 10th seventeen of the participants having decided to bring into force the Convention on Prohibitions of November 8th 1927.

A Special Committee of Experts studied the question of the abolition of customs duties on educational films.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Council to study the situation between Poland and Lithuania as regards freedom of communications and transit held a short meeting towards the middle of the month.

### III--LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

##### *Registration of Treaties*

The international engagements registered with the League in December included:—

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Spain and Norway (Madrid December 27th 1928) presented by Norway

The International Road Traffic Convention (Paris April 24th 1926) presented by France

Agreements between Finland and Italy and Austria and Spain concerning the abolition of the consular visa

An arrangement concluded by Finland, Estonia and Latvia concerning telephone communications between Finland and Latvia by submarine cable Finland-Estonia and lines established in Estonian territory presented by Finland

An Agreement concerning the exchange of postal orders between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Poland (London September 20th and Warsaw October 4th 1929) presented by Great Britain

A Treaty of Commerce (Budapest November 8th 1909) and a Convention on railway questions (Belgrade July 24th 1926) between Hungary and Yugoslavia presented by both parties

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (Guatemala February 22nd 1928) between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Guatemala presented by Great Britain

An Agreement between the United States and Canada (Washington August 20th and October 2nd 1929) concerning the admission of civil aircraft the issue of pilots' licences and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft presented by Canada

An Agreement between Canada and Sweden (Ottawa November 21st 1929) concerning the exemption of shipping profits from income tax presented by Sweden

An Extradition Convention (Montevideo January 20th 1926) between Belgium and Paraguay presented by Belgium

A Declaration signed by Germany and Roumania (Bucharest February 28th 1909) concerning the enforcement of the civil procedure clauses contained in The Hague Convention of July 1st 1905 presented by Germany

A Convention between Belgium and Hungary (Brussels September 30th 1920) concerning the settlement of the Hungarian Government debts to Belgium and of Belgian claims against the

Hungarian Government arising from the economic clauses of Part 10 of the Treaty of Trianon (presented by Belgium)

### IV--THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

#### I THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

##### *(a) Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners<sup>1</sup>*

The first session of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners was held in Paris from November 5th to December 4th under the presidency of M. Devezé (Belgium). At this session the Conference did not succeed in concluding the convention it had been summoned to prepare, but adopted a final protocol by which the delegate of the forty-seven countries represented undertook to submit to their Government for their observations all the documents relating to the work of the Conference with a view to holding later a second session for the conclusion of the Convention.

The protocol which is analysed below lays down the procedure for the continuation of the work.

The Conference was summoned to establish on the basis of a preliminary draft prepared by the Economic Committee a general convention on treatment of foreigners open to the signature of States members or not of the League. This question had hitherto been dealt with by bilateral negotiation only and this is the first time that it has come before a general conference.

After a brief discussion the Conference divided its work among committees which made a thorough examination of the preliminary draft. The plenary and committee debates revealed the importance and difficulties of the problem in particular as regards the system of taxation to be applied to foreign nationals and wares and conditions of circulation, sojourn and establishment. On all these points as well as on other chapters of the draft it was generally agreed that the Conference had succeeded in paving the way for a contractual solution. It was however necessary to avoid a danger to which the President drew attention towards the end of the meeting namely that the Conference in view of the special circumstances of various States might modify certain principles embodied in the draft and adopt texts which if inserted in a convention would result in a less liberal system than that at present provided by most national laws and by certain bilateral conventions.

Desiring to establish the Convention on the

<sup>1</sup> See *Monthly Summary* Vol. IV. No. 11 p. 358

most liberal basis possible and at the same time to take account of special circumstances the Conference finally decided to give Governments time to study the material and discussions and to arrange for a second session which would be prepared by its Bureau in co-operation with the League Secretariat

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### *The Protocol Attached*

The delegates of the Governments represented at the Conference noted that a second session would be necessary for the discussion of questions mentioning further examination. They also agreed (1) to submit to their Governments for consideration all the documents relating to the work of the Conference drawing their attention to the expediency of establishing the proposed Convention on the most liberal basis subject to the right to make it conditional on derogations justified by special considerations of fact or of law in view of which Governments would be invited to make proposals (2) to request their Governments to forward to the League Secretariat before June 1st 1930 any observations and suggestions they might wish to make

The Bureau of the Conference will remain in office during the interval between the two sessions in order to examine the documents mentioned above and prepare the future work of the Conference. It will be left to the President to fix with the approval of the Council the date of the second session of the Conference which as far as possible should be held at Geneva before December 31st 1930. To this session will be submitted in addition to observations and proposals from Governments the opinions obtained in accordance of the advisory bodies of the League and of the International Labour Office and any other technical opinions in particular that of the International Chamber of Commerce

### *(b) Third Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions*

The object of the Third Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions which met in Paris from December 5th to December 20th under the presidency of M. Colijn former Netherlands Minister was to study the possibility of bringing the Convention of November 8th 1927 into force among the States which had ratified it even if the conditions stipulated for its enforcement had not been entirely fulfilled

The twenty-nine signatories of the Convention had been invited. Representatives were sent by twenty-six of them, 14 from Belgium

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and Yugoslavia.

\* \* \*

The supplementary agreement concluded by the Second Conference (July, 1928) provided that the Convention should come into force on July 1st 1930 subject to the following conditions —

1 The Convention must be acceded to or ratified by at least eighteen States. The instruments of ratification must be deposited at the League Secretariat before September 30th 1929.

2 Even if this first condition had been fulfilled the contracting parties would retain the right to make the coming into force of the Convention dependent as far as they were concerned upon its ratification by certain States specified in the agreement.

These conditions were not fulfilled. By September 30th 1929 only seventeen States had ratified the Convention: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia. As moreover Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey had not ratified the Convention certain States which had made their accession conditional upon that of these countries were entitled to refuse to bring the Convention into force as far as they were concerned.

\* \* \*

To begin with the Conference examined the question of the number of ratifications. The German ratification had been deposited after September 30th but was nevertheless recognised as valid. The Conference noted that the Norwegian Government intended to ratify the Convention in the near future and decided that this ratification should also be considered as valid.

The Conference then endeavoured to surmount the obstacles resulting from the non-ratification of the Convention by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

The obstacle due to the fact that Turkey had not ratified the Convention was removed. Italy having decided not to maintain her condition concerning Turkey, but other States which had made their final accession to depend upon that of Poland or Czechoslovakia did not feel able to renounce this condition for a long time.

on such the Czechoslovak Government intimated that it would be able shortly to ratify the Convention but that it would make its accession dependent upon the bringing into force of the Convention in countries which were of importance for Czechoslovak trade named the Succession States and countries to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire had been ceded including Poland. It further stipulated that any advantages that in the negotiations concerning the Convention were granted to Poland must be similarly accorded to Czechoslovakia.

The Polish Government was neither able to ratify nor to promise ratification in the near future. The principal reason given was that certain bilateral negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Poland and a neighbouring country had not yet been terminated.

\* \* \*

In the circumstances seventeen of the thirty-six signatories of the Convention signed a Protocol undertaking to bring into force as from January 1st 1930 the Convention for the Abolition of Customs Prohibitions. The signatories are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Owing to the non-ratification of the Convention by Poland and Czechoslovakia the contracting parties reserve their right to denounce their engagements before the end of the five years validity of the Convention. For this purpose they agreed that:

1. Should no notification be received to the contrary Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia could not be bound by their signature after July 1st 1930 unless the countries upon whose ratification they had made their accession conditional had themselves given effect to the Convention.

2. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal might on June 30th 1931 or on the same date in 1932, 1933 or 1934 be relieved of their obligations under the Convention if there was no longer a sufficient number of contracting parties.

It should be noted that Finland and Sweden who had ratified the Convention did not sign the Protocol as they considered that the present conditions in which it had been decided to bring the Convention into force were not those contemplated by their respective parliaments.

## V—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

### 1. SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY

A small Committee met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on December 2nd and 3rd to prepare the ground for the enforcement of the draft Convention on scientific property.

The Committee had to study the possibilities of forming a system of insurance which would cover industrial enterprises utilising scientific discoveries (protected by the future convention) against all possible contingencies.

The Committee was composed of the following insurance and legal experts: Senator Ruffini (Italian) former Minister of Education in Italy, author of the first draft International Convention examined by the Assembly of the League of Nations; Mr C. E. Heath (English) of Lloyd's, Chairman of the Trade Indemnity Company; Dr Alfred Manes (German) Professor of Insurance Law and Chairman of the *Deutscher Verein für Versicherungs-wissenschaft*; M. Secrétan (Swiss) Vice-Chairman of the *Compagnie suisse de réassurances* at Zurich; M. Ostertag, Director of the *Bureau international des unions de la propriété nationale littéraire et artistique*; Baron M. Sarruy, representative of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations; M. Gallois, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers; rapporteur to the Committee; M. von Schmieden, representative of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; M. R. Weiss, Head of the Legal Service of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The proceedings having been opened by M. Weiss acting for the Director of the International Institute, the chair was taken by Senator Ruffini. A formula was drafted according to which it is not possible to contemplate the establishment of a system of guarantees for users of scientific discoveries in the form of either mutual insurance, compensatory fund or mixed agencies, and the eventual possibility of establishing a fixed scale of insurance premiums in private companies.

Another meeting will be held before transmitting the draft Convention to Government.

### 2. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Executive Committee of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations met on December 9th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris. It decided that the third session of the Conference should be held in June 1930 when it would examine various proposals for membership.

A scheme for an international dictionary of political terms was discussed at length. It will be possible to submit to the June Conference definite proposals with a view to publication.

### 3 DUTIES ON EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The Committee of Experts appointed by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome met at Geneva from December 12th to 14th to study the possibility of concluding an international agreement for the abolition or reduction of import duties on educational films.

The Committee prepared a preliminary draft convention proposing the abolition of customs duties and accessory charges (except registration fee) in connection with the import, export and transit of educational films.

In the event of its proving impossible to accept a proposal for the abolition of all duties, the experts put forward a subsidiary proposal for the *reduction* of import duties, considering that as regards export and transit duties there could be no objection to the principle of abolition.

The category of educational films would include:

1. Films designed to spread knowledge of the League.
2. Instructive films for all grades.
3. Films to promote vocational training and the scientific organisation of labour.
4. Films on scientific and technical research.
5. Films intended for learned societies and scientific institutes.
6. Films on public health and social questions.

Requests with a view to the recognition of the educational character of a film should be addressed to the International Educational Cinematograph Institute. They should be accompanied by a certificate issued in each country by a competent department appointed by the Government. After considering the requests the Institute would issue a certificate upon the presentation of which films would be exempt from import, export and transit duties as well as from import duties after temporary exportation.

The sole object of this certificate, which would not constitute a guarantee of educational value, is to enable films to pass through the customs with the fewest possible charges and formalities.

Should the Institute not consider a film to have international educational value and should this decision be contested by the parties, the latter could be entitled to lay the matter before a Permanent Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, whose judgment would be final.

The signatories of the Convention would retain their rights of film censorship under their national laws. They would also be empowered to prohibit or restrict the import, export or transit of films should this be necessary in the interest of public security.

The preliminary draft convention drawn up by the experts will be sent to the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and to its Permanent Executive Committee and later submitted to the Council with a view to the summoning of a Diplomatic Conference.

The meeting was attended by the following experts: Dr Hans Curjel, Member of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute; Chairman of the German Association of Educational Film Producers; Mr C. T. Hankin, Member of the Governing Body of the Cinematographic Institute; Inspector of the Board of Education; Mr C. R. Canty, of the American Embassy in Paris; M. Figuiera, Director of Industrial Affairs in the Ministry of Commerce, Paris; M. de Nola, Member of the League Economic Committee; M. Pellin, Professor at Jassy University and at The Hague Academy of International Law; Canon Raymond, Director of the International Bureau of Catholic Cinematography; Professor Woyno, of the Warsaw Polytechnic School; and M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

### 4 THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Governing Body of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law held its third session in Rome on December 17th and 18th. M. Sculoja (Italy) was in the Chair and M. Destree (Belgium), M. da Fonseca Hermes (Brazil), Sir Cecil Barrington Hurst (British Empire), M. Capitant (France), M. Rabel (Germany), M. Rocca (Italy), M. Loder (Netherlands), M. Rundstein (Poland), M. Antoniadou (Roumania) and M. Valdecasas (Spain) were present. The meeting was also attended by M. Buerro, Director of the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, and M. Weiss, representing the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

In his opening speech the Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of the late M. Ambrose Colin (France).

The Governing Body settled certain administrative questions and decided to continue its study of the unification of laws concerning sale of goods, concerning maintenance and of arbitral

procedural. It decided to undertake the study of certain questions which might be dealt with in co-operation with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation such as copyright, publishing contracts and the legal status of international associations.

The Governing Body will take part in the next International Congress of Comparative Law. Its next session will be held in the spring.

## VI—POLITICAL QUESTIONS

### I. POLISH-LITHUANIAN RELATIONS

The Sub-Committee appointed under the Council resolution of December 14th 1918 to report on the practical steps which might be adopted now being taken of the international agreements in force to remedy the situation between Poland and Lithuania (as regards freedom of communications and transit) or to lessen its international repercussions met at Geneva from December 16th to 20th.

The object of this meeting was to consider the reports prepared by the two special Committees set up by the Sub-Committee at its first meeting in March 1919.

Of these Committees one was appointed to collect all information which, if authenticated, could make it possible to define the obstacles to freedom of communications and transit referred to by the Council and to consider their consequences from an economic point of view. During the year this Committee proceeded at the invitation of the Latvian and Polish Governments to Riga, Libau, Vidna and Warsaw where it conferred with officials of the technical ministries and with representatives of commercial circles.

The other Committee had to consider the international agreements in force referred to by the Council and their bearing upon the question of obstacles to freedom of communications and transit.

In the light of the reports of these Committees the Sub-Committee made suggestions which will be forwarded to the Council after being examined by the Transit Committee.

The meeting was attended by M. de Vasconcellos (Chairman), M. Drayfus (France), M. Schelger (Germany), Sir John Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Herold (Switzerland) and M. Singula (Italy).

### 2. MIXED COMMISSION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF GREEK AND TURKISH POPULATIONS

On the proposal of the rapporteur M. Adamić and after consulting his colleagues the Acting

President of the Council Ali Khan Foroughi has appointed M. Holger Andersen (Denmark) to succeed the late General de Lara as neutral member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations.

Under Article 11 of the Special Convention for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Population the Council appoint three of the members of the Commission supervising the execution of the Convention.

## VII—FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Jan. 10th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

Jan. 10th.—Advisory Commission on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome.

Jan. 25th.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.

Jan. 28th.—Committee on the Administration of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva.

Feb. 16th-28th.—Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Java.

March 5th.—Health Committee, Geneva.

March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

April 1st.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.

April 7th.—Leprosy Commission, Tokio.

April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.

April 12th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

May 1st.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

QUESTION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

On December 9th the United States signed the three Protocols concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice—the Protocol of signature of the Statute (December 16th 1900) and the two Protocols adopted on September 14th 1909 for the Revision of the Statute and for the accession of the United States.

The signature which was given by Mr. Jay Pierpont Moffat, American Chargé d'Affaires



at Bern was accompanied by the following communication:

I am entrusted by the Secretary of State of the United States to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your note of October 14, 1919 in which you informed him of the action taken with regard to the Protocol concerning the accession of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice as well as the Protocol to effect certain amendments in the Statute of the Permanent Court. Note has been taken of the fact that fifty ratifications have up to date signed the Protocol of American accession to the Court.

In view of the almost unanimous acceptance of the Protocol of accession by the members of the Court it gives me pleasure to inform you that at the direction of the President of the United States I have been instructed to sign on behalf of the United States of America the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the Protocol of Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice the Protocol of Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Secretary of State has requested me to express through you to the members of the Court who have signed the Protocol of American accession the appreciation of the Government of the United States for their friendly endeavours to meet the objections set forth in the reservations of the United States.

\* \* \*

The question of the American accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court was first raised by the American Government in a circular letter of March 2nd, 1916 addressed to States parties to the Court and to the Secretary General informing them that the United States Senate had given its advice and consent to accession subject to certain conditions, reservations and understandings contained in its resolution.

On the proposal of the British Government a Special Conference of the Court signatories was called in Geneva on September 1st, 1920 to consider these terms and a Final Act and Draft Protocol were drafted and transmitted to the United States. The first four reservations which aimed at giving the United States equal rights with States Members of the League or of the Court as regards the election of Judges the adoption of amendments the right of withdrawal and the payment of expenses were accepted the fifth however which concerned advisory opinions, presented greater difficulties and a detailed formula of compromise was therefore suggested.

On February 19th, 1920 the American Secretary of State Mr. Kellogg brought the matter up a second time in a circular letter referring to the results of this Special Conference. While he said the Government of the United States desires to avoid in so far as may be possible,

any proposal which would interfere with or embarrass the work of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often perplexing and difficult, there still remained some elements of uncertainty as regards advisory opinion and the Protocol suggested did not seem to furnish adequate protection to the United States. The American Government felt nevertheless that an informal exchange of views as suggested by the other Governments should lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interests of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statute and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests.

This communication was forthwith referred to the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council under the resolution of the previous Assembly to advise as to the possible revision of the Court Statute. This Committee to which the Council had appointed Mr. Elihu Root former Secretary of State of the United States and former member of the original Committee which drafted the Court Statute received from that member a suggested term of settlement which in due course was included in a Draft Protocol. This formula provided that with a view to meeting the Senate provision that the Court should not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States had or claimed an interest the United States should be informed of any proposal before the Assembly or the Council for such an opinion if desired an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States was affected or not should proceed with all consent except the same weight was to be attached to an American objection to asking for an advisory opinion as to that of any Member of the League. If after an exchange of views it appeared that no agreement could be reached and the United States was not prepared to forego its objection the exercise of the powers of withdrawal from the Court accorded to the United States could be exercised without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

This revised Protocol, as approved on behalf of the Council in June and thereupon transmitted for the consideration of States Members of the League parties to the Court Statute and the United States.

On August 14th the Secretary of State sent the Secretary General through the American Minister in Bern an *aide-memoire* to the effect

that he was of opinion that this draft Protocol would effectively meet the objections set forth in the reservations made by the United States Senate and that on its acceptance by the States signatory he would take steps looking towards its signature and ratification. The Special Conference of Signatory States called to consider revision of the Statute was informed of the tenor of this communication and that it emanated from an authorised source. The Conference in due course approved the Protocol without change and the signatures of the fifty States were shortly after affixed.

Thereupon the following note was sent on October 7th by the Secretary General to the Secretary of State:

On June 14th last I had the honour on instructions from the Council of the League of Nations to transmit to the United States Government the text of the Protocol regarding the adherence of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, subject to the reservations formulated by the United States Senate. This instrument had been drafted by a Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council and had been adopted by the Council at its meeting of June 14th.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council on August 31st and a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted on September 2nd, the Protocol was next referred for examination to the Conference of representatives of States parties to the Statute of the Permanent Court which the Council had convened for the purpose of considering amendments to the Court's Statute. The United States Minister at Bern left with me on August 16th last a memorandum on the basis of which I had the honour to read to the delegates at the first meeting of the Conference the following statement:

I thank you for giving me the opportunity of making this statement to the Conference. I am informed from a source which I cannot divulge but on which the members of the Conference can absolutely rely that the Secretary of State of the United States of America after careful consideration is of opinion that the draft Protocol drawn up by the Committee of Jurists would effectively meet the objections set forth in the reservations made by the United States Senate and would constitute a satisfactory basis for the United States to adhere to the Protocol of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated December 16th 1920. After the States signatory to the Protocol of Signature and the Statute of the Permanent Court have accepted the draft Protocol, the Secretary of State will request the President of the United States for the requisite authority to sign and will recommend that it be submitted to the

Senate of the United States with a view to obtaining its consent to ratification.

The Conference unanimously and without change except for the correction of a mistake of translation in the French text which has been notified to the United States Legation at Bern adopted the Protocol as submitted to you in my letter of June 12th.

The Assembly on September 14th followed the Council in unanimously giving its consent to the provisions of the Protocol.

The Protocol was thereupon opened for signature on behalf of the States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute and of the United States. Up to the present 50 Members of the League have given their signatures as shown in the list annexed.

I enclose an authenticated copy of the Protocol. It is deposited in the archives of the Secretariat at Geneva and I shall be glad to take any steps in my power to facilitate its signature on behalf of the United States if and as soon as such signature had been decided upon. I beg also to enclose for your information a copy of the Report upon the Protocol which was made to the Assembly of the League of Nations by its rapporteur Monsieur Politis.

I have at the same time the honour to transmit to you an authenticated copy of a further Protocol intended to effect certain amendments in the Statute of the Permanent Court which as the result of decisions of the above mentioned Conference of Government representatives and of the Assembly of the League of Nations has been opened for signature on behalf of the States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute and on behalf of the United States. This instrument is deposited in the archives of the Secretariat and has up to the present received forty-eight signatures as shown in the annexed list.

From the report on the amendment of the Statute of the Court made to the Assembly by its rapporteur Monsieur Politis which I enclose you will see that the amendments which the last mentioned Protocol is to effect in the Statute of the Court except for certain minor changes and for certain amendments in Articles 4 and 35 of the Statute intended to establish general provision for the participation in the election of members of the Court of States parties to the Court Statute which are not members of the League without affecting the special agreements which it is proposed to make in the case of the United States of America are identical with the amendments proposed in the report of which I had the honour to send you a copy with my letter of July 12th last. I venture to call your attention more particularly to the provisions of Articles 4 and 7 of the Protocol dealing with the position of the United States as regards the acceptance by it and as regards the entry into force of the instrument and to the commentary on this matter which is to be found at the top of page 4 of Monsieur Politis' report to the Assembly.

## ANNEX

## Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations \*

## I — THE ASSEMBLY

(Consists of not more than three representatives of each State Member of the League)

## II — THE COUNCIL

(Consists of the representatives of the British Empire France Germany Italy, and Japan who are permanent members and those of nine other States elected by the Assembly as laid down in the Rules dealing with the election of the nine non permanent Members of the Council their term of office and the conditions of re eligibility.)

*Membership in 1929-30*

British Empire	Mr HENDERSON	Japan	M ADACHI
Canada	M DANDURAND	Persia	M ALI KHAN FOROUSHI
Cuba	M AGUIERO Y BETHANCOURT	Peru	M CORNEJO
Finland	M PROCOPE	Poland	M ZALESKI
France	M BRIAND	Spain	M QUIRIONES DE LEON
Germany	Dr CUPPIS	Venezuela	M ZURETA
Italy	M GRANDI	Yugoslavia	M MARINKOVITCH

## III — THE SECRETARIAT

(The Secretariat consists of a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required — Article 6 of the Covenant)

*Secretary General* Sir James Eric DRUMMOND

## IV — THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session. The members are appointed by the Council)

M HAMMARSKJÖLD (*Chairman*), Governor of Upsala (Swedish)  
 Professor DIPHA (*Vice Chairman*) Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia. Member of the *Conseil de Coopération diplomatique* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italian)  
 Professor BRIEFLY Professor of International Law at the University of Oxford (British)  
 M FROMMELT Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (French)  
 Dr GUSTAVO GUERRERO former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France (Salvador)  
 Dr BERNARD C. J. LODEY former member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands Judge and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Netherlands)  
 D BARBOSA DE MAGALHAES Professor of Law at the University of Lisbon former Minister for Foreign Affairs Justice and Education (Portuguese)  
 Dr ADAMCEK MARTY Minister of Czechoslovakia in Rome President of the Czechoslovak Branch of the International Law Association (Czechoslovak)  
 M MATSUDA Doctor of Law, Japanese Ambassador in Rome (Japanese)  
 Dr S RUNDSTEN Barrister at the Court of Appeal Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish)  
 Professor Walter SCHÜCKING Professor at the University at Kiel (German)  
 Professor Charles de VISSCHER Professor of Law at the University of Ghent Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Belgian)  
 Dr WAI CHU CHU Deputy Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Chinese)  
 Mr George W. WICKERMAN former Attorney General of the United States member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bar Association, President of the American Law Institute (American)

## V — THE PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR QUESTIONS

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May 9th 1920 pursuant to Article 9 of the Covenant. The Members are appointed by and are representatives of the Governments of the States represented)

\* For the International Labour Organization see the publications of the International Labour Office  
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on the Council. The Presidents of the Plenary Commission and of the Military, Naval and Air Sub Commissions are selected by rotation of the nations represented on the Commission for periods of four months.)

#### Members and Assistants

Brigadier General A. C. TEMPERLEY	(British Empire)	Com. G. STRESE	(Italy)
Vice Admiral D. M. ANDERSON	(British Empire)	Brigadier General PALLESPINI	(Italy)
Commander M. F. WILSON	(British Empire)	Major V. M. P. J. H. S.	(Italy)
Wing-Commander J. T. B. H. T. G. T. G.	(British Empire)	Brigadier General KABA	(Japan)
Lieut. Col. C. P. VANIER	(Canada)	Lieut. Colonel OTA	(Japan)
M. G. DE BLANCK	(Cuba)	Commander NISHIHARA	(Japan)
Lieut. Col. A. E. MARTOLA	(Finland)	Captain SATO	(Japan)
Rear Admiral von SCHOUZ	(Finland)	Commander MIKAWA	(Japan)
Brigadier General RINGUN	(France)	Lieut. A. MATSUHARA	(Japan)
Major LUCIEN	(France)	Colonel Ali KHAN RIAHI	(Persia)
Commander DUBUZE	(France)	Brig. General DON FERNANDO	(Spain)
Lieut. Col. H. E. MOUTRIER	(France)	RICH FORT	(Spain)
Colonel SCHNIGER	(Germany)	Colonel DON M. NUEL LON LAGA	(Spain)
Lieut. Col. GLODION SM	(Germany)	Vice Adm. Don J. MONTAGUTY	(Spain)
Vice Admiral Baron von FRYE	(Germany)	MISO	(Spain)
Berg Muenberg	(Germany)	Lieut. Commander MATEO ALBA	(Spain)
Lieut. Commander LFNST	(Germany)	Y. GARTIA	(Spain)
Captain REINCKE	(Germany)	Major General DON J. SORIANO	(Spain)
Major Tschunke	(Germany)	Lieut. Colonel DON S. GARTIA DE	(Spain)
Major General Alberto de MARINIS	(Italy)	PRUNEDA	(Spain)
STENDARDO DI RICIGLIANO	(Italy)	Brig. General T. KANPREYCH	(Poland)
Lieut. Col. E. GALLIOLI	(Italy)	Lieut. Colonel S. KUNSTLER	(Poland)
Captain RADNFI BUSCIA	(Italy)	Captain A. PONCET DE SANDON	(Poland)
		Commander E. SOLSKI	(Poland)
		Col. JANI Z. DE BEAURAIN	(Poland)
		General I. V. GOMEZ	(Yugoslavia)
		Brig. General M. NINA DOVITCH	(Yugoslavia)
		Captain V. MARIACHEVITCH	(Yugoslavia)

#### VI — PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session. Consists of representatives appointed by Governments of the States members of the Council and of such other States as the Council may decide.)

M. LOUDON (Chairman)	(Netherlands)	General TSIAANG TSCPING	(China)
M. T. PEREZ	(Argentina)	M. URUTIA	(Colombia)
Baron MONTCHUR	(Belgium)	M. AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT	(Cuba)
M. D. BOUFFOY	(Bulgaria)	M. BENES	(Czechoslovakia)
Dr. RIDDELL	(Canada)	M. COPEJO	(Peru)
M. R. HOLSTI	(Finland)	M. E. COBIAN (Vice Chairman)	(Spain)
M. R. MASSIGLI	(France)	M. WESTMAI	(Sweden)
Count BERNSTORFF	(Germany)	Mr. GIBSON	(United States of America)
M. POLITIS (Vice Chairman)	(Greece)	M. LITVINOFF	(Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics)
General de MARINIS	(Italy)	Tevfik ROUCHDI BE	(Turkey)
M. N. SATO	(Japan)	M. C. ZUMETA	(Uruguay)
M. RUTGEZ	(Netherlands)	M. MAROVITCH	(Yugoslavia)
Hussein KHAN ALA	(Persia)		
M. SOBAL	(Poland)		
M. C. ANTONIADIS	(Rumania)		
M. VALDES MENDEVILLE	(Chile)		

#### VII — COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND SECURITY

(Appointed by the Preparatory Commission pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

M. BENES (Chairman)	(Czechoslovakia)	General de MARINIS	(Italy)
M. J. M. CANTILLO	(Argentina)	M. N. SATO	(Japan)
Baron ROLIN JAQUEMYNS	(Belgium)	M. V. H. PUTGERS	(Netherlands)
M. B. MORFOIT	(British Empire)	M. COPEJO	(Peru)
Dr. W. A. RIDDELL	(Bulgaria)	M. A. FOROUGH	(Persia)
M. J. VALDES MENDEVILLE	(Canada)	M. I. SOBAL	(Poland)
M. WANG-KING K. F.	(Chile)	M. C. ANTONIADIS	(Rumania)
M. F. UFFUTIA	(China)	M. E. COBIAN	(Spain)
M. A. AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT	(Colombia)	M. URUTIA	(Sweden)
M. TIERLINGER	(Cuba)	M. B. STERN (Observer)	(Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics)
M. R. HOLSTI	(Czechoslovakia)	MUNIR BEY	(Turkey)
M. MASSIGLI	(Finland)	M. ESCALANTE	(Uruguay)
M. VON SILBON	(France)	M. C. FOTICH	(Venezuela)
M. N. POLITIS	(Germany)		(Yugoslavia)
	(Greece)		

## VIII — CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMISSIONS OF INVESTIGATION

(Appointed by the Council under the regulations concerning the exercise of its right of investigation)

	<i>Commission of Investigation in Germany</i>
General PARATIER	
	<i>Commission of Investigation in Austria</i>
General CALCAGNO	
	<i>Commission of Investigation in Bulgaria</i>
Colonel SCHURMAN	
	<i>Commission of Investigation in Hungary</i>
General LYNDI BELL	

## IX — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

(Established on the recommendation of the Brussels Financial Conference of 1920 except here otherwise indicated the members of the Committees of this Organisation are appointed by the Council in an individual capacity)

## I THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

- Sir Sydney CHAPMAN K.C.B. C.B.E. (*Chairman*) Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government (British)
- M. A. DI NOLA (*Vice Chairman*), Directeur General of the *Istituto Italiano di Studi Economici* (Italian)
- M. J. BRUNET *Envo*, Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Minister (Belgian)
- M. J. A. BARROSO CARNEIRO Commercial Attaché Brazilian Embassy London (Brazilian)
- M. F. DOLEZAL Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry for Commerce and Industry (Polish)
- M. Jan DVORÁČEK former Minister of Commerce (Czechoslovak)
- Mr. LUCIUS R. EASTMAN ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York (American)
- M. N. ITO Counsellor of Embassy Assistant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office (Japanese)
- M. G. J. NY General Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway (Norwegian)
- M. H. A. F. LINDSAY Indian Trade Commissioner in London (India)
- Professor E. NECULCEA (Roumanian)
- Dr. RUDOLF SCHÜLLER Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Austrian)
- M. D. SERREY President of the *Comité Consultatif des Accords Commerciaux* Paris
- M. W. STUCKI Director of the Trade Division of the Federal Economic Department (Swiss)
- Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Economics (German)

*Corresponding Members*

- M. Y. Y. CHU Assistant Director of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance Peking (Chinese)
- M. G. CUPCIN Secretary General of the Federation of Industrial Guilds (Yugoslav)
- M. A. JENSEN Chief of the Department of Statistics Ministry of Finance (Danish)
- M. W. H. LAVERGNE Director General of the Suomen Life Assurance Company (Finnish)
- M. FLORES DE LEJOS (Spanish)
- M. Rafael MARTÍNEZ MENDOZA Member of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences Venezuela (Venezuelan)
- M. J. A. NEDEPERAGT Director in Chief of Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Holland (Dutch)
- M. Raul SINON Chief of the Budget Committee of the Ministry of Finance Santiago (Chilian)
- Argentine Member (to be nominated)

## 2 THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

- M. George THOMAS Minister of State (Belgium) *Chairman*
- Shri Atul Chandra CHATTERJEE High Commissioner for India in London (Indian) *Vice Chairman*
- M. COLIJ former Prime Minister former Minister of Finance (Netherlands) *Vice Chairman*
- M. LOJCHUW Minister of Public Works Deputy (French) *Vice Chairman*
- Sir Arthur BALFOUR K.C.B. Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry (British)
- The Rt. Hon. Lord BARNBY C.M.G. C.B.E. M.V.O. Past President of the Federation of British Ind. the President of the Wool Textile Delegation Director of Lloyds Bank (British)
- M. F. BELLONI Industrialist Deputy (Italian)
- M. BENNI Deputy President of the Fascist General Industrial Federation (Italian)
- Professor FRANCISCO DEBIS Secretary General of the National Banking Council (Spanish)
- M. CHUAN CHAO (Chinese)
- M. J. CLAN Plenipotentiary Minister President of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treaties (Danish)
- M. F. P. DA CUNHA LEAL Engineer Governor of the Bank of Angola former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Portuguese)
- Mme. FRIMA FREUNDLICH President of the International Guild of Co-operative Societies (Austrian)
- M. Jules GAUTIER President of the National Federation of Agricultural Associations (French)
- M. Gustave L. GRUNARD Director General of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium (Belgian)
- M. Hipolit GLIWIC Senator Vice-Marshal of the Senate former Minister (Polish)
- M. de comte HADU former Minister of Supply President of the Section for Economic Policy of the National Association of Agriculturists (Hungarian)
- Dr. A. HIPPENFELS former Minister Member of the International Agricultural Commission (German)

- Dr F HODGKINS, Professor of Political Economy, President of the Federation of Employers' Syndicates (Czechoslovakia)
- M L JARAMILLO, Senator, Minister of Finance (Colombian)
- M JOUHAUX, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (French)
- M N KAWASHIMA, Minister at Athens, former Director of the Department of Commercial Treaties in the Foreign Ministry (Japanese)
- Dr C LAMMERS, Member of the Reichstag, member of the Board of Directors of the *Reichverband der deutschen Industriellen* (German)
- Professor Dr E LAUR, Director of the Swiss Peasants' Union (Swiss)
- Mr W T LAYTON, M.A., C.B.E., Editor of the *Economist* (British)
- M ALOYs MAYEL, Director General of Landed Property (Austrian)
- Mr F L McDougall, C.M.G. (Australian)
- M F VON MILDENBERG, President of the *Industrie- und Handelskammer* (German)
- M Hermann MÜLLER, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (German)
- M A NASTA, Professor at the Agricultural College at Bucharest, Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains (Roumanian)
- M Robert OLDS, former Under Secretary of State, U.S.A. State Department (American)
- M A ORNE, Director General of the Postal Service, former Minister of Communications (Swedish)
- M OUDGEEST, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (Dutch)
- M DE PEYPERINGHOFF DE FONTENELLE, President of the *Union des Houillères de France* (French)
- M POPLAYAN, former President of the Union of Agricultural Association, former Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance (Polish)
- Sir Arthur PUGH, Vice President of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (British)
- M Thomas RAJUREZ, former Minister of Education, Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law at Santiago University (Chilian)
- M E ROSSETTI, Minister of State (Italian)
- M SEFRANINE, Secretary General of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates (Netherlands)
- Mr Adam SHORIT, C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications (Canadian)
- Mr Edward A SUMNER, Director American Radiator Company, Past President Detroit Board of Commerce (American)
- M VILHO TANNER, former Prime Minister of Finland, Director General of the Elanto Co-operative Society (Finnish)
- Mr ALONZO C TAYLOR, Director of Food Research Institute, Stanford University (American)
- Dr MILAN TODOROVITCH, Chief of Section in the Foreign Ministry (Yugoslav)
- M J TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London (Japanese)
- M K. VARVARDOPOULOS, Professor of Political Economy at Athens University (Greek)

#### *Economist Committee*

- Sir Sydney CHAPMAN
- M Gunnar JAHN
- Dr E TRENDLENBURG
- Dr Richard SCHÜLLER
- M D SEPRUYS

#### *Financial Committee*

- M Albert JANSSEN

#### *International Institute of Agriculture (Rome)*

- M DE MICHELIS, President of the International Institute of Agriculture

#### *International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)*

- M A PIRELLI, President of the International Chamber of Commerce
- Mr Roland W BOYDEN, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce
- M C HELDRING, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, Director of the *Konink Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij*

#### *Experts Invited by the President*

##### *International Co-operative Alliance*

- Mr H T MAY, Secretary General of the International Co-operative Alliance

##### *International Agricultural Commission (Paris)*

- Marquis DE VOGUE, President of the International Agricultural Commission
- M FUDAPOWSKI, Vice President of the International Agricultural Commission

##### *International Scientific Council of Agriculture*

- M Carlos BRIBBIA, Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome

##### *International Management Institute (Geneva)*

- M Francesco MAURO, President of the Board of Directors of the International Management Institute
- M L UPWICH, Director of the International Management Institute

*Other Persons Invited by the President**Governing Body of the International Labour Office*

M A FORTAIRE, Chairman of the Governing Body,

*International Federation of League of Nations Societies*

M Alois HENTSCH, Swiss League of Nations Society

*Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations (London)*

Dr L C VAN DORP (Netherlands)

M Cornelle MERTENS, Secretary General of the *Commission syndicale de Belgique*

## 3 COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

*(a) Committee of Experts on Customs Nomenclature*

M COMTE, Inspector General of Swiss Customs, Director General of Customs

M FAFL, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce

M J IEPENEN, Ministerial Counsellor, Hungarian Ministry of Commerce

M FIGUERA, Director of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, French Ministry of Commerce

M FLACH, Adviser to the German Ministry of Commerce

M GUYOTTE, Inspector General of the Belgian Ministry of Finance

M PACI, Bureau of Economic Studies of the Association of Steel Companies

*(b) Committee of Experts on Veterinary Police Measures*

M BURRI (Chairman), Director of the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office

Professor VALLEE (Vice-Chairman), Director of the French National Research Laboratory

Comm. Dott. C. BIANCHI, Director, Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Italian Ministry of the Interior

Professor P. DE FIGUEIREDO PATRICEIRA MORTA, Director of the Department of Pastoral Industry at the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil

M J HAHN, Director of the Veterinary Section of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture

Mr J. R. JACKSON, Chief Veterinary Officer at the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

M C O JENSEN, Chief of the Danish State Veterinary Services

Dr KASPER, Ministerial Counsellor, Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

Professor LECLAIRCHE, Inspector General, Chief of the Sanitary Services of the French Ministry of Agriculture

M J NOVAK, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Cracow Medical School

M C PETROVITCH, Inspector in the Yugoslav Ministry of Agriculture, Water Supply, Veterinary Section.

Dr WEHLE, Director of the Veterinary Section of the German Health Ministry

## 4 THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Dr MELCHIOR (Chairman), Warburg's Bank, Hamburg (German)

Count DE CHALENDAR, Financial Attaché, French Embassy, London (French)

M JA SSEN, former Minister of Finance (Belgian)

M C E. TER MEULEN, Bank Hope &amp; Co., Amsterdam (Dutch)

Dr Feliks MLYNARSKI, former Vice-President of the Bank of Poland (Polish)

Sir O. E. NUTHMEYER, G.B.E., K.C.B., Bank of England (British)

Dr V. POSPIŠIL, Governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank (Czechoslovak)

Mr Jeremiah SMITH, Jr., former Commissioner &amp; General of the League in Hungary (American)

Sir Henry STRALOSCH, G.B.E., Chairman of the Union Corporation Ltd., London (South African)

M F. SUCICH, former Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance, Rome (Italian)

M Carlos A. TORRIGOSI (Argentine)

M J. TAUSHIMA, Financial Commission of the Japanese Government, London (Japanese)

M. Marcus WALLENBERG, Vice-President of the Stockholm Enskilda Bank (Swedish)

## 5 THE FISCAL COMMITTEE

M Marcel BORDUGÉ (Chairman), Counsellor of State, Director-General of Direct Taxes, Registration, Domains and Stamps, Ministry of Finance (French)

Professor Th. S. ADAMS of Yale University (American)

M Hans BLAU, Director of the Federal Administration of Taxes (Swiss)

Dr Gino BOLATTI, Director, Head of Division, Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Italian)

M CLAVIER, Director General of Taxes and Land Registration, Ministry of Finance (Belgian)

Dr H. DORN, Director at the Ministry of Finance (German)

Dr FLORES DE LEMUS, Directorate General of Public Revenue, Ministry of Finance (Spanish)

M MANTZAVINOS, Director General of Public Accounts, Ministry of Finance (Greek)

Dr J. H. R. SINIGHE DANKSIE, Director General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Dutch)

Sir Percy THOMPSON, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-President of the Board of Inland Revenue (British)

A member belonging to a Latin American country

A member belonging to an Asiatic country

*Delegates of the Financial Committee*

Dr Vilém POSPIŠIL

Dr C. VON FOLKE

*Corresponding Members*

- M. JUHO AIRAKSINEN, Adviser to the Ministry of Finance (Finnish)  
 M. TOKUZO AOKI, Director of Taxes at the Ministry of Finance (Japanese)  
 Dr. IVAN BAIKOFF, Assistant at the University of Sofia (Bulgarian)  
 Dr. GEORGES CARANTIL, Adviser to the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Roumanian)  
 Mr. A. F. CORBETT, Assistant Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Department of Inland Revenue of the Union of South Africa (South African)  
 Dr. RUDOLF EGGER, Ministerial Counsellor at the Ministry of Finance (Austrian)  
 Colonel JAMES JACOB LASON, Financial Adviser to the Government of New Zealand (New Zealand)  
 M. VON DER HULDE, Head of Section, Ministry of Finance (Danish)  
 M. FR. KEMPFLER, Director of the Revenue Department of the Republic of Latvia (Latvian)  
 M. W. KESER, Head of Division at the Ministry of Finance (Norwegian)  
 Dr. ALEXANDER K. KOPPO, Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Finance (Hungarian)  
 M. WACŁAW KOSŁO, Director of the Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance (Polish)  
 Dr. DR. KUPALAŠTIERNÄ, Head of Division, Ministry of Finance (Swedish)  
 M. LADEMANN, Counsellor of State, Head of the Administration of Direct Taxes (Danning)  
 Dr. SAX, Member of the State Council, Director of the Administration of Taxes (Luxembourg)  
 Dr. SLAVKO STREPOV, (Yugoslav)  
 Mr. WATSON SELLAR, Department of Finance (Canadian)  
 M. JUHAN VAARPI, Financial Adviser on economic matters, Ministry of Finance (Estonian)  
 H. E. Dr. BOHUMIL VLASAT, Minister of Finance (Czechoslovak)

*Note*—This list is to be supplemented by further appointments

## 6 SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE FISCAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC

*Fiscal Committee*

- Dr. J. H. R. SINNINGH DAMSTÉ, (Chairman), Director-General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Dutch)  
 Dr. GINO BOLAFFI, Director, Head of Division, Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Italian)  
 M. CLAVIER, Director General of Taxes and Land Registration, Ministry of Finance (Belgian)

*Committee on Road Traffic*

- Professor DELAGUÉ, Professor at Hamburg University, former Chief of the Police Division of the *Département fédéral de Justice et de Police* (Swiss)  
 Mr. F. C. FRANKLIN, of the Roads Department, Ministry of Transport (British)  
 Dr. PFLUG, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications (German)

## 7 THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

*(a) Committee of Control of the Guaranteeing States for the Austrian Loan*

(Constituted in accordance with the second Reconstruction Protocol Gen. vs. October 4th 1922. The members of the Committee are nominated by their Governments.)

- M. MARIO ALBERTI, Director of the *Credito Italiano*, Milan (Chairman) (Italy)  
 Dr. ROOS, Director of the *Zemská Bank*, Prague (*Nová Čhárna*) (Czechoslovakia)  
 M. FRANCISCO BERNIS-CAPASCO, of the *Consejo Superior Bancario*, Madrid (Spain)  
 M. DINICHERT, Minister Plenipotentiary (Switzerland)  
 M. DE FELCOURT, *Conseiller d'Finances* (France)  
 M. JANSSEN, former Finance Minister (Belgium)  
 Count J. G. LAGERHIELM, Delegate to the Swedish *Comptoir de la Dette publique* (Sweden)  
 Sir OTTO NISSENER, G.B.E., F.R.S., of the Bank of England (Great Britain)  
 Dr. A. R. ZIEVERMAN, former Commissioner General of the League of Nations in Austria (Netherlands)

*(b) Trustees for the Loan**(Appointed by the Council)*

- M. JANSSEN (Belgian)  
 Mr. JAY, of Morgan & Co., Paris (American)  
 M. MARCUS WALLENBERG (Swedish)

*Agent at Vienna*

Banque Nationale d'Autriche, Vienna.

*(c) Member of Financial Committee Appointed to Administer the Loan Balance*

Count DE CHALENDAT (French)

## 8 THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

*(a) Committee of Control**(Appointed by the Reparations Commission)*

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| M. CAZZORI (Chairman) (Italy)                      | M. BOUMIOLS (France)             |
| M. G. DJOURNITCH ( <i>Nová Čhárna</i> ) (Yugoslav) | M. E. NEGULCEA (Roumania)        |
| Sir Basil A. KEMBALL COOK (Great Britain)          | Dr. V. POŠPISIL (Czechoslovakia) |



(b) *Trustees for the Loan*

(Appointed by the Council)

Cav Di Gr Cr Giuseppe BIANCHINI (Italian) Sir Henry STRAUSSON GBE (South Africa)  
M C E TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

(c) *Member of Financial Committee Administering the Loan Balance*

M TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

## 9 GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Greek Refugees Protocol Geneva September 29th 1933 Two members are nominated by the Council of the League)

Mr Charles B EDD (Chairman) (American) M A PALLAS (Greek)  
Sir John Hope SIMPSON (Vice Chairman) (British) M A LAMBROS (Greek)

*Adviser to the Bank of Greece*

Mr H. C. F. FINLAYSON (British)

## 10 SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES

(a) *Commissioner of the League of Nations at Sofia*

(Appointed by the Council)

M. René CHARRON (French)

(b) *Trustees for the Loan, 1926*

(Appointed by the Council)

Cav Di Gr Cr Giuseppe BIANCHINI (Italian)  
M Marcus WALLENBERG (Swedish)  
Sir Herbert LAWRENCE KCB CB (British)

(c) *Trustees for the Loan, 1928*

(Appointed by the Council)

Count DE CHAENDAR (French) Sir Otto NIEMETZ, GBE (British)

## 11 DANTZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1925

## DANTZIG LOAN OF FREE CITY, 1927

*Trustee*

(Appointed by the Council)

M TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

*Agent of Trustee*

Bank of Dantzig Dantzig

## 12 ESTONIAN LOAN, 1927

*Trustee*

(Appointed by the Council)

M A JANSSEN (Belgian)

*Adviser to the Est Bank and Agent of the Trustee*

Sir Walter J I WILLIAMSON CBE (British)

## X.—THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

(Constituted by the first Assembly in 1920 reorganised on a permanent basis by the third Assembly in 1924 ten of the members of the Health Committee are nominated by the Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène publique and six members are appointed by the Council The Council may appoint Assessors in the rank of members)

## 1 THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr Th MADSE Director of the State Serum Institute Copenhagen (Danish), *Chairman*  
M O VELGUS Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health Brussels President of the Comité permanent de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique (Belgian) *Chairman ex officio*  
Dr Witold CHODAKO former Polish Minister of Health Director of the State School of Hygiene Warsaw (Polish) *Vice Chairman in 1929*  
Professor Ricardo JORGE Technical President of the Public Health Council Lisbon (Portuguese) *Vice Chairman in 1929*

- Professor ARON ALFARO Former President of the National Health Department Buenos Aires (Argentine)
- Professor LEON BERNARD Director of the Institute of Hygiene of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris Sanitary Technical Adviser at the Ministry of Health (French)
- Sir George BUCHAN Senior Medical Officer Ministry of Health (British)
- Professor J. CANTAGNIÈRE Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine Bouharet (Roumanian)
- Dr H. CAPPIERE Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service (Swiss)
- Dr CARLO CHAGAS Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute Rio de Janeiro (Brazilian)
- Surgeon General H. S. CHAMBERLAIN Chief of the United States Public Health Service (American)
- Dr J. H. L. COMPTON Director General of the Commonwealth Department of Health (expert adviser) (Austrian)
- Colonel J. D. GRAHAM Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (English)
- Dr C. HAMEL President of the Reichsgesundheitsamt (German)
- Dr ALICE HAMILTON Professor of Industrial Hygiene at Harvard University (expert adviser) (American)
- Dr N. M. J. JIJTMA President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands (Netherlands)
- Dr A. LUTRARIO former Director General of Public Health (Italian)
- Professor NAGAYO Professor at the Institute for Infectious Diseases Tokyo (Japanese)
- Professor B. NOCHY Rector of the University and Director of the Institute of Tropical Disease Hamburg (German)
- Professor DONATO OTTOLENGHI Professor of Hygiene at the Royal University of Bologna (Italian)
- Professor GUSTAVO PITTUZZA Professor of Parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine at Madrid (Spanish)
- Dr L. RAUBAUD Inspector General of the Public Health Service of Algeria (French)
- Dr M. TSUPUJIRI Representative of the Public Health Service of Japan at the Japanese Embassy, Paris (Japanese)
- Dr C. E. W. WILSON Professor of Public Health Yale School of Medicine Member Public Health Council State of Connecticut (expert adviser) (American)

## 2. ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE (1929)

- Colonel I. D. GRAHAM I.M.S.\* (President for 1930) (India)
- Professor NOBESCH† of the Government Institute for Infectious Disease at Tokyo (Japan) (Vice President for 1930)
- Dr A. I. HOOPS (British Colonies and Dependencies)
- Dr YIHNG MUI (China)
- Dr F. H. GUYEN (French Indo China)
- Dr F. AMATISHI (Japanese colonies)
- Dr J. D. REDFIELD (Siam)

## 3. COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

### (a) Committee of Health Experts on Infant Welfare

#### Europe

- Dame Janet CAMPBELL Senior Medical Officer British Ministry of Health (British) (Chairman)
- Dr TASSIERO CLARK United States Public Health Service (American)
- Professor A. COLLETT Ministry of Social Affairs (Norwegian)
- Professor ROBERT DESPES Professor at the Faculty of Medicine Paris (French)
- Professor C. GINI President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian)
- Professor E. GORTER Director of the Child Clinic at The Hague (Netherlands)
- Professor E. NOSEL of the University of Uppsala (Swedish)
- Professor F. RORT State Institute for the Campaign against Infant Mortality Charlottenburg (German)

#### Latin America

- Professor G. ARON ALFARO (Member of the Health Committee)
- Dr J. B. BARRETO Chief Assistant to the Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Brazil (Brazilian)
- Dr VELA BLANCO Deputy Director of the Federal Service of Hygiene La Paz (Bolivian)
- Professor ANDRÉS GUBERNICK Director of the National Department of Health and of Public Welfare (Paraguayan)
- Professor LUIS CALVO MACHENNA Vice President of the National Society for Child Welfare Medical Director of the Orphanage of Santiago (Chilian)
- Professor LUIS MORGUJO Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Montevideo (Uruguayan)

### (b) Joint Commission of Experts for the Study of the Relationship between Public Health Services and Health Insurance Organisations

#### Members Nominated by the Health Committee of the League of Nations

- Sir George NEWCOMB Chief Medical Officer at the British Ministry of Health (British) (Chairman)
- Dr E. BELLET-LONTRE President of the Association générale des Médecins de France (French)
- Dr A. FORANITTI Deputy Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Austria (Austrian)
- Dr C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee)
- Professor T. KITAOKA Chairman of the Council of the Japanese Medical Association (Japanese)
- Dr J. KUHN Editor in Chief of the Ugeskrift for Læger (Danish)

\* Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

† In place of Professor C. Pirquet (deceased) whose chief assistant he was.

*Members Nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office*

D. A. GRIESER, Director in the Ministry of Labour (German)

M. A. JAUMIAUX, Senator, Secretary General of the *Union nationale des Fédérations de mutualités socialistes* (Belgian)M. L. OLIVIER, member of the Executive Committee of the *Fédération nationale de la mutualité*, Paris (French)

M. K. OSIOWSKI, Director of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds Warsaw (Polish)

Mr E. POTT, Honorary Secretary of the National Association of Insurance Committees (British)

Dr L. WINTER, former Minister for Social Welfare, Vice-President of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds of Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovak)

*(c) Sub-Commission on Preventive Medicine**Experts Appointed by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations<sup>1</sup>*

Dr L. HEIJERMANS, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Amsterdam (Netherlands) (Chairman)

Professor L. PASTEUR, Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Nancy (French)

Dr G. SEIFFERT, Medical Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of the Bavarian Federation for the Development of Public Health (German)

Dr A. STAMPA, Director of the Public Health Department of Yugoslavia (Yugoslav)

Dr Béla JOIÁNY, Director of the State Institute of Hygiene Budapest (Hungarian)

*Experts Appointed by the International Labour Office*

Dr E. BRESKY, Chief Medical Officer to the Central Institute of Social Insurance (Czechoslovak)

Dr R. BURBAU, Medical Adviser to the National Union of Federations of Socialist Insurance Societies of Belgium (Luxemburg) (Belgian)

Dr W. DUNCAN, Divisional Medical Inspector (British)

Comm. Cesare GIANNINI, Chief Medical Officer to the National Social Insurance Fund (Italian)

Dr H. KLUSZYŃSKI, Medical Adviser to the Central Union of Polish Health Insurance Funds (Polish)

Dr Walter FRYLL, Chief Medical Officer to the Berlin Central Local Fund (German)

*(d) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculosis*

Dr C. HAMEL

Professor T. ANTASIRINA

M. A. JAUMIAUX

M. K. OSIOWSKI

*(e) Sub-Commission on the Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of pre School Age*

Dr A. TORALITTI (Austrian)

Dr L. WINTER (Czechoslovak)

*(f) Cancer Commission*

Sir George BUCHANAN (Chairman)

Professor Leon BERNARD

Dr H. CARRIÈRE

Dr C. HAMEL

Dr N. M. JITTA

Dr Alb. de LITTEBACQ

Professor NAGAO

*Sub-Commission for the Study of Occupational Cancer*

Professor M. GREENWOOD, Professor of Statistics at the London School of Hygiene (British) (Chairman)

Dr L. CAROZZI, Head of the Health Service of the International Labour Office (Italian)

Professor G. ROUSSY, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris (French)

Dr L. TELEKY, District Medical Inspector of Factories Düsseldorf, (German)

*Sub-Commission of Experts charged with the Study of the Radiotherapy of Cancer*

Professor C. REPAUD, Director of the Radium Institute of the Curie Foundation, Paris (French) (Chairman)

Dr C. COMBES-BERKELE, Director of the Middlesex Cancer Charity Hospital (Gynaecological Service) (British)

Professor DOEDERLEIN, Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, Munich (German)

Professor W. LAHM, Director of the Laboratory Research Work of the State Gynaecological Clinic Chemnitz (German)

Dr James HEVILAND, of the Radium Institute Stockholm (Swedish)

Professor PESTALOZZA, Director of the Gynaecological Clinic, Rome (Italian)

Professor van ROOY, Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, Amsterdam (Netherlands)

*(g) Smallpox and Vaccination Committee*

Professor Ricardo JORGE (Chairman)

Sir George BUCHANAN

Dr CAPRIÈRE

Dr JITTA

Dr C. HAMEL

<sup>1</sup> Two other members are still to be nominated by the Health Organisation

*Corresponding Members and Experts*

Professor H. ALDERSHOFF, Director of the State Serological Institute, Utrecht  
 Dr F. R. BLAYALL, Government Lymph Establishment, London  
 Professor GILDEMEISTER of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt*  
 Professor H. A. GINS, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin  
 Professor H. Mervyn GORDON, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College, London  
 Professor E. GROTH, of the *Larvensan pjan skatt*, Munich  
 Dr C. GUERIN, Chief of the Anti-tuberculosis Vaccination Laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, Paris  
 Professor C. LEVADITI, Pasteur Institute, Paris  
 Professor E. PASCHEN, *Staatliche Infektionalt*, Hamburg  
 Professor G. SOBERNHEIM, Director of the Health Institute of the University, Bern

*(h) Commission of Expert Statisticians**(Of the Health Organisation)*

Dr H. WINTERGAARD, Professor of Statistics at the University of Copenhagen (Danish) (*Chairman*)  
 Dr HARRY EMERSON, Professor of Public Health Administration, Columbia University, New York (American)  
 Professor C. GINI, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian)  
 M. Michel HUBER, Director of the *Statistique générale de la France* (French)  
 Dr E. ROESLE, Director of Medical Statistics, *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German)  
 Mr S. P. VIVIAN, Registrar General of England and Wales (British)

*(i) Joint Commission for the Revision of the International List of the Causes of Death**Members Appointed by the League of Nations*

Professor GINI (Italian)  
 Professor HARRY EMERSON (American)  
 Professor ROESLE (German)  
 Dr STEVENSON (British)

*Members Appointed by the International Statistical Institute*

Dr DUNLOP (British)  
 Dr HUBER (French)  
 Professor JAHN (Norwegian)  
 Dr N. M. J. JIJTA (Netherlands)

*(j) Commission of Experts for the Study of Tuberculosis and Sleeping Sickness in Equatorial Africa*

Dr ANDREW BALFOUR, Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (British) (*Chairman*)  
 Dr A. G. BAGSHAW, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London (British)  
 Professor E. VAN CAMPENHOUT, Director of the Health Service of the Colonial Office (Belgian)  
 Professor GUSTAVE LAPIN, *Videant principal de la classe* Colonial Forces, late Chief of the Mission charged with the Study of Sleeping Sickness in Equatorial Africa (French)

*(k) Expert Committee on Sleeping Sickness*

Dr A. G. BAGSHAW  
 Professor ALDO CASTELLANI & C.M.G. M.D., Director of Tropical Medicine and Dermatology, Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London (Italian)  
 Professor MESNIL, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris (French)  
 Dr DAMAS MORA, Director of the Health Services of Angola (Portuguese)  
 Professor G. PITTALUGA  
 Professor R. STRONG, Department of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University, Medical School (U.S.A.)  
 Professor E. VAN CAMPENHOUT

*(l) Malaria Commission*

Dr A. LUTRARIO (*Chairman*)  
 Professor J. CANTAGNI  
 Professor C. CHAGAS  
 Professor B. NOCHT  
 Professor D. OTTOLENGHI  
 Professor G. PITTALUGA  
 Dr L. RAYNAUD

*Corresponding Members and Experts*

Professor V. ASCOLI, Director of the Advanced School of Malariology, Rome (Italian)  
 Dr L. ANULIEN, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish)  
 Dr M. A. BARBER, Special Expert of the United States Public Health Service (American)  
 Dr M. F. BOYD, International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation (American)  
 Professor L. BRUMPT, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris (French)  
 Dr S. DE BURN, Inspector of the Central Malaria Commission, Madrid (Spanish)  
 Professor M. CRUCA, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jassy, Roumanian  
 Lieut.-Colonel S. R. CHRISTOPHERS, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, India (British)  
 Colonel S. P. JAMES, Ministry of Health (British)

Dr A LABRANCA of the Public Health Service (Italian)  
 Professor E MARCHOUX Pasteur Institute Paris (French)  
 Professor E MARCINOWSKI Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine Moscow (Russian)  
 Dr L. MARKOFF Inspector of Malaria attached to the Public Health Service of Bulgaria (Bulgarian)  
 Dr A MISSIROPOLI Director of the Experimental Station for Anti Malaria Work Rome (Italian)  
 Dr C MOUTOUSSIS Director of the State Hygiene Laboratory Athens (Greek)  
 Professor C SCHEVILLING of the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases Berlin (German)  
 Professor SCHUFFNER Director of the Tropical Section of the Koninklijk Instituut Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
 Dr A SPARIC Director of the Anti Malaria Station at Trogir Yugoslavia (Yugoslav)  
 Professor N H SWELLEIGREEL of the Institute of Tropical Medicine Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
 Dr C M. WEIVON Director of the Wellcome Scientific Research Bureau London (British)

(m) *Commission on Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reagents and Biological Products*

Dr Th. HANSEN (Chairman)  
 Professor A. CALMETTE Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute Paris (French)  
 Professor H. H. DALE Director of the Bio-Chemical and Pharmacological Departments of the National Institute of Medical Research London (British)  
 Professor W. KOELE Director of the Institute of Experimental Therapy Frankfurt on Main (German)  
 Dr G. W. McCoy Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service (American)

(n) *Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine*

Professor Léon BÉREARD (Chairman)  
 Professor CANTALUZZI  
 Dr CHODKO  
 Dr HAMEL  
 Professor Ricardo JORGE  
 Dr MADSEN  
 Professor OTTOLENGHI  
 Professor PITTALUGA

*Corresponding Members and Experts*

Dr Andrew BALFOUR Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine London (British)  
 Professor BENJAMINO Special Expert (Colombian)  
 Dr A. GEORJAHN Professor of Social Hygiene at the University of Berlin (German)  
 Sir George NEWMAN Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health (British)  
 Dr A. STAMPAR Director of the Health Service Ministry of Public Health Yugoslavia (Yugoslav)  
 Professor W. H. WELCH Director of the School of Public Health Johns Hopkins University Baltimore (American)

(o) *Expert Commission on Plague*

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. C. FORSTER, Director of Public Health Lahore, Punjab (British)  
 Dr T. H. GILBERT Director of the Public Health Services Cholon, Indo China (French)  
 Dr Fabian HIRST Public Health Department Colombo (British)  
 Lieut. Colonel F. P. MACKIE Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory Parel Bombay, (British)  
 Dr L. OTTEN Director of the Public Health Services Batavia Java (Dutch)  
 Surgeon General WU LICH TEN Head of the Army Medical Service Nanking (Chinese)  
 Professor ISHIWARA Chief of the Plague Division Government Institute of Infectious Diseases Tokyo (Japanese)

(p) *Optical Commission*

(Of the Health Organisation)

Dr H. CARPITEL (Chairman)  
 Dr V. CHODKO  
 Dr C. HAMEL  
 Professor Ricardo JORGE  
 Professor B. NOCHT  
 M. O. VELGHE

*Expert*

Professor E. von KNAUTH Director Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Vienna (Austrian)

(q) *Far Eastern Commission*

Dr N. M. T. JITTA (Chairman)  
 M. O. VELGHE  
 Professor B. NOCHT  
 Dr N. TSELUH

(r) *Commission on Ship Fumigation*

Surgeon General H. S. COOMING (Chairman)  
 Sir George PUGH  
 Colonel J. D. GRAHAM  
 Dr N. M. T. JITTA  
 Professor B. NOCHT

*Experts*

Dr C L PARF Chief Medical Officer Australia House London (Australian)  
 Dr P C STOCK of the British Ministry of Health (British)

*(5) Commission for the Study of Leprosy*

Dr Carlo CHAGAS (*Chairman*)  
 Surgeon General H S CUMMINGS  
 Colonel J D GRAHAM  
 Dr Th MADSEN  
 Professor NAGAYO

*(1) Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects*

Professor JADASSOHN Director of the University Skin Clinic Breslau (German) (*Chairman*)  
 Dr Th MADSEN (Danish)  
 Colonel L W HARRISON of the British Health Ministry (British)  
 Dr Louis QUEYRAT President of the *Ligue nationale française contre le Péri-syphilitique* Paris (French)  
 Dr J H STOKES Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology School of Medicine University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Committee on Research in Syphilis Inc. New York (American)  
 Professor C RASCH Director of the State Hospital Copenhagen (Danish)

## XI — ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

(Constituted at the request of the First Assembly by the General Transit Conference of March 1921 consists of one member nominated by each of the Permanent Members of the Council and by such other States as the Conference may decide having regard to technical interests and geographical representation)

Dr A SEELIGER (appointed by the Government of Germany) Minister Plenipotentiary (*Chairman*)  
 M B DJOURITCHITCH (appointed by the Government of Yugoslavia) Director General of the Royal State Railways (*Vice Chairman*)  
 Dr A. DE VASCONCELLOS (appointed by the Government of Portugal) Minister Plenipotentiary Secretary General of the Portuguese Service of the League of Nations (*Vice Chairman*)  
 Mr J G BALDWIN (appointed by the Government of Great Britain) representative of Great Britain on the International River Commissions  
 M Salim DPEYFUS (appointed by the Government of France) Vice President to the General Council of Road and Bridges and of the High Council of Public Works  
 M Charles DU MARS (appointed by the Government of Latvia) Minister Plenipotentiary Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations  
 Dr J ENCISO (appointed by the Government of the Argentine) Counsellor of Embassy  
 Dr H GRÄFNER (appointed by the Government of Austria) Ministerial Counsellor at the Federal Ministry for Commerce and Communications  
 Dr J G GUERRERO (appointed by the Government of Salvador) former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France  
 M R HÄGG (appointed by the Government of Switzerland) Chief of District of the Federal Railways  
 M P G HORNELL (appointed by the Government of Sweden) Member of the Swedish Academy of Technical Sciences Former Professor at the Royal Polytechnical University (Stockholm)  
 M N ITO (appointed by the Government of Japan) Counsellor of Embassy Assistant Director of the Imperial Japanese Office of the League of Nations  
 M A POLINI (appointed by the Government of Greece) Technical Adviser of the Greek Legation in France  
 Dr A J RASTRERO (appointed by the Government of Colombia) Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations  
 M F L SCHLINGENAEFF (appointed by the Government of the Netherlands) Chief Engineer Director of the *Rijnscheepvaart*  
 M G SINIGALIA (appointed by the Government of Italy) former Chief Inspector and Adviser to the Board of Directors of the Royal State Railways  
 A member to be appointed by the Government of Siam to replace Phya Chaudong DITHAK IR, deceased

## I. PERMANENT COMMITTEES

*A Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation*

Sir Norman HILL Bart (*Chairman*)

*(a) Committee for Ports*

Mr G L BAKER Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade London  
 M G INGHINI Director General of the Italian Merchant Marine  
 M ITO  
 Dr I E ROBINOW Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry for Communications  
 M P H WATIER Counsellor of State Director of Navigable Waterways and Maritime Ports in the French Ministry of Public Works

*(b) Committee for Maritime Navigation*

Sir Alan ANDERSON Vice President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom  
 M M BODGE, President of the Shipowners Association of Hamburg

- M. G. BRITON Shipowner (France)  
 M. LÉON DENS Senator (Belgium)  
 M. A. G. KPOELLE Member of the Economic Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands  
 M. ARTHUR H. MATHIESE Vice President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association  
 M. A. PAVANCA Naval Architect Representative of the *Navigazione Generale Italiana* Genoa

### B Permanent Committee for Inland Navigation

- M. SIMON DREYFUS (Chairman)  
 Mr J. G. BALDWIN  
 M. DELIFT Secretary General of the Department for Roads and Bridges at the Belgian Ministry of Public Works  
 M. G. PONESCO Engineer, Professor at the Polytechnic School Bucharest  
 His Excellency M. G. ROSSETTI Minister Plenipotentiary Representative of Italy on the International River Commissions  
 His Excellency J. A. DIETRICH VON SACHSENFELS Minister Plenipotentiary Hungarian Delegate of the International Danube Commission  
 M. SCHLEGELIANN  
 M. SEELIGER  
 Dr V. V. YERANOVITCH Director of Inland Navigation in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia

### C Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail

- M. HEROLD (Chairman)  
 M. DJOURITCHITCH  
 M. POLITIS  
 M. SINGALIA  
 General R. de CANDOLLE former Managing Director of the Great Southern Railway Company Buenos Ayres  
 Sir FRANCIS DENT former Chairman of the Railways Committee of the Second General Conference on Communications and Transport Managing Director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway  
 M. J. HALFF Director General of the Netherlands Railways  
 Dr O. LANKAS Director at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Railways  
 Dr G. LEGUIZAMON Secretary General of the South American Railway Congress, Buenos Ayres  
 M. F. MOSHWA Head of Division at the Polish Ministry of Communications  
 M. OUAIG-HANO Railway Engineer Technical Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Paris  
 M. C. M. GRIMPPET Director General of Railways at the French Ministry of Public Works  
 Sir HENRY THORNTON, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian State Railways  
 Dr VOGEL Geheimrath Oberratsrath at the German Ministry of Communications  
 M. A. FOURCEL Assistant Chief Engineer of the Paris Lyons Mediterranean Railway Company Assistant Secretary General of the International Railway Union  
 M. P. WEHR Director of the German State Railway Company

### D Permanent Committee on Electric Questions

- M. de VASCONCELLOS (Vice Chairman)  
 Sir JOHN BNOODE Electricity Commissioner Electricity Commission London  
 M. J. CHUARD Civil Engineer Director of the *Banque pour entreprises d'électricité* Zurich  
 M. COLSON Chief of the Roads Department, of Hydraulic Power and Distribution of Electric Energy at the French Ministry of Public Works  
 Dr R. HAAS Director of the *Kraftübertragungswerke* Rheinfelden Germany  
 M. Oreste JACOMINI Engineer Chief of the Main Service of the Italian State Railways  
 The Chairman of the International Executive Council of the World Power Conference  
 A Representative of the "Conférence des grands réseaux à haute tension"  
 A Representative of the "Comité international électrotechnique international"

### E Permanent Committee on Road Traffic

- Dr A. STIEVENARD former Member of the Communications and Transport Committee (Belgian) (Chairman)  
 M. F. AMUNATGOU (Chilean) Engineer of Bridges and Roads Secretary General of the Mixed Court of Arbitration  
 M. O. DELFELDT Head of Section at the Ministry of Justice of Denmark  
 M. L. CHAIKIN President of the *Conseil central des Transports internationaux* Paris  
 M. S. CRESPIER Vice President of the International Federation of Automobile Clubs President of the Royal Italian Automobile Club  
 M. E. DELAGIS Head of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police of Switzerland  
 M. ENCISO  
 Mr P. C. FRANKLIN of the Roads Department Ministry of Transport of Great Britain  
 M. J. NELLI Chief Inspector of Railways, Tramways and Automobiles of the Kingdom of Italy  
 M. PRILL Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications  
 M. J. F. SCHWARZELD Administrator at the Department of Communications of the Netherlands  
 M. WALCHERIER Inspector General of Mines at the French Ministry for Public Works

*F Permanent Legal Committee*

His Excellency Dr F J URRUTIA Irujo Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Switzerland (Chairman)  
 M GUERRERO (Vice-Chairman)  
 M A BARGE Counselor at the Swiss High Court of Justice  
 Mr W E BLACKETT Assistant Legal Adviser Foreign Office London  
 M DUMAS  
 Jonkheer W J M van EYSINGA Professor at the University of Leyden  
 M J HOSTIE Secretary General of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation former Legal Adviser at the Belgian Department of Marine  
 M KRONKE Head of Section at the German Ministry for Communications  
 M René MAYER Maître des requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'Etat (France)  
 M M PILOTTI Counsellor at the Court of Cassation Rome  
 Dr SCIE TON FA of the Chinese Legation at Paris  
 M B WINTARSKI Deputy Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Posen

## 2. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY SUB COMMITTEES

*A Budget Sub Committee*

M POLITIS (Chairman)  
 Mr BALDWIN  
 M Silvain DREYFUS  
 M DU HANG  
 M GUERRERO  
 M REIPEPO  
 M SINGALIA  
 M de VASCONCELLOS

*B Sub-Committee on Questions of Communication and Transit Raised by the Council during its Examination of Polish-Lithuanian Relations*

M de VASCONCELLOS (Chairman)  
 Mr BALDWIN  
 M DIKOUITCHITCH  
 M Silvain DREYFUS  
 M GUERRERO  
 M HEROLD  
 M STELLIGER  
 M SINGALIA

*(a) Committee on Legal Questions*

M GUERRERO (Chairman)  
 Mr BLACKETT  
 M van EYSINGA  
 M KRONKE  
 M René MAYER  
 M PILOTTI

*(b) Committee on Economic and Technical Questions*

M HEROLD (Chairman)  
 General de CANDOLLE  
 M KROELLER

## 3. TEMPORARY COMMITTEES

*A Technical Committee for Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts*

M WATIEP (Chairman)  
 M P van EYKAM van NLOTEN Director of the Technical Lighthouse Service of the Netherlands  
 M C HAGG Director General of the Royal Administration of Pilotage, Lighthouses and Buoys of Sweden  
 M ITO  
 M José HERBELLA Y ZOBEL, Assistant Chief Engineer in the Central Service for Maritime Signals of Spain  
 Admiral L. LANGLOIS former Director General and Chief of the Italian Naval General Staff  
 Colonel A. LUPIA Military Engineer of the Italian Navy  
 M G MEYER Ministerial Counsellor of the Navigable Waterways Section in the German Ministry of Communications  
 Captain M. NORTON Director of the Portuguese Lighthouse Service  
 Commander RAZVOUSKAS Greece  
 M A de ROUVILLE Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads and for the French Central Lighthouse and Buoyage Service  
 Baron G. WREDE, Director General of the Finnish Naval Administration

*For the International Hydrographic Bureau*

The President of the Directing Committee of the Bureau



*B Technical Committee for Maritime Tonnage Measurement*

- M A van DIEËL Advisory Naval Architect to the Netherlands Navigation Inspection Service (Chairman)  
 M I AALL Principal Surveyor for Tonnage in Norway  
 Mr E W BICKLE Principal Surveyor for Tonnage Board of Trade London  
 M BRETON  
 M P A LINDBLAD Principal Surveyor for Tonnage and Chief Inspector to the Central Administration of Trade and Industry in Sweden  
 M PALANG  
 Dr ROBINOV  
 M Y SAITO representing the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in London  
 Mr C SAKENTELBERG European Manager of the Maintenance and Repair Department of the United States Shipping Board London

*Drafting Committee*

- M van DIEËL (Chairman)  
 M AALL  
 Mr BICKLE  
 M BRETON  
 M J F RICHARD Head of Section of the Customs Department of the French Ministry of Finance assisting M Breton

*C Committee on the Unification of River Law*

- M B WINIAPSKI (Chairman)  
 M C DORMI First President of the Court of Appeal of Galatz  
 M P CHAPUVERAUD HAPINAN Secretary of the International Oder Commission, Legal Adviser to the French Ministry of Marine  
 M J HOSTIE  
 M L de JARNAZ Director of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company Ltd (M F I R)  
 M G NAUTA Barrister at Rotterdam  
 M R RUCHTER Head of Department at the German Ministry of Justice  
 M C ROSETT  
 M F STIEGLITZ Chief Counsellor at the Ministry of Commerce of Czechoslovakia

*D Committee on Competition between Railways and Waterways*

- Professor E F HIRSCHER Professor of Political Economy at the University of Stockholm (Chairman)  
 Commander C DILLON Technical Delegate of Great Britain to the International Danube Commission  
 M T EBFERHARDT Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Railways

*E Committee on Combined Transport*

- M Umberto BROCCA Director General of the Società Italiana dei Servizi Marittimi  
 Joulheer VAN DEN BERG VAN HERTENSTEDE General Director of the International Air Traffic Association The Hague  
 M LAMMAS  
 M GRANTON LEFEVRE Secretary-General of the International Railway Union Paris  
 M Anton MEES, Director of Freight Service of the firm W M Muller & Co Rotterdam  
 M HENRI NIEMACK Ministerial Counsellor in the German Ministry of Communications  
 M RIEMERT Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris  
 Mr Walter Leslie RUNCIMAN of Runciman & Co Shipowners London representing the International Chamber of Commerce

*F Committee on the Unification of Transport Statistics**(a) Maritime Navigation Section*

- M J H F CLAESSENS (Chairman) Director of Commercial Statistics The Hague  
 Mr A W FLUX Head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade  
 M GAYON Head of the Commercial Statistical Department of the General Directorate of French Customs  
 M S GIACCHETTI of the Directorate of the Italian Merchant Marine  
 Mr GEFENING Director for Europe of the U S Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, London  
 M HOSTIE  
 Dr W TEUBERT Ministerial Counsellor at the Prussian Ministry for National Economy

*(b) Inland Navigation Section*

- M J H F CLAESSENS (Chairman)  
 M P DEUTFIAID Engineer Inspector General Director of the Docks at Braila  
 General Wm W HARTS U S Army Military Attaché American Embassy in France  
 M HOSTIE  
 M H HOUFFEURY Chief Engineer of Bridges and Roads Director of the French National Office of Navigation  
 M DIFKALAJEICZ Head of Section of the Polish Central Statistical Office  
 Dr W TEUBERT  
 A F VILK Delegate of Yugoslavia to the International Danube Commission

*(c) Railways Section*

M. COLSON (*Chairman*) Member of the *Assemblée Française*

Mr W. F. WHITE ALLPORT Commercial Attaché U.S. Embassy in France

M. HONDI Ministerial Counsellor at the Czechoslovakian Ministry for Railways Head of the Department for Statistics and Organisation

Mr A. E. KIRKBY Director of Statistics Ministry of Transport of Great Britain

M. MUSELLA Chief Engineer National Society of Belgian Railways

M. STEUERNAGEL Director of the *Rachbahn, Altschaff*

M. TOSTI Engineer of the Italian State Railways

*Drafting Committee*

M. CLAISSENG

Mr FLUX

M. THURPERT

M. WATTF

*G Experts on the Question of Facilities for the Landing of Aircraft in the Neighbourhood of the Seat of the League of Nations*

M. A. DUVAL Head of the Airway Section of the Air Navigation Service at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of France

Commander Antonio MARESCALINI General Manager of the Aeronautical Construction Company Ltd., Genoa

M. MILCH Member of the Board of Directors of the *Deutsch Lufthansa* Berlin

M. NIEUWENHUIS General Manager of the *Koninkrijk Luchtvaart Maatschappij* Works Amsterdam

*H Experts Consulted on the Question of the Possibility of Establishing a Wireless Telegraph Station for the Use of the League of Nations*

General FERRIN Commander in Chief of the Transmission Troops and Services at the French Ministry of War Member of the Paris Academy of Science President of the International Wireless Telegraph Committee (*Chairman*)

Dr. BOONIGNS Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs Head of the Radio Laboratory at The Hague

Dr. P. JAEGER Chief Census Director at the German Ministry of Posts

Colonel A. G. LEE of the General Post Office of Great Britain

Professor VALLAURI of the Royal Naval Academy, Leghorn

*I Social Committee on the Question of the Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube*

M. W. BURCHARDT Professor at the University of Berne (*Chairman*)

M. HORTIE

M. KROELLER

*J Experts Appointed to Assist the Chairman and the Secretary General of the Committee in the Examination of Questions Regarding Communications at Times of Emergency*

M. Georges BONNET former member of the French Delegation at the Postal Conferences and at the Conferences on Communications and Transit Deputy former Minister

M. JACOTY

## XII—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

## I COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Second Assembly the members are appointed by the Council in an individual capacity.)

Professor G. A. MURRAY (*Chairman*) Professor of Greek at Oxford University Member of the Council of the British Academy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union

Mlle K. BONNEVIL Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo Member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo

Sir Jagdish C. Bose Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta Fellow of the Royal Society of London Fellow of the Asiatic Society

M. Juho CAJARS Publicist Member of the Royal Spanish Academy

M. A. DE CAVEDO Professor of Legal Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris

M. Mariano H. CORNEJO Former Deputy, Senator President of Senate Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima Peruvian Minister at Paris

Mme CURIE-SILODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*) Professor of Physics at the University of Paris Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw Member of the Paris Académie des Mémoires of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences

M. J. DESTREE (*Vice-Chairman*) Deputy Former Minister for Sciences and Arts Member of the Académie royale de Belgique and of the Académie belge des Lettres et des Sciences françaises

- M. A. EINSTEIN Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam
- Mr R. A. MILLIKAN Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences Washington Vice President of the National Research Council of the United States Member of the International Research Council Exchange Professor to Belgium
- M. PAUL PAINLEVÉ Member of the *Institut de France*, Member of the *Accademia dei Lincei* of Bologna Stockholm Upsala Lincei of Rome, Deputy, former President of the Council, Minister for War
- M. G. DE REYNOLD Professor at Berne University Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Eucharistic Congress Secretary General of the International Foundation for Science
- M. Alfredo ROCCO Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome Member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei* Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation Vice President of the German Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture former Under Secretary of State for Pensions for the Treasury and Finance former President of the Chamber of Deputies Minister of Justice and Public Worship Deputy
- M. JOSÉ SÁENZ PÉREZ Professor of General History at Charles University Prague Member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences former Minister of Education
- M. Akitu TANAKADATE Doctor of Science Professor Luerntas at the Imperial University of Tokio Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences Tokio and its representation in the House of Peers Vice President of the National Research Council of Japan

*Representing the Secretary General of the League of Nations*

- M. A. DUROUF FERONCE Minister Plenipotentiary Under Secretary General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation

*Representing the International Labour Office*

- M. F. MAUPETIT Chief of the Research Division

*Representing the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation*

- M. J. LUCARELLI Director  
M. A. ZIMMERMAN Deputy Director

*Representing the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers*

- M. GALLIÉ Secretary General

*(a) Sub Committee for University Relations*

*Members*

- M. DE CASTRO  
Mr MILLIKAN  
Professor Gilbert MURRAY  
M. DE REYNOLD  
M. POOLLO  
M. TAPADATE

*Associate Members*

- M. CASTILLERO Secretary General of the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios* Madrid
- M. VON GOTTLITZLIEFFELD Professor of the Theory of Political Economy at the University of Berlin
- M. OSCAR DE HALDECK Professor at the University of Warsaw Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy Member of the Society of Arts and Letters of Warsaw Director of the Office of Polish Universities
- Mr Vernon KELLOGG Secretary General of the National Research Council of the United States
- Baron A. DE HORANYI Professor of Medicine Director of the Third Medical Clinic of the Royal Hungarian University at Budapest
- M. Paymond THAMIN Professor at the Sorbonne

*(b) Sub Committee of Sciences and Bibliography*

*Members*

- Mlle LORRÉVIE  
Sir J. C. BOSH  
Mme CUPPE  
M. EINSTEIN  
M. PAINLEVÉ  
M. SUSTA

*Associate Members*

- Dr COWLEY Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford
- M. Antonio GARBASSO Professor at the University of Florence
- M. GODET Director of the Swiss National Library Berne
- M. IONESCU MIHAESCU Under Director of the Institute of Sciences and Vaccines of Bucharest Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bucharest

M. OTTO JENSENSEN Professor at the University of Copenhagen  
 Dr. KAPUSZ Director General of the State Library Berlin  
 M. ROLAND MURCELL General Administrator of the National Library Paris  
 M. SCHRAVIM Member of the National Research Council of the United States of America  
 M. THIBAUDET Professor of French Literature at the University of Geneva Publicist

(c) *Sub Committee on Arts and Letters*

*Letters Section*

*Members*

M. DESTREE  
 M. DE KEYNOLDE

*Associate Members*

Mr. JOHN GALSWORTHY Author  
 J. JELINEK Councillor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Prague, Man of Letters  
 M. KIPPENBERG Director of the Insel Verlag Leipzig  
 M. SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA Professor of Spanish Literature at Oxford University former Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations  
 M. VITTORIO ROSSI Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Rome  
 Mlle. HÉLÈNE VACARLECO Authoress Delegate of Roumania at the Assembly of the League of Nations  
 M. PAUL VALÉRY, of the Académie française

*Arts Section*

*Member*

M. DESTREE

*Associate Members*

M. BAUD BOVIS President of the Commission fédérale des Beaux Arts (Switzerland)  
 Mr. EDWARD J. DENT Professor of Music at Cambridge University Fellow of King's College Cambridge  
 M. FOUILLOUX Professor at the Sorbonne  
 M. GRAUL Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum and of the Museum of Decorative Arts Leipzig  
 Sir Cecil Harcourt SMITH Surveyor of H.M. the King of England's Works of Art  
 M. TOUSSA Professor of History of Art at the University of Rome  
 M. FELIX VON WEINGARTNER Musical Composer and Conductor

(d) *Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights*

*Members*

M. CASARELS

*Associate Members*

M. LOUIS GALLIE Secretary General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers  
 M. KNOXH Profressor at the University of Oslo  
 M. FERNAND MAURETTE representing the International Labour Office  
 M. OSTERLAG Director of the Bureau international et suisse de la propriété industrielle littéraire et artistique Berne  
 M. MARCEL PLAISANT Senator France  
 M. RUFFINI Senator former Minister Italy

(e) *Sub Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations*

Professor GILBERT MURRAY (English)

M. DESTREE (Belgian)

M. CASARELS (Spanish)

M. LUIS A. BARALT (Cuban) Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy

M. S. N. CHATURVEDI M.A. (Indian) 'Licentiate of Teaching' at the University of Allahabad  
 Director of a Secondary School at Lucknow

M. ALFREDO PARDO CORREA (Chilian) Assistant Professor of Pedagogy at the University of Santiago Chile

Mme. DAPHNEUS BARNEY (French) Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation

M. GIUSEPPE GALLAYRESI (Italian) Professor of History at the University of Milan, Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan

M. BOGDAN GAYROLOVICI (Serbian) Former Rector of the University of Belgrade

M. C. KIPITZESCO (Roumanian) Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest

M. PETER MUNCH (Danish) Minister for Foreign Affairs author of several History Manuals Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations

M. INAO NITOME (Japanese) Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio former President of the First National College Tokio, Member of the Imperial Academy of Japan, Member of the House of Peers

M. ROSSER (French) Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education Paris

M. H. SCHELLBERG (German) Councillor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia

*(f) Sub Committee on the Interchange of Teaching Staff**Members*

Professor Gilbert MURRAY  
 Mlle BONNETTE  
 M. BRUNSON TIG  
 M. CASTILLEJO  
 M. DUROFF FERONCE  
 M. Vernon KELLOGG  
 M. MILLIKEN  
 M. OPPECU

*Correspondents of the Committee*

M. A. DORNER (Austria) Professor of General History and former Rector of the University of Vienna  
 Member of the Academy of Sciences Vienna  
 M. Emile RACOVITA (Roumanian) Professor of Speleology at the University of Cluj former  
 President of the Roumanian Academy  
 M. Jaroslav I. ALAR (Czechoslovakia) Professor of International Law at the University of Brno  
 M. Ho Tsi (China) Professor of Philosophy at the University of Peking  
 The Venerable Henry John COOK (Canada) Archdeacon of York Canada Rector of St Paul's  
 Church Toronto Minister of Education Ontario

**2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, PARIS***(a) Governing Body*

In accordance with an agreement between the French Government and the Council of the League the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation also sit as the Governing Body of the International Institute under the chairmanship of the French member

*(b) Committee of Directors*

(Appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute with the approval of the Council of the League)

M. Paul PAINLEVÉ (Chairman)	Professor Gilbert MURRAY
M. Jules DESTÈVE	Professor DE REYNOLD
Professor LINTNER	M. Rocco
Dr. Vernon KELLOGG	

**(c) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, ROME***1. Governing Body*

(Appointed in accordance with the Council resolutions of September 26th 1923 March 7th, 1929 and September 23rd 1929)

Professor Alfredo Rocco (Italian) (President) member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation  
 Dr. Hans LUTKE (German) Chairman of the German Association of Film Producers  
 Professor Henri FOUILLOUX (French) Professor at the Sorbonne member of the Sub Committee on Arts and Letters  
 Mr. G. T. HANFMAN (British) Board of Education London  
 Dr. Vernon KELLOGG (United States) Secretary General of the United States National Research Council member of the Sub Committee on University Relations  
 Professor Ragnar KNOPH (Norwegian) Professor at the University of Oslo member of the Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights  
 Dr. Hugo KAPUSS (German) Director of the State Library, Berlin member of the Sub Committee on Science and Bibliography  
 M. Louis LUMIÈRE (French) Member of the Institute of France  
 Mr. Carl MILLIKEN (American) Secretary General of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors (U.S.A.)  
 Mlle Gabriela MISTRAL (Chilean) former headmistress of a secondary school for girls authoress  
 Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British) Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation  
 Professor Inazo NITOME (Japanese), former Under Secretary General of the League of Nations, member of the Japanese Imperial Academy  
 Dr. R. P. N. JAYE (Indian) for Minister of Education Bombay, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India London  
 Professor Gonzague DE REYNOLD (Swiss) member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation  
 Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE OLANO Marques de Guadalupe (Spanish) member of the Child Welfare Committee  
 Count Carton DE WIART (Belgian) member of the Child Welfare Committee

**2. Permanent Executive Committee**

(Appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute with the approval of the Council of the League)

M. A. Rocco (Chairman)	Dr. PANAFIYE
Professor FOUILLOUX	Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE OLANO, Marques
Dr. Hugo KAPUSS	de Guadalupe
Mr. Carl MILLIKEN	

The following have the right to take part in an advisory capacity in the sessions of the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee either in person or through a representative:

The Secretary General of the League of Nations

The Director of the International Labour Office

The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation

The President of the International Institute of Agriculture

#### (d) *International Institute for the Unification of Private Law*

##### 1 *Governing Body*

M. VITTORIO SCIALOJA (Italian) (*President*)

M. ADACHI (Japanese)

M. CAPITAN (French)

M. DESTREE (Belgian)

M. FERNANDES (Brazilian)

Sir Cecil Barrington RUPERT (British)

M. LONER (Netherlands)

M. RABEL (German)

M. ROCCO (Italian)

M. RUNDSTEN (Polish)

M. TITULESCO (Rumanian)

M. UNDER (Swedish)

M. VILLEGAS (Chilean)

M. Felipe Sambrat ROMAN (Spanish)

##### 2 *Permanent Committee*

M. SCIALOJA

M. VILLEGAS

M. RABEL

M. DESTREE

M. ADACHI

### XIII—THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

(Constituted in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article of the Covenant. The members are appointed as experts and not as Government representatives.)

Milo V. DANNEVIG, Principal of the Vestmøn High School, Oslo (Norwegian)

M. L. HASTEL, Director of the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie (German)

Lord LUGARD, former Governor of Nigeria (British)

M. M. MESLIN, Honorary Governor General of Colonies (French)

M. Pierre OTY, Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgian)

M. L. P. GARCIA, former Under-Secretary of State, Professor at Madrid University (Spanish)

Count PENNA GARCIA, former Minister of Finance, Vice-President of the International Colonial Institute at Brussels (Portuguese)

M. William RAPPARD, Professor at Geneva University (Swiss)

M. D. VAN REES (*Vice-Chairman*), former Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Dutch East India Company (Netherlands)

M. N. SAKENOBÉ, former Minister of Japan in Chile (Japanese)

MARQUESE A. TRUCCELLI (*Chairman*), former Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Ministry (Italian)

#### *Representative of the International Labour Organisation*

Mr. WEAVER

### XIV—ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with the Assembly resolution of December 15th 1920. The members represent their Governments.)

Dr. MANUEL CUFILAR (Bolivia)

M. WOO KAI-SENG (China)

M. BOUFFONS (France)

Dr. KAHNER (Germany)

Sir Malcolm DELEHANT (Great Britain)

Sir John CAMPBELL (India)

M. CAVACONI (Italy)

M. SATO (Japan)

M. W. G. VAN WEIZEL (Netherlands)

Dr. A. DE VASCONCELOS (Portugal)

Prince VARMAVIDYA (Siam)

Dr. CARRIERS (Switzerland)

Mr. J. B. CALDWELL (Appointed by his Government to attend in an unofficial capacity) (United States of America)

M. FORTICH (Yugoslavia)

#### *Assessor*

Mr. BREMER

Mr. I. ALL

Mr. A. P. SERRES

# XV—THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

(Constituted in virtue of Article 19 of the General Opium Convention of 1923 which came into force on September 25th 1928 Appointed by the Council on December 14th 1928)

Dr. AMSELINHO (German)	M. HAYASHI (Japanese)
Prof. Dr. GALLAVRESI (Italian)	Sir B. H. MULLER (Indian)
Mr. L. A. L. FALL (British)	Dr. HENRI RAMSAY (Finnish)
Mr. H. L. MAY (American)	M. Lucide AGEL (French)

# XVI—ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

(Reconstituted in 1928 under a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session in order to include child welfare work)

## Members Appointed by Governments

Mrs. ABBOTT (United States)	M. Stanislas POSNER (Poland)
Dr. Gertrude BAUMER (Germany)	M. RIGNAULT (France)
Count CARON DE WIATT (Belgium)	Mme. ROMNICIANO (Roumania)
Mr. S. W. HARRIS (British Empire)	Don Pedro SANCHEZ Y RO. DE OLANO Marques de Guadalupe (Spain)
Dr. Lestrade HEIN (Denmark)	M. SATO (Japan)
Dr. Pauline LUIS (Uruguay)	
Marchese PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI (Italy)	

## Assessors for Traffic in Women and Children Committee

Mr S COHEN Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women	
Mme CURCHOD SECHETAN <i>Fédération des Unions nationales des Amies de la jeune fille</i>	
Mlle LAVIELLE <i>Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques</i>	
Mme DE MONTMAYE <i>Association catholique internationale des amies de protéger et de la jeune fille</i>	
Mme AVEL DE SAINTE-CROIX <i>Women's International Organizations</i>	
Mr SEMERIN <i>International Bureau for Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children</i>	
Liaison Officer with the International Labour Office	

## Assessors for Child Welfare Committee

Mlle. BURNIUX <i>International Federation of Trade Unions</i>
M. CASATI <i>Committee on Intellectual Co-operation</i>
Mr. EMMY DUMAS <i>Union internationale des Etudiants universitaires catholiques</i>
Mme. Katherine FURB <i>International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides</i>
Dr. HUMBERT <i>League of Red Cross Societies</i>
Mr. Bascom JOHNSON
Mr. JOHNSTON <i>International Labour Office</i>
Mme. Julia LATHROP <i>National Conference of Social Work</i>
Mr. POLAKOFF <i>Union internationale de secours à l'enfant</i>
Mlle. Emile GOURD <i>Women's International Organizations</i>
M. Henri ROLLET <i>Association internationale pour la protection de l'enfance</i>
M. VELGHE <i>Health Organization of the League of Nations</i>
Mrs. Charlotte WHITTON <i>Social Service Council of Canada and Canadian Council of Child Welfare</i>

# XVII—INTER-GOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE ADVISORY COMMISSION ATTACHED TO DR. FRIDTJOF NANSÉN, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Ninth Assembly)

## Government Member

(Member to be nominated) (British Empire)
Mr. D. MIROFF (Bulgaria)
Mr. CHEN TING (China)
M. FIELD GEP (Czechoslovakia)
M. A. SCHMIDT (Estonia)
M. DE NAVAILLES L. BATOT (Finland)
Dr. VOELCKERS (Germany)
M. R. RAFFAELI (Greece)
M. P. I. DE ROSSET DEL LION NERO (Italy)
M. C. DULMAIS (Latvia)
Dr. Th. G. RAZDOWSKI (Poland)
M. OBEREM (Poland)
M. C. A. TONLEDE (Roumania)
M. J. CHUMIKOVITCH (Sugauland)

## Consultative Member (Member nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office)

M. G. CURCIV <i>Vice-President of the Federation of Industrial Corporations Belgium</i>
M. Herman MULLER <i>Vice-President General Confederation of the German Trade Union</i>
Sir Eric D. UNWIN K.C.M.G. C.B. <i>Secretary General of the League of Nations</i>
M. Albert THOMAS <i>Director of the International Labour Office</i>

## Technical Advisers

M. C. Goultsitch <i>Council of former Russian Ambassadors</i>
Baron B. NOLDE
Mr. Lucien Wolf <i>Jewish Colonisation Association</i>

Mr L B GOLDEN United British Committee  
 M A KHATISIAN Delegation of the Armenian Republic  
 M L PACHALIAN Central Committee of Armenian Refugees  
 Captain C PETERSEN League of Red Cross Societies  
 M J RUBINSTEIN Central Committee on the situation of Russian Refugees

## XVIII — PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

(Appointed by the Council under a resolution of the Fifth Assembly)

Senator GIOVANNI CIRIAOLO (Chairman) substitute delegate for Italy at the fifth and sixth ordinary sessions of the Assembly  
 Dr W KULZ former Minister Member of the Reichstag  
 M FERNANDEZ Y MENINA Uruguayan Minister in Madrid  
 Count LARON DE WIART Director of the *Société générale de Belgique*  
 Lt Colonel DRAUDT Vice Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies  
 Mr T B KIPPIDGE Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies  
 Dr Anders LINDSTEDT President of the *Statens Läkarsällskap i Årstad* Stockholm  
 M André MATER Barrister at the Court of Appeal Paris  
 Mr Algernon MAUDSLAY CBE British Red Cross Society  
 Senator MAURICE SARRAUT  
 M Georges WEHNER Professor at Geneva University

### Deputy Members

M René CASSIN  
 Senator FRANÇOIS Administrator of the Belgian Red Cross  
 M. Paul G LAUFIN Director General of the *Rikshälsörör*, Årstad Stockholm, Chairman of the *Inspection Royal de l'Assurance Prisée*

### Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union

Dr W KULZ (Chairman)  
 Senator CIRIAOLO  
 Senator A FRANÇOIS

### Persons Invited

Lt Colonel DRAUDT League of Red Cross Societies  
 Professor G WERNER International Committee of the Red Cross  
 M MATER Author of the Statute of the Union

## XIX — SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with a decision of the Assembly at its second ordinary session for the purpose of supervising the financial working of the League and advising the Assembly and the Council on such financial and administrative matters as they may refer to it)

Dr Stefan OSTREK (Czechoslovak)  
 Lord MESTON OF AGRA (India)  
 M Jean REVEILLAUD (French)  
 M MOLLER (Danish)  
 Dr C PARRA PEREZ (Venezuelan)

### Deputy Members

M BOTELLA (Spanish)  
 Prince VAFNVAIDYA (Siamese)

### Auditor of League Accounts

M A CERESA (Italian)

### Deputy Auditor

Dr F VIVALDI (Italian)

## XX — COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with a decision of the Assembly at its first ordinary session for the purpose of drawing up a definite scheme for the allocation of the expenses of the League)

M REVEILLAUD (Chairman) (French)  
 M Bogdan MARKOVITCH (Yugoslav)  
 M DE NARVAEZ (Colombian)  
 Mr PHILLIPS (British)  
 M SATO (Japanese)  
 M SOLERTI (Italian)  
 Sir Henry STRAKOSCH CBE (South African)  
 M ZAHLE (Danish)  
 M WACHSMANN (German)

### Deputy Members

M P JACOBSSON (Swedish)  
 M PARANJPEY (Indian)



## XXI—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## 1 SAAR BASIN GOVERNING COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Treaty of Versailles. The Members are appointed annually.)

Sir Ernest WILTON (Chairman) (British)  
 Dr. LERNFOOTH (Finnish)  
 M. AROSMAA (Saar)  
 M. MORIZE (French)  
 M. VEZENSKY (Czechoslovak)

## 2 HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN DANZIG

(Appointed under Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles.)

Count Manfredi GRAVINA (Italian)

## 3 PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION

(Appointed by the Council under the German Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 56) of May 15th 1922.)

M. Felix CALONOFF (Soviet)

## 4 PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

(Appointed by the Council under the German Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 64) of May 15th 1922.)

M. G. KADKENBEECK (Belgian)

## 5 GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION

(Two members including the President nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco-Bulgarian Reciprocal Emigration Convention of November 27th 1920 (Article 8).)

Colonel A. C. COFFE (New Zealand)  
 Colonel J. DE REYNIER (Swiss)

## 6 GRECO-TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATION COMMISSION

(Three members including the President nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco-Turkish Exchange of Populations Convention of January 30th 1923.)

M. H. HOLSTAD (Norwegian)  
 M. M. PIVAN DE VICUNA (Chilian)  
 M. Holger ANDERSEN (Danish)

## 7 COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

(Appointed by the Council.)

M. H. STABLO (French)

## 8 HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

(The Chairman appointed by the Council.)

M. Carlo P. C. SETTI (*Chairman*) (Italian)

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The Judges are elected by the Assembly and the Council for a period of nine years. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the Court for a term of three years.)

*Judges*

M. AN HLOTTI (*President*) (Italian)  
 M. HUBER (*Vice-President*) (Swiss)  
 M. LODER (Dutch)  
 Sir Cecil HUBERT (British)  
 M. NYHOLM (Danish)  
 M. FROMAGET (French)

Mr. Ch. Evans HUGHES (American)  
 M. DE BUSTAMANTE (Cuban)  
 M. ALTAMIRA (Spanish)  
 M. ODA (Japanese)  
 M. Epitacio DA SILVA PRADO (Brazilian)

*Deputy Judges*

M. YOVANOVITCH (Yugoslav)  
 M. BECHTOLD (Norwegian)

M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)  
 M. WANG CHING HUI (Chinese)

*Registrar*

M. HAMMARSTEDT (Swedish)

*Deputy Registrar*

M. OLIVIER (Spanish)

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to the Monthly Summary of the League of Nations

(Volume IX -- 1929)

## Abbreviation

Citee	= Committee
Govt	= Government
Int	= International
Memo	= Memorandum
Perm	= Permanent
Resol	= Resolution
S. G. Gen	= Secretary General

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